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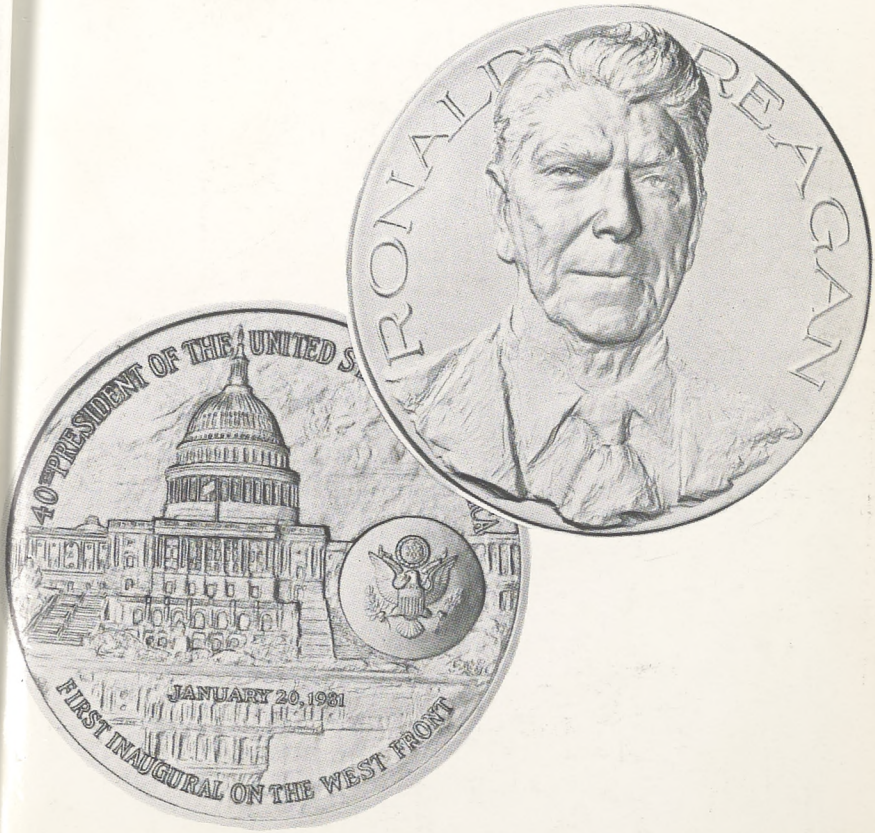

VOLUME 17
NUMBER 1
1981

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Volume 17 Number 1

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcome and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your Change of Address.

All mail relating to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and ADVERTISING therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669.

Direct all other Correspondence about Membership, Address Changes, etc. to the Secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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VNA has on file the names and addresses of all Advertisers. Any complaints or requests for information regarding advertisers should be referred to The Virginia Numismatic Association at P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669. The right to edit copy, to require payment in advance, and to decline any advertisement is specifically reserved.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Happy New Year! I ask all members to help your officers and your Board make 1981 a banner year for our hobby in Virginia.

Let's start with planning for Coin Week in Virginia with individual and club exhibits. The ANA advises that National Coin Week will be the third full week of April, the 19th through the 25th, with the theme "Coins: An Enduring Reflection of Man." Your club can request publicity packets from the ANA. More information later from the VNA.

Preparations for the 1981 VNA Convention and Coin Show – our 23rd – are under way. George Miller has agreed to serve as General Chairman; with Ray Haymaker as Bourse Chairman; Jim Beard as Exhibit Chairman; and George Morehead in charge of Security. We hope to have tours (to Busch Gardens, Williamsburg Pottery, Yorktown, etc). Plan now to attend and to exhibit at The Williamsburg Holiday Inn 1776.

The next VNA board meeting will be held at The Ingleside Inn, Verona, Va. on Saturday, March 14. There will be a Coin Show at the Inn. All VNA members are welcome to the board meeting.

And keep on promoting the sales of the book "VIRGINIA TOKENS" by Dave Schenkman. This fine book will be an excellent addition to any library.

Also, last but not least, remember that Don and Frank need material to go in the special edition of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST that will come out for the Yorktown Bicentennial this fall. Let's help them make it as good as the one in 1976!

Lou Doucet

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL ISSUE OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST COMING FOR THE OCTOBER 1981 YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

A special extra issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST will be printed for the celebration of the bicentennial of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown on October 19, 1981.

We are asking for articles, pictures and other material that will be suitable for inclusion in this issue. As in the 1976 special issue, there will be room for advertisements from members, friends and dealers.

Please send all material to: The Editor, THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669, as soon as possible, so that it can be typeset and proof read and any corrections made. Many thanks.

SCHENKMAN TO CATALOG WASHINGTON, D.C. TOKENS

David Schenkman is now compiling a list of tokens from the Washington, D.C. area, to be published in 1981.

This new listing will include the same types of tokens catalogued in the VIRGINIA TOKEN listing.

Dave will appreciate having information from all collectors on any of this material that they have or are aware of being available.

Please send all information: David E. Schenkman, P.O. Box 375, Bryans Road, Maryland 20616. Many thanks.

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days of the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted on by the Board of Directors.

Applicant	Sponsor
Marie H. Russell, Virginia Beach, VA	Dell Haymaker
Steve Allen, Falls Church, VA	Don Roberts
Patricia Passalacqua, Falls Church, VA	Frank Hannah

FACTS TO PONDER

For the fiscal year just ended, the government recorded its largest spending **increase** in history – $85 billion.

During the four years of the Carter administration, the government will have accumulated one-fourth of the total national debt of $962 billion.

The cost to the taxpayers of the interest on the national debt – $84 billion due this year – is more than half of the size of the entire defense budget.

The cost per citizen of operating the government of the District of Columbia is more than triple the average for the Virginia cities of Richmond, Norfolk and Virginia Beach.

The modern serf . . . . During the Middle Ages, serfs were required to work three months a year for their masters . . . . Today, the American toils five months a year to pay his taxes.

CALENDAR OF COIN SHOWS

ANA Midwinter Convention	Hilton Hawaiian Village Honolulu, Hawaii	Feb. 5-8
Fredericksburg Coin Club	Community Center Charles & Canal Sts.	Feb. 14-15
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel, Staunton, US 11- N	Mar. 14-15
Tidewater Coin Club	Sheraton Beach Inn Virginia Beach	Mar. 14-15
Money Show of America	New York Coliseum Broadway & 59th St., NYC	Mar. 20-23
Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention	Twin Towers, World Trade Center, NYC	Apr. 2-5
Maryland State Numismatic Association	Towson Center Maryland	Apr. 10-12
Greater NY Convention Am Israel Num Assn	New York Sheraton NYC	Apr. 30 - May 3
Garden State Numismatic Association	Hyatt Cherry Hill Cherry Hill, N.J.	Jun 11-14
ANA Convention	Rivergate Convention New Orleans	Jul 28 - Aug 2
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	1776 HOLIDAY INN WILLIAMSBURG	SEPT 18-20

SHARE AND BOND AUCTION IN MIAMI

Billed as the first bond and share auction to be held in the South, the firm of Nonvaleurs International Ltd. will sponsor an auction and bourse on February 19, 1981. It will be held at the Holiday Inn Ballroom, 11190 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Florida, opposite The Jockey Club.

For information, write: Diana Bartholomew, 1121 Crandon Blvd., Key Biscayne, Florida 33149.

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

The Club's 17th Annual Show, a coin and stamp show, will be held March 14 and 15 at the Ingleside Hotel, on U.S. 11-N, Staunton, Virginia. For information, write the show chairman, Ivan L. Lam, Ridgecrest AP C210, Verona, Virginia 24482.

The annual dinner meeting of the Club was scheduled for December 8th at the Red Carpet Inn near Waynesboro.

New officers for the coming year are: Pres- Andy VanBruggen; V-P- Frank Cacciapaglia; Rec Sec- Artem Braginetz; Cor Sec- Morgan Peterson; Asst Cor Sec - Russell Potter and Treas- Doug Seal.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

The Community Center, Charles and Canal Streets, Fredericksburg, will be the location of the Club's Annual Coin Show, Feb. 14-15.

For information on the show, write the Club at P.O. Box 5011, Falmouth, Virginia 22401.

TIDEWATER ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Club's Hanukkah Party was held in December at the Lake Edward Adult Recreation Room.

New officers were installed for the coming year: Pres- Anne F Winter V.P - Kurt Hirsch; Sec- Evelyn Faverman and Treas- Annie Slavin.

New Directors installed are: Bill Aberg; Aaron Behrman; Sidney Berg; Ted Maroulis; Mort Ronick and Hank Ullman.

The members were saddened by the death of Milton J. Becker, who was one of the founders of the Society.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Members of the club in Washington celebrated the coming of Christmas and the New Year, and elected the new officers for the coming year: Pres- Mrs. Laurese Byrd Katen; 1st V P- Wayne Wilcox; 2nd V P- Frank Palumbo; Sec- Robert Doyle; Treas- Eldridge Jones; Sgt at Arms- William Morris. Members of the Board of Directors are: A.A. Burland, Mrs. Mae Clarke, John Fuller, Karl Hoke and Frank J. Katen.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Members enjoyed the regular Christmas Party and continued the preparations for the COIN-A-RAMA at Virginia Beach on March 14-15.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Programs for the past months were on Love Tokens, by Mrs. M. Hannah, and "Other Hobbies" for a short December meeting.

Officers for the new year are: Pres- M. Reynolds; V-P- Sam Dollyhigh; Sec-Treas- M. Albertson and Sgt at Arms- Walt Wilson.

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

Programs scheduled for the fall and winter months were varied. The week after the VNA Convention, the Club held a picnic in Goochland County at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Lucien Jones. The Jones' country home is the last remaining Lock Keepers home located on the old Kanaha Canal. It has been restored and beautifully furnished and is listed as an historical landmark.

A large auction and the celebration of the Club's 40th Anniversary were the main events of the November meeting, while a dinner meeting celebrated the advent of Christmas and the New Year in December.

SOUTHSIDE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

At the November meeting a slide program on rare U.S. coins was presented by the program chairman, Bill McAllister.

The annual Christmas Party was held at the December meeting, Numismatic presents were exchanged and good food and fellowship was enjoyed by all.

President Louis Doucet appointed a nominating committee to present a slate of officers for 1981 at the next meeting.

The Club meets on the fourth Monday of each month at the Sheppard Stadium Clubroom in Colonial Heights. Visitors are always welcome.

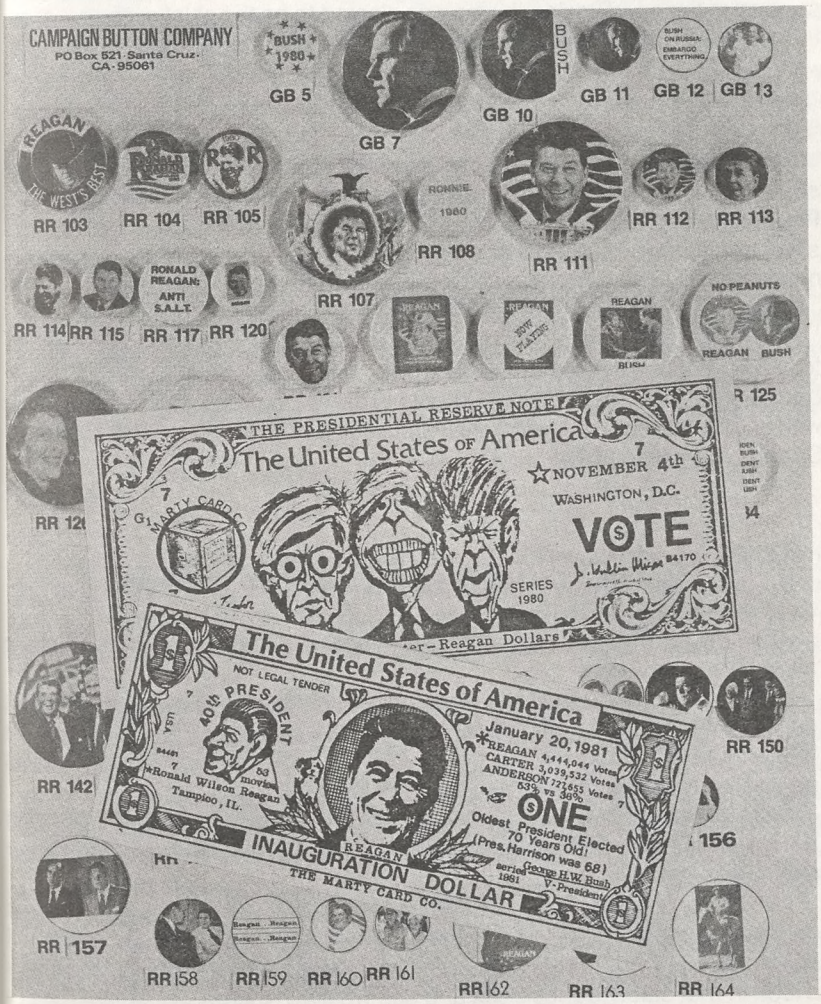
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

Every four years we go through the process of electing a president of the United States. Even if we are not entirely for the victor of each election, we can still get a lot of fun in collecting the items that are used to stir up our support of the candidates. The 1980 election was no different from the others in that respect.

Shown here are some of the materials that were either used during the election period or were issued for the Inauguration.

Probably some of the most unusual were issued for the campaign of William Jennings Bryan, and many of them sre still around today.

An interesting new book called Collecting Political Americana, by Edmund B. Sullivan, was put out last year, and a new paper back volume on the same subject was reported to be coming out about the time of the inauguration in January.



Two different types of paper campaign notes are available from the Marty Card Company of Sacramento, 6575 Heatherwood Way, Sacramento, California 95831, at 25¢ each and a stamped self addressed envelope.

A folder describing several different types of campaign buttons used by the candidates is available for a stamped self addressed envelope from the Campaign Button Company, P.O. Box 521, Santa Cruz, California 95061.

The official Inaugural Medal honoring the 40th President of the United States will be a study of Ronald Reagan by Utah sculptor Edward James Fraughton. The medal will be struck by Medallic Art Co. of Danbury, Conn., and will be available in several sizes and metals, priced from $5 to $975, as well as in sets.

Let us all have fun collecting the materials from the campaign, and give our support to the new President, who was elected to be the chief executive of all the nation. In these days and times, he needs all the support he can get!

NEWS FROM A N A

The American Bank Note Company is preparing a two-color bank note souvenir card for the ANA 1981 midyear convention to be held in Honolulu February 5-8. Intaglio printed from the original plate, this copy of the 1895 $5 silver certificate of the Republic of Hawaii should be especially popular among numismatists. The original notes were demonitized, with prior notice, as of January 14, 1903, and there are very few still in existence.

The 10½ x 8½ inch card will be released during the convention in Honolulu for $3.50 each. After the convention they will be available from ANA headquarters for $3.50 each plus $1.00 per order for mailing costs. Send orders with checks payable to ANA to: ANA Souvenir Cards, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901.

1981 BRINGS MANY FISCAL AND TAX CHANGES

The new year brings with it changes in banking and tax laws that will affect all of us in many ways.

Banks and Savings and Loan Associations will be offering more and different services, but be careful of starting on them without determining the actual cost to you for them . . . they will vary from bank to bank . . . and most of them will end up costing you more than you have been paying.

Also, social security deductions will go up and apply to higher limits than before, and employers will be forced to pay higher payroll taxes and higher minimum wages.

If you have any U.S. Series E Bonds issued in 1941, it would be well to check on cashing them in, one writer said that they will not accrue any additional interest after 40 years. The new EE and HH bonds have taken their place. Take a look in that safety deposit box and see what's in there.

APPOINTMRNT IN SAMARRA

by Moira Mandrake

DEATH SPEAKS: *There was a merchant in Bagdad who sent his servant to market to buy provisions and in a little while the servant came back, white and trembling, and said, Master, just now when I was in the market-place I was jostled by a woman in the crowd and when I turned I saw it was Death that jostled me. She looked at me and made a threatening gesture; now, lend me your horse, and I will ride away from this city and avoid my fate. I will go to Samarra and there Death will not find me. The merchant lent him his horse, and the servant mounted it, and he dug his spurs in its flanks and as fast as the horse could gallop he went. Then the merchant went down to the market-place and he saw me standing in the crowd and he came to me and said, Why did you make a threatening gesture to my servant when you saw him this morning? That was not a threatening gesture, I said, it was only a start of surprise. I was astonished to see him in Bagdad, for I had an appointment with him tonight in Samarra.*

– W. Somerset Maugham

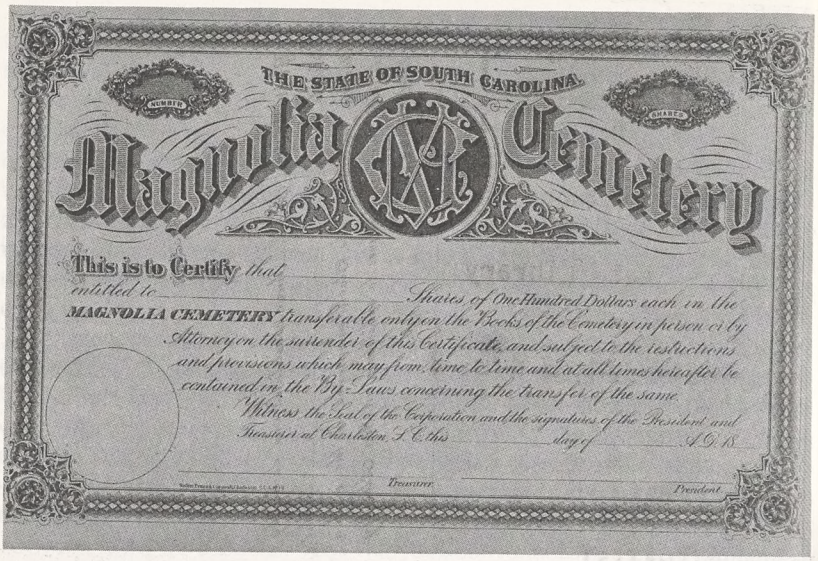
Have you had occasion recently to visit your lawyer and talk about your will, gone by the cemetery office to see about a burial plot, or visited your friendly Southern Planter (as our local mortician is often called) to see what the best arrangements for a funeral are now? If you have, you will have noticed that the old adage that the more things change, the more they stay the same, still applies.

However:

Your attorney will probably tell you that you will not only have to talk to him, but to your accountant and the trust department of your bank, because when you are no longer here to look after things, the infernal revenue service will try to take away all that you have managed to put aside to take care of your loved ones.

Remember the cemeteries of our youth? Back then you tried to hold your breath until you were by if you were riding in a car or a street car; if you were walking by at night it was the darkest point on the route, and you walked as fast as you could, whistling as hard as you could. If there was an unusual noise, you ran the rest of the way. If you visited the National Cemetery at Seven Pines, you looked for the grave of John Ghost, who was buried there in the oldest part. The markers on most graves were called headstones, those of the rich were expensive and imposing.

These days many cemeteries have no headstones, there are metal marker plates set just above the ground, with metal flower containers that will drop down inside when not in use.


THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

NUMBER

SHARES

Magnolia Cemetery

This is to Certify that _____ entitled to _____ Shares of One Hundred Dollars each in the MAGNOLIA CEMETERY transferable only on the Books of the Cemetery in person or by Attorney on the surrender of this Certificate, and subject to the restrictions and provisions which may from time to time and at all times hereafter be contained in the By-Laws concerning the transfer of the same.

Witness the Seal of the Corporation and the signatures of the President and Treasurer at Charleston, S. C. this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18

Treasurer _____ President _____

But according to a recent AP wire service story, the faces of America's gravestones may be changing. Like customized cars, many markers now can be made to carry elaborate personal touches to tell more about the deceased that "born and died", say the men who make the monuments. Only time will tell how it turns out.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia

NUMBER 11

SHARES

Tazewell Monument Co., Incorporated

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK $25,000.00

This Certifies that _____ is the owner of _____ Shares of the Capital Stock of Tazewell Monument Co., Incorporated, fully paid and non-assessable, transferable only on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof in person or by Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Corporation has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed at Bluefield, Virginia, this _____ day of _____ A.D. 19__

Secretary _____ President _____

SHARES $100 EACH

Then too, we are informed in a New York Times News Service article that, far from being a ghoulish experience, a tour of graveyards can often yield a wealth of historic information and prove a fascinating diversion. One state in particular, Connecticut, has outlined a tour of cemeteries and other burial sites.

Also, over in Great Britian and Europe, the hobby of making rubbings of grave stone has become so popular that in many areas you have to make an appointment far in advance of the time you expect to be there, and in some places they will only allow a certain number of rubbings, because they have worn down the stones.

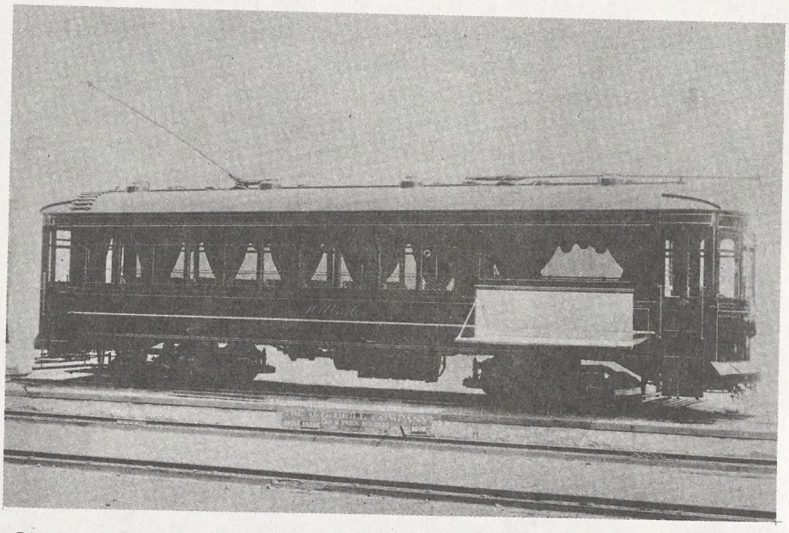
The when we get to see the undertaker, whom we finally learned wanted us to call him a mortician, we find that he now belongs to the State Funeral Directors Association – so we still call him a Southern Planter.

With his help, you pick out the casket, determine the type and location of the service, and settle the rest of the details.

Caskets nowdays are mostly wood or metal, but there was at one time a company that made caskets with a glass top, so that it could be sealed and the person inside could still see or be seen (?).

Some people still think that probably the best way yet devised for getting a funeral party to the cemetery was the electric railway funeral car, which the family of the decease could hire for the occasion. These were available in various cities, but the "Dolores", put in service in 1900 by the United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore, was a splendid example of this type of vehicle. According to Raymond S. Tompkins, official historian of the company:

The Dolores was designed for the purpose of furnishing transportation service for bereaved persons who desired a quick, comfortable, convenient, and tasteful method for transporting the deceased from home to cemetery. Her carrying capacity was 32 persons. She was divided into two compartments. The front section was known as the "casket compartment", and contained a pneumatic tired casket carriage, used to support and to move the casket. The casket was placed in the car through a large glass door; thus the casket was visible from both the street and the inside of the car. Leather upholstered seats and black drapes presented a very neat appearance.



Charges were very reasonable, based upon the distance and whether the trip went outside the city limits. Sometimes the family made arrangements for the car directly with the company, but in most cases arrangements were made by the officiating mortician.

So popular was the Dolores that quite often two funerals would be taken care of in one day. If the demand was greater than this, then the handsome parlor car "Lord Baltimore" was pressed into service. This was a luxurious vehicle and differed little from Dolores, both being painted black, except that in the Lord Baltimore the deceased was not visible from the street.
Hundreds of Baltimore's best citizens were hauled to their last resting place on the Dolores, including a great many old Confederates from the Soldiers' Home in Pikesville. On such occasions, the Dolores, the Lord Baltimore, the Cheaapeake and a large number of regular trolley cars would be chartered to accommodate the crowds of guests. In case of rain or snow, there would be enough liquid refreshments served at the wakes that followed to insure the continuing good health of the mourners. They really did things in style in those days.

Most of us today express our love and respect to the departed by gifts of flowers for the funeral and on the grave, but it was not always that way.

In ancient times the Greeks put a small coin on each eye of the body to ensure their passage on the boat on which Charon ferried the souls of the dead across the River Styx, which was supposed to encircle the lower world seven times.

Some of the Chinese still observe rites similar to this today, when they purchase and burn in their temple special Hell Bank Notes, made for this purpose, accompanied by the burning of incense and prayers for their departed loved ones.

If you are looking for a place to invest some of your ready cash in a way to help out later, you might consider one of the stocks listed in a recent stock advisors column: the company operates funeral homes and cemeteries and produces whey. People die whether the economy is in a boom or a bust, they say.

The Associated Press also tells us something else. They say:

There are stamp collectors, coin collectors and butterfly collectors. There are matchbook collectors, gun collectors and antique collectors. And there's Bob Dale – a coffin collector. That's right, coffins – as in six feet under, Rest in Peace, the end of the line.

Dale has what he thinks is the nation's only collection of antique coffins. He's got 14, and he's looking for more. That's a bit difficult, since most of the old coffins are underground – and occupied. Dale didn't plan on becoming a coffin collector, it just evolved from his passion for collecting memorabilia from the American West. And, after the first one, they just seemed to keep on coming.

Like most collectors, Dale is missing that one item which would make his collection complete. In his case, it's one of the cast-iron, mummy-shaped caskets used 80 to 100 years ago in the South. If people ask him where he gets them, he answers, "Oh, I dug them up here and there."

Then there was the newspaper story about the lady hairdresser for the deceased who was so dead serious about her job that she wrote a book about it. She said that it was a labor of love, and that the hardest thing to do was to find the proper title for it, even though, after three years of work, she ended up having to publish it herself.

But I really liked a paragraph in the introduction to Jessica Mitford's book "The American Way of Death", in which whe acknowledges those who helped her.

She says: "Lastly, I must thank the many friends with fertile brains who plied me with suggestions for chapter titles: The High Cost of Leaving, Mourning Become Expensive, A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Mausoleum, Dig That Crazy Grave. Even more fervently do I thank my editor, who made so many important contributions to the book – not the least of which was to dissuade me from using any of these chapter titles."

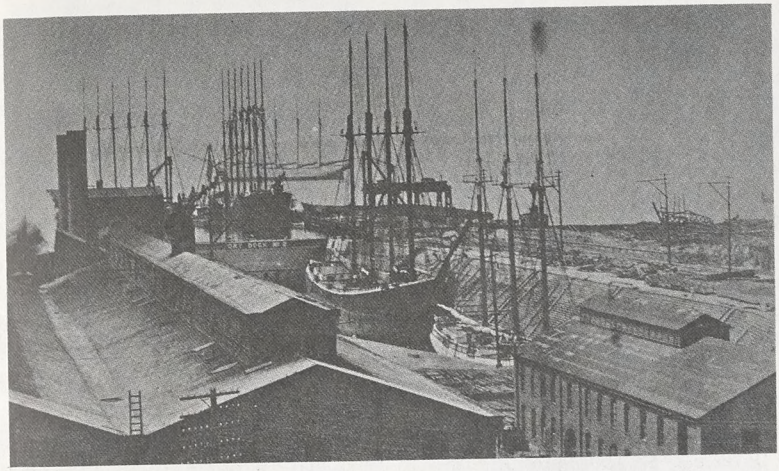
DO YOU REMEMBER? When Schooners carried Coal out of Newport News?

by S. Ailor Neptune

Many residents who live around Chesapeake Bay can still remember with fondness the days when schooners, skipjacks, pungies, rams, bugeyes and log canoes carried all sorts of cargo from port to port. The cargo would vary with the season, the home port of the vessel and the destination: it could be watermelons, wood, coal, seafood or many other products. There were so many vessels in port at times in the creeks and small rivers that you could walk across by jumping from one deck to another (and sometimes you could get a ducking if your foot slipped on a wet deck). Hundreds of them shipped out of the port of Newport News.

A great many schooners of all sizes were engaged in shipping to and from the Chesapeake Bay area. During the first third of this century Hampton Roads teemed with them. The small schooners were built on and around Chesapeake Bay, most of the larger ones were built in New England yards. Some of the smaller boats would come in with so many watermelons on them that the deck would be almost flush with the water. It was reported that in 1899 over 1,900 schooners loaded at Newport News.

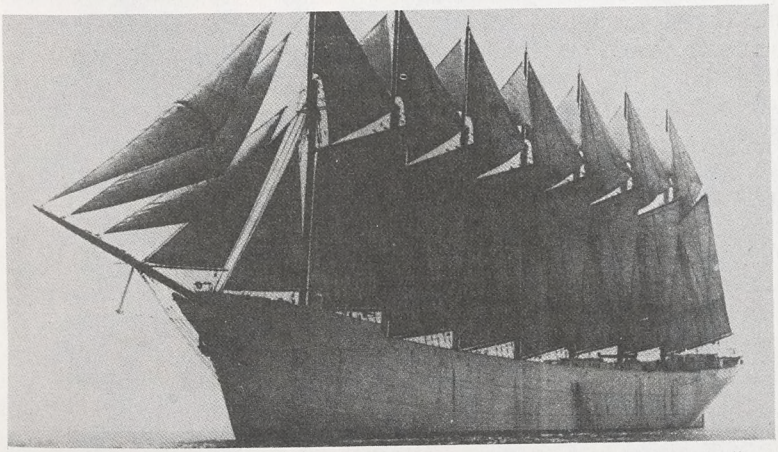
At times the schooners made voyages to foreign ports, but most of them were in coastwise service. Coal was one of the principal commodities carried. These sturdy vessels traded in all of the Atlantic ports, north with coal for the mills of New England, and south with coal for sugar plantations in the West Indies. Some of them carried lumber and grain. For a time dye wood from the West Indies, to be shipped by rail to the dye factories in Lynchburg, was one of the major imports.



A Newport News Shipyard scene showing from 3 to 7 masted American schooners

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway built a coal pier at Newport News in 1882 to handle the loading of coal. Coming here from mines in Virginia and West Virginia, the coal was shipped to users wherever located. Existing companies opened offices here and new companies were formed for the purpose. Some of these same companies are still in business, with offices here and agents in cities in the United States and many foreign countries.

Coal was sold not only to be used by industry but to fill the bunkers of steamships on their voyages. Colliers and barges would take the coal to coaling stations where ships could be refueled. These stations were important to the Navy, too, one was built at each end of the Panama Canal when the canal was constructed.



The Thomas W. Lawson, the only seven-masted schooner ever built

It is interesting that one of the coal forwarding companies that came here in 1882 still is in business, and that this company used one of the most unusual schooners ever built to haul coal to New England.

C. H. Sprague & Company came to Newport News at the time the C & O Railway completed its first coal pier. Their main office was in Boston, and they shipped in barges, sailing vessels and steamships, to many ports.

One of the ships they used was the Thomas W. Lawson, the only seven masted steel hulled sailing vessel ever built. She was launched at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company yard in Quincy, Mass., on July 10, 1902. Built with a steel hull, steel lower masts and wood top masts, she had steam power to help operate the ship, but sails provided the only propulsion. There were at times three different sets of names for the seven masts: numbers 1 to 7; the days of the week; and Fore, Main, Mizen, Jigger, Pusher, Driver and Spanker, fore to aft.

For over three years she operated in the coal trade between Boston, Mass., and Newport News, Virginia, carrying soft coal brought into Newport News over the C & O Railway, for Sprague & Co. Her cargos averaged around 7,500 tons per voyage.

In 1906 she was remodeled into an oil tanker at the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. yard in Newport News. Wooden bulkheads were installed and her tophampers were removed. She was then operated as a barge between Port Arthur, Texas, and Marcus Hook, Penna., usually under tow of the tug Paul Jones.

In the fall of 1907, her topsticks were replaced, and she started on her one-and-only trans-Atlantic voyage, with a cargo of 2 million gallons of oil.

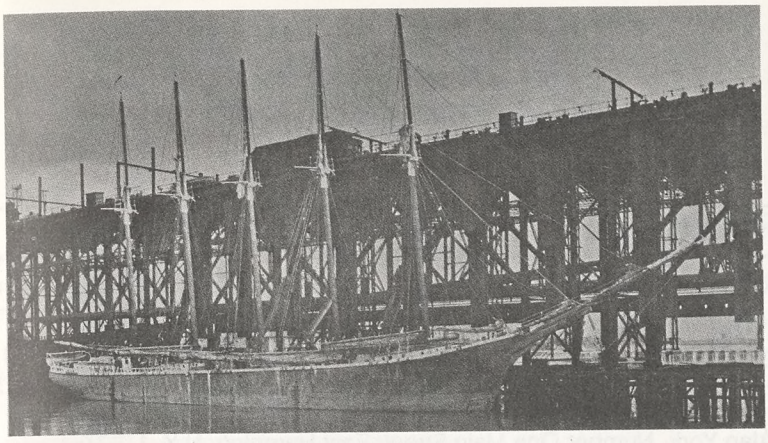
The second week of November she set sail for London, with a stormy voyage ahead. She sighted land off the coast of England, near Land's End, at the Scilly Islands and anchored there in a heavy storm, on December 13, 1907, to ride out the storm.

Early the next morning she dragged her anchors and struck Hellweather Reef, breaking in two on the rocks. Many of the crew drowned, and the ship and cargo were a total loss.

The Sprague Company still is in business at Newport News, bringing in coal over the C & O and sending it out on ships to many ports. It is now known as Sprague Coal International, a division of General Coal Company.

In the early days of the coal port, mostly bituminous coal was shipped in over the C & O, generally divided into metallurgical, steam and water gas types, for making steel, heating and producing electric power, and for making city or illuminating gas. It has not been too long ago that the water gas plant at the Newport News Boat Harbor stopped making water gas (from coal) to serve the Peninsula, after pipe lines from the west started bringing natural gas to the area.

One of the big problems now is that the buyers of coal want larger shipments of coal all of the same grades, which means that many car loads from the same or similar seams have to get to the port at the same time, when the ship is here to be loaded. Instead of three general grades, there are many more,



The 5 masted schooner Edne Hoyte at the C&O coal piers in 1937 – one of the last of the American coasting schooners

which compounds the problem.

The coal schooner has passed from the American scene, and with it has gone much of the color that made the Hampton Roads coal traffic so interesting.

All photos courtesy of The Mariners Museum

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Henry Hawkins, 815 Lee Avenue, Harrisonburg, VA 22801

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Dr. Alan York, Number One Main Street, East Hampton, N.Y. 11937

WANTED – For my personal collection any numismatic item relating to the City of Lynchburg, VA. State price and condition. All letters answered.
Luis M. Baier, Rt. 1, Box 159K, Concord, VA 24538

WANTED for my collection – Virginia obsolete bank notes, Virginia proof notes, private scrip, Virginia First Charter Nationals, and books on banking.
Richard Jones, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

WANTED – Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED – 15 cent Sussex County Note; Bond or share certificate from Jerusalem-Petersburg Plank Road, VA.; VA token - Surrey Lumber Co., West Hope, Sussex County, VA; City of Petersburg, VA, token - receivable for taxes or any dues to City.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, VA 23890

WANTED – Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED – Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED – Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

FREE PRICE LIST of obsolete currency, especially Virginia, for large SASE. Also need many Virginia obsoletes for my personal collection.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., HHD, 559th USAAG, APO NY 09221.

WANTED – City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Wanted – Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

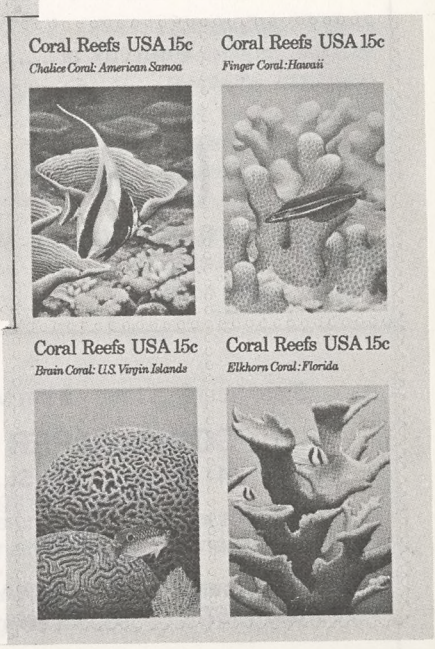
BUY AND SELL – Medallic Art – medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J. Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

the pictures of the two sets of stamps that i described in the november issue were left out because of the space required to show the pictures from the annual convention. i hope that they will get in this time, because they were mighty interesting.

if you have not yet seen it, there is an extremely informative article on coral research in the january 1981 smithsonian magazine, titled – a coral reef gives up some secrets – as scientists build a reef of their own. it's worth looking for.



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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

VNA ELECTED OFFICERS

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1st. Vice-President, Ralph A. Hicks, Jr.	Fredericksburg, Virginia
2nd. Vice-President, Malvern L. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, Virginia
Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Jones	Roanoke, Virginia
Sergeant-At-Arms, George K. Morehead	Moseley, Virginia

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MAR 1981

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By virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, there is hereby officially recognized:

NATIONAL COIN WEEK IN VIRGINIA

1981

Collecting coins is not only a fascinating hobby, but a means of learning about our nation's monetary system and her history.

Reminding us of this, the Virginia Numismatic Association joins others in setting aside the third week in April as NATIONAL COIN WEEK IN VIRGINIA, and I call its significance to the attention of all Virginians.

John N. Dalton

Governor

VOLUME 17
NUMBER 2
1981

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Volume 17 Number 2

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcome and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your Change of Address.

All mail relating to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and ADVERTISING therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669.

Direct all other Correspondence about Membership, Address Changes, etc. to the Secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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Volume 17 Number 3	April 15, 1981	May 10, 1981
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Volume 17 Number 5	August 15, 1981	Sept. 10, 1981

Advertisers please note: No Ads will be accepted from Minors without their Parents' Consent. All Ads must have Numismatic Significance. Special or Unusual copy requirements will be billed extra. If in doubt, please write for details.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

On Tuesday, January 27, 1981, I appeared before a Virginia Senate subcommittee considering proposed legislation to regulate dealer in Gems and Precious Metals. I made the following VNA position statement:

"Mr. Chairman and
Members of the Committee:

My name is Louis E. Doucet and I reside in Petersburg, Virginia. I am the incumbent President of the Virginia Numismatic Association, a state-wide organization of some twenty local coin clubs and about six hundred individual members. Most of us are members of the numismatic hobby – not dealers – but we depend upon numismatic dealers for the life of our hobby. While we are supportive of the intent to establish reasonable rules and regulations to control the purchase and disposition of bulk precious metals and gems, we are concerned that the proposed legislation is so restrictive as to severely impair the numismatic hobby in Virginia and the continuation of the Virginia Numismatic Association.

Last September, the Virginia Numismatic Association held its 22nd Annual Convention and Coin Show at the John Marshall Hotel. In past years conventions have been held in Fredericksburg, Stanton, Alexandria, Virginia Beach, Hampton, Natural Bridge and Williamsburg. Each year we have a dealers' bourse to provide a place for our members and visitors to buy, sell and trade numismatic items. Many of the dealers who regularly participate are from out-of-state. The net proceeds from the bourse room finance the activities of the VNA Convention. Our next Convention is scheduled for September, 1981, in Williamsburg. In recognition of the basic problem addressed in the proposed legislation, we have already planned to prohibit participating dealers from purchasing any items of gems or precious metals other than numismatic items at the Convention Show. However, if dealer participation at organized conventions and coin shows such as ours is made excessively expensive, restrictive, and inconvenient, we will not be able to obtain qualified dealer participation. Perhaps, the buying and selling of numismatic material can be clearly exempt from the provisions of the proposed legislation.

Thank you very much."

Since the initial hearing, much work has gone into the process of revising and combining the several House and Senate Bills. On February 21, a Joint House/Senate Conference Committee resolved differences between House and Senate Bills. The final edition, approved by the full House and Senate, has been submitted to the Governor. I think this is a bill we can live with. Of interest to VNA members, the bill:

exempts the purchase and sale of coins from the regulatory provisions; and

permis local Chief Law Enforcement Officials to waive all but one requirement for Numismatic shows, sponsored by nonprofit organizations.

I also want to remind all of our members and friends that we will be needing articles, pictures and ads for the special issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST to be released at the Annual Convention this September. Please send them to Don as soon as possible.

In another part of this issue you will find the information on the 1981 National Coin Week In Virginia event, to be the third week in April. We hope to have participation by all of our member clubs and as many of the members as possible. As it says in the article: "Let's Toot Our Own Horn". We all know how much fun and pleasure we can find in numismatics, so share it with those who are not aware of all of the possibilities there are in this field.

Lou Doucet

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL ISSUE OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST COMING FOR THE OCTOBER 1981 YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

A special extra issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST will be printed for the celebration of the bicentennial of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown on October 19, 1981.

We are asking for articles, pictures and other material that will be suitable for inclusion in this issue. As in the 1976 special issue, there will be room for advertisements from members, friends and dealers.

Please send all material to: The Editor, THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669, as soon as possible, so that it can be typeset and proof read and any corrections made. Many thanks.

FROM THE EDITOR

I want to share with the rest of our members a few lines from a recent letter received by our Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Jones:

"Enclosed are two checks, one for my current 1981 dues of $5.00, if they have advanced, please let me know and I will send the balance. The other check is my contribution to the printing costs of Charlie Affleck's Books." for $50.00.

Richard wrote him back: "Your donations and those of other loyal VNA members made those books possible in the first place, and will help out when it is time to revise and bring them up to date."

This is an example of the type of support from loyal members that has made it possible for VNA to do many of the things it has done over the years. Thank you, Sir, whoever you are.

SPRING IS COMING!

HISTORIC GARDEN WEEK IN VIRGINIA IS COMING APRIL 18 to 26

Virginia's historic Shrines are a priceless heritage, enriching the visitor's understanding of an earlier time and the traditions that are a part of our lives and our thinking today.

For almost half a century, the members of the Garden Club of Virginia have pooled their efforts in restoring the grounds and gardens of these shrines and in opening them to the public during Historic Garden Week.

I join in their welcome to the grace and charm of early Virginia life, and extend my own thanks to those who have devoted themselves to this labor of love.

John N. Dalton
Governor of Virginia

NEW FACES COMING TO THE WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SCENE

A White House spokesman has announced the appointment on February 12th by President Ronald Reagan of Angela M. Buchanan to succeed Azie Taylor Morton as Treasurer of the United States.

Miss Buchanan was the treasurer of the Reagan Bush Committee in the recent national elections, and has worked with the President since his first national campaign in 1976.

Her signature (probably "Angela M. Buchanan"), along with the new Treasury Secretary, Donald T. Regan, will appear on all of the new note issues of U.S. paper money.

Since most of the functions of the Treasurer were taken over by the Bureau of Government Financial Operations in 1974, many of the duties are ceremonial ones.

As Treasurer she will become the national director of the U.S. Savings Bond Division of the Treasury Department, which promotes the buying of bonds by the public, and will also become one of the public policy spokesmen (or is it spokespersons?), when she is confirmed by the Senate.

It was also announced in Washington that Stella Hackel Sims, the director of the Bureau of the Mint, has submitted her resignation, to become effective on April 1st.

Mrs. Sims will probably be remember for her position as an advocate of the small size Susan B. Anthony dollar coin, whose success has been underwhelming, to say the least.

Under her direction many efforts have been made to improve the safety and production capabilities of the various United States mint facilities.

The name of the successor to her position has not yet been announced, as of this writing.

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

New officers for the coming year are: President: Jim Ruehrmund; V Pres: Bynum Smith; Sec: Marie Carpenter; Treas: Ben Duncan.

A series of programs has been planned for 1981: including four auctions; panel discussions on collecting, cleaning and storage of coins; a speaker on the authentication of coins and grading; and programs about coins, medals, tokens and currency. That should be something for everyone to hear and see.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

The annual meeting featured displays, door prizes for everyone, Jim Ross as Master of Ceremonies, the installation of officers for the new year by John Gearhart, awards for the displays and a good time for all. Bobbie Littlepage was the guest of honor.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Winter meetings featured talks on Canadian Type Coins, by Dave Scholefield, on How to Prepare an Exhibit, by Chuck Fifield.

Plans are prepared for the Annual Coin-A-Rama and Stamp Show, to be held at the Sheraton Beach Inn, at Virginia Beach, March 14 and 15.

The nominating committee presented a slate for the Board of Directors for the coming year, who will be installed at the annual dinner meeting at the Sheraton on Friday night, March 13. The speaker is to be from the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Meetings for those cold winter nights featured talks on The Future of Coins – A Professional's View, by Walt Mason, and U S Patterns and Trial Pieces, by Wayne Wilcox.

Plans are being made for the Tri-Club Association Coin Convention on April 24-26 at the Sheraton Inn, New Carrollton, Maryland, and the show by the Metropolitan Washington Numismatic Association at the same location on July 10-12.

The December meeting was the enjoyable annual Christmas party, with a good attendance, exhibits and prizes.

MEHERRIN VALLEY COIN CLUB

The annual dinner meeting of the Club was held at Tommie's Restaurant, in Boykins with a good attendance of members and guests, on December 10th.

After a delicious steak dinner, the Secretary, Delbroe Johnson, introduced the speaker of the evening, James A. Johnson, Jr., who gave an interesting talk on stocks and bonds of yesteryear, with illustrations of some of the bonds and certificates.

Jimmy Johnson installed the officers for the new year: President- Lewis F. Taylor; Vice Pres- Rupert G. Tart and Sec-Treas- Delbroe Johnson.

The meeting was enjoyed by all of the members and guests. President Robert Baughan was absent because of illness, so V-P George C. Scott presided.

COVINGTON COIN CLUB

At the January meeting the Club elected the new officers for the coming year: Pres- Ray Haymaker; Vice Pres- John Foster; Sec- Dell Haymaker; Treas- Margorie Beard and Corr Sec- Joey Carabetta. Meetings are being held at the Covington City Hall.

ROANOKE VALLEY COIN CLUB

Plans are being made for the Annual Coin Show, at the Roanoke Civic Center, July 17-19, 1981.

The Bourse Chairman is Mr. Julian Respass, 2817 Oakland Boulevard, N.W., Roanoke, Virginia 24012 or telephone: (703) 563-9114. There will an admission fee of 75¢ per person at the Show.

SALEM COIN CLUB

The Salem Coin Club will hold its Annual Coin Show at the American Legion Building, 710 Apperson Drive, Salem, Virginia, on April 25-26, 1981.

For information on bourse tables write the Chairman: W.L. Camp, Jr., 3868 Red Fox Drive, Roanoke, Virginia 24017.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

The Club's 17th Annual Show, featuring both coins and stamps, will be held at the Ingleside Hotel on US 11-N, Staunton, Va., on March 14 and 15. For information write the show chairman, Ivan L. Lam, Ridgecrest AP C210, Verona, Virginia 24482.

New officers for the coming year are: Pres- Andy VanBruggen; Vice Pres- Frank Cacciapaglia; Rec Sec- Artem Braginetz; Corr Sec- Morgan Peterson; Asst Corr Sec- Russell Potter and Treas- Doug Seal.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

Members and visitors were pleased with the Club's Annual Show, held at the Community Center on Canal Street, in February.

KENT COIN CLUB

Our friends over on the Eastern Shore have been busy these past few months with interesting programs: Delaware canning and pickers tokens, Other Hobbies, Show and Tell and the election of the new officers: Pres- Tom Mercer; 1st V P- Larry Howard; 2nd V P- Tony Dec; Rec Sec- Doug Moore; Corr Sec- Rick Spence; Treas- Steve Taylor; Jr Bd- Phil Rynders and Mary Dec; Sr Bd- Tom Reynolds, Ed Clevenger and Keith Lawver, and Sgt at Arms- Angie Gesualdo.

SOTHEBY'S TO AUCTION BONDS AND OLD SECURITIES IN LONDON

A total of 261 lots of bonds and old securities will be placed at auction by Sotheby Parke Bernet in London on Monday, March 23, 1981 at 10:30 AM London time, covering materials from some 28 different countries. Many different types of securities are included that will be of interest to collectors.

For further information write: T.J. Robson, Coin and Medal Department, Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34/35 New Bond Street, London W1A2AA, or Phone 01-493 8080 or Telex 24454 (SPBLON-G) or telegrams and cables ABINITIO LONDON W1.

ANTIQUE SHARE AND BOND AUCTION IN NEW YORK

An auction of over 200 lots of antique share and bond certificates and related materials will be held by R.M. Smythe & Co., Inc., on March 26, 1981, at The ABS Building, 65 Broadway, New York City, at 4:30 PM.

For information write: R.M. Smythe & Co., Inc., 170 Broadway, New York, New York 10038, or telephone (212) 349-1116.

There will also be a bourse for collectors and dealers before the auction from 9 AM to 4 PM.

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days of the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted on by the Board of Directors.

Applicant	Sponsor
Anthony C. Johnson, Falls Church, Va.	Richard Jones
Stuart A. Sanderson, Gate City, Va.	Branard Charlton
Tom Hitt, Defiance, Ohio	Larry White
Mark A. Goddard, Wilmington, Del.	Steve Taylor
Joseph B. Runey, Arlington, Va.	Richard Jones
Donald F. Schorr, Hampton, Va.	Don Roberts

THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM, GOOD OR BAD?

An editorial in a local paper recently stated: "From time to time we must remind ourselves that most federal programs started out as good ideas and then, through no fault of their own, were degraded. A case in point is the food stamp program. Administered by the Agriculture Department, the program was set up to help poor people afford nutritional meals. At first, depending on income, food stamps were purchased. Some paid 20 cents for a dollar's worth of stamps, and some paid more. Later on, if the family could prove poverty, the stamps were free and the amount issued depended on the level of poverty. What with exclusions for this and that, the food stamp program became the great giveaway."

The program cost $564 million in fiscal 1970. By 1972, it cost $1.8 billion. It was up to $5.6 billion in 1976, $6.9 billion in 1979, is estimated to cost over $11 billion in 1981 and it may cost $12.4 billion in 1982.

In December 1978, about 16 million Americans got benefits. With higher unemployment and an end to requirements that most recipients had to pay cash for partial value of their stamps, recipients have risen to 22 million, about one out every 10 Americans. New recipients tend to be very poor people, rural residents and the elderly. Much of the increase in food stamp costs is because of inflation, since benefits are indexed to costs of a low-priced diet.

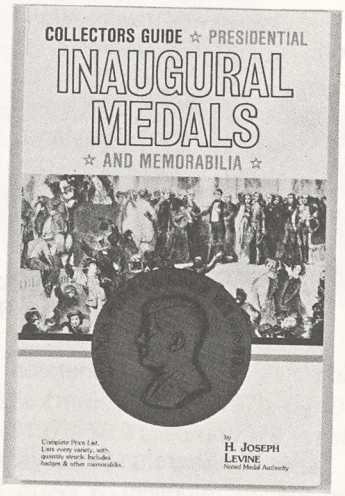
Hundreds of reports laying bare a scandal of immense proportions have been issued over the years by government auditors and investigators. Their repeated findings are reported to be: widespread fraud, alarming over-issuance of food stamps by the millions, and a growing wave of food stamp trafficking on the black market by dealers and organized crime. The stamps themselves have been counterfeited, and they are reported to be extremely vulnerable to fraud and abuse."

There is an interesting and informative article in the March 4, 1981 issue of COIN WORLD on the production and distribution of food stamps, starting on page 97.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	Mar 14-15
Tidewater Coin Club	Sheraton Beach Inn Virginia Beach	Mar 14-15
Money Show of America	New York Coliseum Broadway & 59th St, NYC	Mar 20-23
Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention	Twin Towers, World Trade Center, NYC	Apr 2-5
Maryland State Numismatic Association	Towson Center Towson, Maryland	Apr 10-12
Tri-Club Show DC - MD	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md.	Apr 24-26
Salem Coin Club	American Legion Bld, 710 Apperson Dr., Salem	Apr 25-26
Greater N Y Convention Am Israel Num Assn	New York Sheraton NYC	Apr 30 - May 3
National Scrip Collectors Assn.	Sheraton Inn Bluefield, W VA	May 8-9
Garden State Numismatic Association	Hyatt Cherry Hill Cherry Hill, NJ	Jun 11-14
Memphis Coin Club Internat Paper Money Show	Holiday Inn-Rivermont Memphis, Tenn	Jun 19-21
Metropolitan Washington Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md.	July 10-12
Roanoke Valley Coin Club	Roanoke Civic Center	July 17-19
ANA Convention	Rivergate Convention New Orleans	Jul 28 - Aug 2

Greater New York Paper Money Convention	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave, NYC	Sept 11-13
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	1776 HOLIDAY INN WILLIAMSBURG	SEPT 18-20
Great Eastern Numismatic Association	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave, NYC	Sept 24-27
Kent Coin Club	Dover, Delaware	Sept 27
Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md.	Oct 16-18



COLLECTORS INAUGURAL MEDAL BOOK PUBLISHED

The work of three medal dealers, written by H. Joseph Levine, entitled "Collectors Guide to Presidential Inaugural Medals and Memorabilia", the book covers all the official medals and badges issued for all presidential inaugural ceremonies since Benjamin Harrison's in 1889, as well as other inaugural memorabilia. It has been published by Johnson & Jensen, in Danbury, Connecticut.

The 120 page paperback book is a companion to and supplements the 1977 publication by Neil MacNeil, "The President's Medal, 1789-1977," which dealt with the historical development of the United States Inaugural Medals. Much background information is included.

The book retails for $8.95 and is available from the author, the publisher or from numismatic dealers. The publisher is Johnson & Jensen, Box 1085, Danbury, Connecticut 06810.

Did you ever receive a heart of red, slightly sticky and lumpy from school glue? Did it tell you that your child wanted to be your valentine? How nice for a day to be set aside so that we may tell of our love for someone. This custom has several legends connected to it. I have picked out the one which follows as it suits my romantic nature better than most.

Saint Valentine was imprisoned for performing marriages against the Emperor Claudius's decree. The emperor wanted all able bodied men to fight for Rome and he felt that marriage made them unfit soldiers. When Claudius found out that St. Valentine had married people behind his back, he threw him in the dungeons to await execution. During this period the Saint was befriended by the keepers' blind daughter. To show his gratitude for the friendship he wrote messages to her (the legend doesn't say how she read them) on scraps of paper that he had torn into fanciful shapes. The morning of his execution, Feb. 14, he wrote one final love note and signed it, "Your Valentine."

In true fashion the very first valentines were hand cut and inscribed with quill and ink. Some were made by the pin prick method, making delicate snow

crystal affects. Endurance was the major tool for both of these methods.

There had been many tokens of love exchanged before the actual valentines. Maidens were presented a fancifully carved wooden spoon in Holland. This was accepted, and thus the couple was said to be "spooning". Sometimes a coin or token was given as a sign of love. In England it was customary to give a bent coin and from this practice came the expression "benders" to denote certain coins there. Decorative hair combs were given to lovely dark haired senoritas in Spain, parasols paraded perkily on pretties from Portugal. Sailors were very ingenious while at sea and carved a corsette stay (or busk which is an elastic strip of wood or whale bone used in a corset); an elaborately carved piece of a sperm whale's jaw carried the following message:

Accept dear girl, this busk from me
Carved by my humble hand
I took it from a sperm whale's jaw
One thousand miles from land
In many a gale had been the whale
In which his bone did rest
His time is past, his bone at last
Must now support thy breast.

Bobbins of bone and ivory were also inscribed with affectionate words. "The gift is small but love is all," or "My love for thee no one can tell." Girls were not to be left out of the love token business. Monogrammed and handrolled handkerchiefs were given to an admirer, or sometimes small circles of silk or satin were embroidered with her name or "Remember me." These were used in pocket watches, inside the engraved silver cases to prevent dust from harming the works.

America's first lady of Valentines was Esther Howland. All of the valentines up to this point were imported from the European countries. Miss Howland's father had a small collection of imported valentines which impressed his daughter. Feeling that she could improve on the design she set about adding lace, cupids, birds and tissue. Printing was mostly black on white so she also added color by water color pigments, sometimes on silk or satin. These were so well accepted that before long she had to recruit some young ladies to help her. She continued to design the cards and the girls would faithfully reproduce her designs. She had to rely on foreign manufacturers for the embossed blanks and fancy envelopes. After a couple of aborted tries at her own company for stamping the dyes, she formed the New England Valentine Co. Embossed on the back of her valentines then appeared "N.E.V. Co." She sold her company to the George C. Whitney Co. in about 1880.

A myriad of companies followed this meager beginning.

If you chance upon a sentimental valentine to send the one you love, do not hesitate to deliver it.

It was 7 years ago that our collection came to us. In order to have it we lost a lovely friend. Our valentines were "from Charlie, with love," in remembrance of Charles Affleck, who shared life so well.

1980 Census Figures

Start Political Battles

Not only in Virginia, but in all of the rest of the states of the nation, the release of the 180 census figures will signal the beginning of fights for many political lives.

Practically no one is looking forward to the struggle, although a number of politicians have been planning for it for years. The job is rarely simple and can cause the bloodiest battle of the political process.

Lawmakers around the nation will be looking out for themselves and their own political party as they begin to redraw the boundaries of congressional and legislative districts on the basis of the 1980 census. Timetables for the process of redistricting vary from state to state.

When the census figures were released, they showed that Virginia's population jumped in the 10 year period from 4,648,494 to 5,346,279. With these figures, Virginia should neither gain or lose congressional seats at the national level. There will still be 10 congressional seats and 2 senators to go to Washington.

But at the state level, things may be a lot different. The population shifts in Virginia will affect political boundaries and representation in Congress and the General Assembly for the next 10 years. Although Virginia has to be responsive to the Federally mandated "one man, one vote" rule, it seems that the two houses do not go about it the same way. One editorial writer put it this way: "Armed with the newly released official 1980 census figures, calculators, map and sheaves of sharp pencils, members of the Virginia General Assembly's two Privileges and Election Committees can now begin in earnest to reapportion the Old Dominion's 10 congressional districts, 100 state House and 40 state Senate districts."

The House P & E Committee, chaired by Delegate John Gray of Hampton, will begin to hold hearings at Norfolk on March 9th., for House districts.

Later on, State Senator Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton will begin a series of hearings to determine the boundaries for the representation of the Senate districts. The two districts are not always within the same geographic limits.

The General Assembly is scheduled to reconvene March 30th for a special session at which it will redraw congressional and General Assembly representation lines. Then Governor John Dalton must sign the legislation and it must be approved by the U.S. Department of Justice before becoming official.

There are other than strict demographic considerations that affect the process of redistricting and political lives.

Ten years ago, the Senate decided to go by the numbers and crossed city or county lines to get a fine count. On the other hand, the House chose to keep jurisdictional line inviolate, which meant that the one man, one vote count was

not as strictly adhered to. This may be more difficult to do, this time around.

In certain areas of the state, political affiliations and color patterns can make the continuation or change of the present districts a major factor in who represents whom. Where you have a predominantly Democrat or Republican area, or a majority of black or white residents, and you shift the boundary lines from their present positions, a lot of changes can occur, some of which could be challenged in court.

Who said politics was simple? All the rest of us can do is to hope that it will all work out for the best!

Many people have complained about the figures the census counters came up with, but Ann Landers came up with a good word for them, in her column titled: 'Posslq' Simply Says It All:

> "Dear Ann Landers: The letter from the smart-aleck 13-year old who knew the "right" name for a live-in partner was incomplete. True, the Census Bureau invented the word "posslq" as Junior Miss Brain Bank pointed out, but she didn't tell us what it stands for – which is very important.
>
> For those who have not figured it out, it's "person of opposite sex sharing living quarters."
>
> I would like to cut your readers in on a few stanzas of a rather funny poem I heard on CBS Radio Newsbreak a few weeks ago. I took it down in shorthand when Charles Osgood delivered it in his own inimitable style:
>
> "there's nothing that I wouldn't do
> "If you would be my posslq.
> "You live with me and I with you.
> "Please dear, be my posslq.
> "And everything we will confess
> "Yes, even to the IRS.
> "Someday on what we both may earn
> "Perhaps we'll file a joint return.
> "And I will whisper in your ear
> "That word you love so much to hear.
> "And live will stay forever new
> "If you will be my posslq."
>
> – Ann Phan Based in Fun City
>
> Dear Phan: My thanks to you and Charles Osgood and William Rukeyser of Money Magazine who discovered the word after the Census Bureau invented it.
>
> (A department that came up with a word like that can't be all bad.)

Grassroots of Organized Hobby Are Local Clubs - And You

By Kurt R. Krueger

Hardly an evening passes in this great country and in many foreign lands that groups of hobby enthusiasts don't gather to attend the local coin club meeting.

Some of these gatherings attract but a dozen people, while others bring five score plus. Regardless of the numbers involved, each local coin club meeting contributes much to the structure of organized numismatics.

One can trace the careers of virtually all of even the most notable of hobby figures to beginnings within a local coin club.

The local coin club serves as fertile ground to instill into those the thoughts, theories and ideas which bring about organization, programs and projects which either directly or indirectly affect our hobby and the individual collector.

Yet, as important as the local coin club is to numismatics, we often fail in our duty to aid and assist our local club.

The common complaint is that the local coin club meeting is uninteresting and is run by the same old circle of old-time members.

How then, can a newcomer break the ice, so to speak, and become involved.

There are many ways to become active in your local coin club. You may, some meeting night, offer a brief talk on a numismatic subject with which you are well acquainted. If you relate some unknown information to but a single member of the audience, then you were successful.

Perhaps you do not consider yourself a capable speaker. While I will not agree with this thinking line, the obvious alternative would be to bring some numismatic property of interest to show to the members.

Even the most experienced member of your club has not seen everything, nor heard everything, and you will most certainly find acceptance from the old school as well as with the newer members of your organization.

Educational movies and slide presentations appeal to many people. The American Numismatic Association carries a number of interesting, worthwhile slide sets and movies which can be obtained for the cost of postage from their extensive film library. Why not sit down right now and write to the American Numismatic Association and request its listing of visual aids. From the selection, you can certainly find a program that would be of interest to members of your local club. The address is A.N.A. P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901.

Have you read a good book lately? If so, why not offer a review on the publication to your fellow club members. Point out the things in the book which impressed you the most. You will be doing service to the hobby by spreading educational thoughts in your own words. You might excite some of the members enough to read the book for themselves.

Panel discussions among club members on hobby topics are among the most rewarding of all projects. Select a controversial hobby subject, select a panel from your membership and let the questions roll. You will be amazed at the thoughts expressed by your club members.

For a change in pace, recruit a speaker from outside your club to address your group. Many active numismatists will gladly travel to attend your coin club meeting. It is customary to offer travel expenses to those who travel to attend your meetings.

Swap nights often grasp the interest of clubgoers. Probably the most exciting phase of numismatics is the dickering for numismatic properties. Auctions also create club interest.

Does your club sponsor an annual coin show? If so, get in there and help. There is always room for more help at a coin club show. Have you an exhibit for your local coin show? If not, get on the stick and discover this very rewarding aspect of numismatics.

Does your club participate in National Coin Week activities? If not, this is an excellent vehicle for exposing others to our rewarding hobby. Set up an exhibit at a local public gathering place or banking institution. Secure a proclamation from your mayor and inform the local media of your activities.

The responsibility of recruiting new faces into the hobby lies heavily on the shoulders of the local coin club, and this can be better accomplished if you investigate some of the ideas which have been expressed.

Better still, don your thinking hat and come up with your own ideas to spread the good word of the hobby.

Yes, the local coin club stands pat as the grassroots of numismatics. All you have to do is get involved. You will find that participation will bring to you exciting new avenues of hobby pleasures. Is this not a superior alternative to placing metal discs into slots of cardboard albums?

Editor's Note:

The article "Grassroots of Organized Hobby are Local Clubs – And You", by Kurt R. Krueger, is reprinted here with the kind permission of NUMISMATIC NEWS, where it first appeared.

We hope that all persons in Virginia (and everywhere else) will read it and encourage and support their local clubs.

Many of these points have been brought up in past issues of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and at the Club Representative Breakfasts held at the Annual Conventions of The Virginia Numismatic Association: support your local coin club, join and support the Virginia Numismatic Association, and belong to the American Numismatic Association, as well as the clubs that are for specialized areas of collecting. The best meetings and publications in the world are not of much help to you if you don't attend or read them. We can only reiterate the statement of Mr. Krueger: "All you have to do is to get involved . . . . and participate." It is like medicine, it only works when you take it yourself.

1981 NATIONAL COIN WEEK IN VIRGINIA

APRIL 19 - 25, 1981

The theme selected for 1981 National Coin Week is:
COINS – AN ENDURING REFLECTION OF MAN

No more appropriate theme could have been selected for the theme for 1981 National Coin Week in Virginia than the one shown above.

All during the history of mankind the items used for currency have truly been a reflection of the people and the times; as shown by the portraits of rulers, buildings, winners and losers of battles, objects of veneration, the rise and fall of empires and the emergence of new nations, the changes in the economy of nations – the whole spectrum of history can be observed by the discerning eye.

The Virginia Numismatic Association is joining with collectors all across our nation and in other countries to celebrate this one special week to observe and promote our wonderful hobby, and to encourage new and young collectors of numismatic materials to become educated collectors, so that they may become better collectors.

V N A 1st Vice President Ralph A. Hicks, Jr., has been selected by President Louis E. Doucet to be the Chairman of 1981 National Coin Week in Virginia. He will be sending all member coin clubs and VNA club officers and directors information on this year's theme and goals. Please make your report to him at: Ralph A. Hicks, Jr., 411 Deerwood Drive, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401.

There are many effective ways of publicizing National Coin Week. Among them are local newspapers, radio and T V stations, talks to local organizations in your area, talks and presentations to schools at all levels, displays in banks and other areas where your material will be save from theft (which must always be a concern). Most people are interested to learn that money is good for some other purpose than to be spent in a store.

It is necessary to arrange for these talks, articles and displays ahead of time – do not expect to be able to do it at the last minute.

Many clubs regularly donate numismatic Books to their local libraries and to school libraries in their areas. With the increasing cost of books, they will always be welcome. The V N A Board of Directors has approved the special cost of $20.00, plus tax and postage, for copies of Dave Schenkman's book: "VIRGINIA TOKENS" if it is to be donated to a library. This makes an extremely interesting addition to any library in Virginia (or anywhere else, for that matter).

Please be sure to report on your activities for 1981 National Coin Week to Ralph Hicks and to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST.

All of us need to remember the value and proper use of publicity. It has been with us all through recorded history.

A very dear friend gave me a copy of the book DAILY GUIDEPOSTS: 1981. When I opened it to the date for today, March 1, 1981, I found the following quotation:

No man, when he hath lighted a candle, putteth it in a secret place, neither under a bushed, but on a candlestick, that they which come in may see the light.

– LUKE 11:33

for March 3rd, was the following:

Hide not your talents, they for use were made;
What's a sun-dial in the shade?

– BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Many years ago, another friend put it this way, in a more modern form:

He that tooteth not his own horn,
The same shall not be tooted!

– ANONYMOUS

Let's all toot our own horns as loudly as we can for 1981 National Coin Week in Virginia! Don't put it under a bushel, or in the shade, but get it out in the open and toot it loud and clear, for all to hear! Numismatics is too much fun to keep it to ourselves, let's share it with everyone, all over the beautiful State of Virginia!

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WANTED – Virginia National Bank Notes.
Henry Hawkins, 815 Lee Avenue, Harrisonburg, VA 22801

WANTED – Temperance, Total-Abstinence, Slavery medals and tokens wanted. Also New York state: Obsolete currency, National Bank notes, Scrip; and money from Concentration Camps of World War II.
Dr. Alan York, Number One Main Street, East Hampton, N.Y. 11937

WANTED – For my personal collection any numismatic item relating to the City of Lynchburg, VA. State price and condition. All letters answered.
Luis M. Baier, Rt. 1, Box 159K, Concord, VA 24538

WANTED for my collection – Virginia obsolete bank notes, Virginia proof notes, private scrip, Virginia First Charter Nationals, and books on banking.
Richard Jones, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

WANTED – Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED – 15 cent Sussex County Note; Bond or share certificate from Jerusalem-Petersburg Plank Road, VA.; VA token - Surrey Lumber Co., West Hope, Sussex County, VA; City of Petersburg, VA, token - receivable for taxes or any dues to City.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, VA 23890

WANTED – Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED – Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED – Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

FREE PRICE LIST of obsolete currency, especially Virginia, for large SASE. Also need many Virginia obsoletes for my personal collection.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., HHD, 559th USAAG, APO NY 09221.

WANTED – City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Wanted – Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY AND SELL – Medallic Art – medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J. Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

annies vignettes

this time my vignettes are about animals, and either a juxtaposition or a paradox of items related to animals that i saw in a short time recently . . .

the first was in looking through the book shelves, when i came across my copy of the book – all creatures great and small, by james herriot, and leafed through it again to enjoy some of the things he writes about. at the beginning it says – all things bright and beautiful, all creatures great and small, all things wise and wonderful, the lord god made them all . . . . the words from a beautiful old hymn, which i saw again in hunting through the hymn book the next sunday looking for the hymn we were to sing.

the next was that don called and asked me to go with him to see the collection of money with animals on it that a friend of his had put together over a period of time. he had coins, paper money and medals from a number of locations. i liked it.

then when we were looking through the latest issue of coin world we saw an article entitled – british museum exhibits animals in art – which started with the statement . .. . coins played a major role in a recent british museum exhibit portraying animals in art.

next i saw a short item in the parade magazine that comes in our local sunday paper, which read as follows . . .
progress . . . south africa – which censors books, records, t v programs, movies and music – has finally permitted its citizens to read the book . . lady chatterleys lover . . written in 1928 by david herbert lawrence, considered by many to be one of the leading english novelists of the century. lawrence died in 1930. several years ago, the south african censor banished another book – black beauty, the autobiography of a horse, written by anna sewell in 1877. the censor, without reading the book, was sure it concerned the amatory exploits of a black native beauty.

i have read black beauty several times, and enjoyed it – it is on the shelf in my old bedroom at home, and i see it every time i go to see my parents. since i had never read lady chatterleys lover, i asked don what his opinion of it was . . . he laughed, and said, all i can say about it is to repeat what some man was reported to have said years ago when asked that same question – it will never take the place of the game keepers guide.

my brother and i had all sorts of critters when we were growing up before we went off to college, because our parents liked them too. and both our grandmothers used to tell us about the times when they were growing up and horses provided much of the transportation – unless you went on the train or by boat. and my cat is a member of the family as far as i am concerned. sometimes i think i can understand animals a lot better than i can people . . . and censorship is something i never expect to understand, especially of matters relating to morals . . . i guess i feel about that the way winston churchill was reported to have reacted when he was a war correspondent many years ago, and some idiot censor marked out a portion of his dispatch home because he had ended a sentence with a preposition . . . he sent it back with the statement – up with this arrant form of pedantry i will not put . . . . me too, winnie.

hope you like my vignettes annie mck

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DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

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Direct all other Correspondence about Membership, Address Changes, etc. to the Secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By this time, you all are aware that the Legislature passed and the Govenor signed a new law which is intended to regulate dealers in precious metals. If you have been following the reports of pending legislation in other states as published in various coin publications; you will know that by having dealers and collectors work together with our representatives in the legislature we in Virginia have been dealt with in a manner that will allow our hobby to survive.

While we can be grateful to our legislators for recognizing our needs in constructing the new law, we should also know that the whole subject is still under consideration. I have just received a letter from the Executive Director of the Virginia State Crime Commission asking for our input in an up-coming study related in part to our hobby. A copy of that letter is reproduced in the issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST for your information and possible input as requested therein.

I urge each of you to make note of the Crime Commission Public Hearings which may occur in your area and to attend and give your input and assistance in this very important project. We should be grateful that the authorities are requesting our help in formulating laws and regulations which may affect our hobby.

I want to express my thanks for all of the people who worked to get publicity for 1981 National Coin Week in Virginia in April, and who gave talks and interviews on the radio, television and to groups of interested persons, as well as those who had items in the hobby sections of the newspapers and showed displays of their material in banks and other locations, and gave books to libraries to have for their readers. Remember, as we said the last time: "He that tooteth not his own horn, the same shall not be tooted." Please report you efforts to both Ralph Hicks and Don.

Also, please remember that we will be needing articles, pictures and ads for the special issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST to be released at the Annual Convention this coming September, in celebration of the Bicentennial Celebration at Yorktown in October.

Sincerely,

Louis E. Doucet
President, V N A

YORKTOWN MEDAL AVAILABLE

The official souvenir Bicentennial Medal authorized by the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee is now for sale at the Yorktown Victory Center.

The polished finish bronze medal, two inches in diameter, comes mounted in protective plastic in a cardboard mounting.

Cost for the medal is five dollars each, plus 75¢ each for postage and handling.

For information on the medals and other items for sale there, write or call the Yorktown Victory Center, PO Box 1976, Yorktown, Virginia 23690, phone (804) 887-1776.

VNA BOARD MEMBER STEVE TAYLOR A CANDIDATE FOR ANA BOARD SEAT #6

Stephen R. Taylor, a board member of VNA, has announced that he is a candidate for ANA board of director seat #6.

Steve has been active in various numismatic organizations, has shown many award winning displays of U S paper money, was the founder of the Kent Coin Club in Dover, Del., where he resides, the editor of its club bulletin (which won the ANA award for local clubs presented last year), and has spoken at numerous numismatic meetings in many parts of the country.

He is a banker in Dover, and has worked with many of the civic projects while he has been there.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS

The By-Laws of the Virginia Numismatic Association provide that an Election Committee shall present a slate of officers for each expiring elected office not later than July 15th of each year. During the period June 15 through July 15 additional nominations may be accepted from any member in good standing. Names for all nominees are to be published during the month of August and voted on by mail or at the Annual Convention in September, by ballot.

The following offices are open for nomination: President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Sergeant at Arms and three (3) members of the Board of Directors. All offices are for a period of two (2) years.

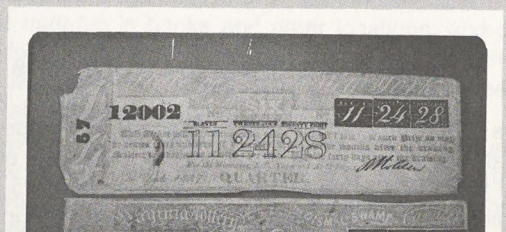
Be sure to send all nominations to be received by the Secretary-Treasurer between June 15 and July 15.

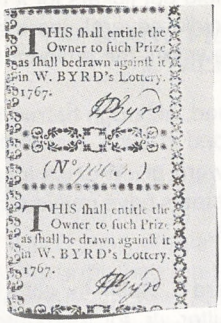
VIRGINIA LOTTERIES

by James A. Johnson, Jr.

The lottery was one of the prime financial tools for raising considerable amounts of money for the development of Colonial Virginia, and for some time thereafter much of the financing of the Virginia Company in the Jamestown settlement came from the Virginia lotteries licensed by the English Government in 1612. The King's proclamation which ended these lotteries in 1612 deprived the Company of much of its income and was a basic cause of its financial collapse.

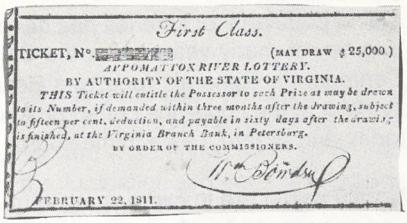
Not only was the lottery a source of funds for public purposes, it was also used for private relief. William Byrd II, who had inherited much of the land around the falls of the James, used this device to attempt to get himself out of debt when, in 1767, he offered this property as prizes. Much of this land is now in the City of Richmond. At that time it was undeveloped and much of it was composed of rocky ridges and gullies. He had tried first to sell it through ads in Pennsylvania newspapers but had received little if any response. In 1767 he announced his lottery which included 839 prizes in Rocky Ridge (now South Richmond) and Shockoe (a Western suburb of Richmond north of the James). They included such things as lots, tracts of unimproved land, mills, fisheries, a ferry, warehouses and even 10 river islands. 10000 tickets were to be sold at £5 each and the drawing was to take place in Richmond in June 1768. The Committee of prominent citizens who were put in charge of the lottery delayed the drawing until November 1768 when it was finally held at Williamsburg. This probably prompted the Assembly to pass and Act in 1769 for the suppression of private lotteries. In 1781 an Act of the Assembly was passed, however, to give clear title to the winner of the prizes and thus to make the procedure legal.




THIS shall entitle the Owner to such Prize as shall bedrawn againſt it in W. BYRD's Lottery. 1767.

(N° [illegible])

THIS shall entitle the Owner to such Prize as shall be drawn againſt it in W. BYRD's Lottery. 1767.


First Class.

TICKET, N° (MAY DRAW $ 25,000.)

APPOMATTOX RIVER LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

THIS Ticket will entitle the Possessor to such Prize as may be drawn to its Number, if demanded within three months after the drawing, subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable in sixty days after the drawing is finished, at the Virginia Branch Bank, in Petersburg.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

FEBRUARY 22, 1811.

George Washington was said to have held a winning ticket for one of the prizes which he never claimed. In fact many of the prizes were not claimed for years. William Byrd's home, Belvidere, located on the north side of the James just west of where U.S. No. 1 crosses the James on Lee bridge was one of the prizes but was not claimed until 1776 by the Richmond merchant who won it. In fact, so many of the lots remained unclaimed, the records were finally turned over to the Henrico County Court about 1831 so that they could make any final settlements.

William Byrd was disappointed by the results, claiming that not all the tickets were sold and many of those spoken for were never paid.

Although private lotteries were supposedly suppressed, the General Assembly did not hesitate to use the device to raise money for public improvements such as canals and roads. The Dismal Swamp Canal, which has been most interestingly treated in previous articles in the Virginia Numismatist, was bailed out on several occasions by lotteries. The ticket illustrated (we hope) was for a half share in of a number in the lottery held in Norfolk in 1827. Along with it is a ticket for a quarter share in the New York State Lottery in the same year. Presumably the tickets were bought at about the same time from the same seller. On the back of the Dismal Swamp Canal ticket is written in ink, "Drawing October 1827."

No basic information has been found on the Appomattox River Lottery in 1811, whoes ticket is pictured, but it is thought to have been issued to raise money to make the Appomattox River more manageable through canals and deepening to bring goods to the Ports of Petersburg and City Point for shipping. The rivers of that era where the roads of commerce and it was most difficult to get the tobacco and grain raised inland to deep water ports and wider markets. Construction of many other canals, including the James River and Kanawha and another is the District of Columbia, were financed in part through the sale of lottery tickets.

Another proposed lottery for private relief was proposed in 1826 in order to help Thomas Jefferson pay off his debts and the mortgages on Monticello and his other lands. He had been virtually bankrupt though the entertainment of his many friends who came to enjoy the hospitality of his home. There was con-

siderable wrangling over whether or not the lottery was to be held and Jefferson died before it was settled. The lottery was not held but tickets for it had been printed. A specimen was on display at Monticello several years ago, and probably still is, through the courtesy of Eric Newman, the eminent St. Louis Numismatist.

The popularity of lotteries has never diminished, although barred by law in Virginia for many years. After the Civil War ended in 1865, two of the noted Confederate Generals (one was Beauregard) were given plush incomes as Director of the Louisiana Lotteries. A number of states have revived the lottery today and regard it as a prime source of income.

Note: I would like to express my thanks to Howard E. Spain for allowing us to use specimens for illustrations and to H.U. Coulter, Jr. for the photographs.

J.A.J.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don Roberts
Editor Va Numismatist

Dear Sir,

You asked us to let you know which issue of the 1980 Virginia Numismatist we liked the best. Very difficult. For example: the article by Larry Chavis on the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond was extremely well researched and sprinkled with photos. Maybe that is the reason I liked this article - when looking at the photos I could rest my finger. After reading for 5 minutes my finger gets tired. Makes me want to go back to Richmond and tour the building.

This fellow Pierre St. Simon. It's got to be a pen name or somebody from the South of France. He writes about lots of interesting things. His pictures were good too and now-a-days lots of people are collecting bonds, stocks and related items. He mentioned all the water being used by people just to take a bath every day. Maybe I do take a bath every day now, but I can remember living in Irvington, Va. as a child when you had to take a bath every Saturday nite - in the wash tub by the pot bellied stove. Hygiene in school was face, hands, neck and ears. Do you think that's why we were called little stinkers?

As to lower case Annie I'd sure like to meet that young lady. She's always talking about something. I know I read it but it reads like she is talking and that's good cause its easier to listen to. Once in a while she gets so carried away I can see the twinkle in her eye. Since she always writes vignettes maybe her picture could be put in one, sorta like our president on page two. Keep going Annie.

I like all the Virginia Numismatist.

Thanks Y'all
Walt Mason

FINANCING AMERICA

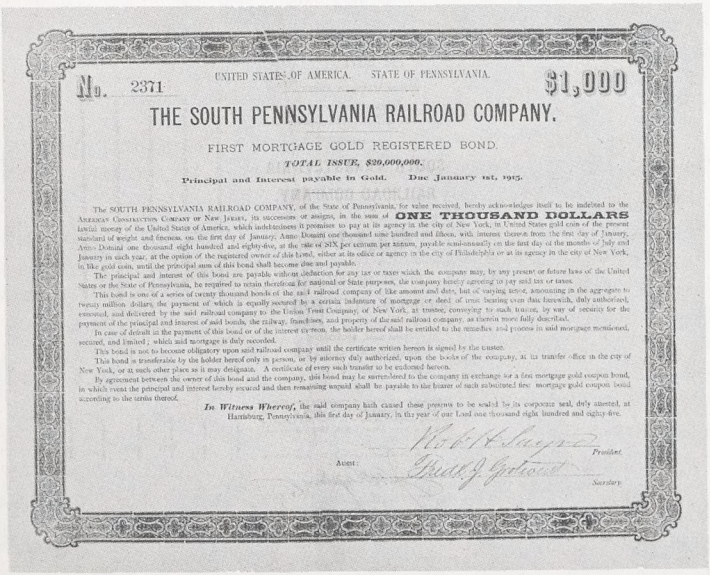
THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY A TALE ABOUT A PARALLEL LINE

by Pierre St. Simon

In the 1860's, seventies, and eighties many railroads participated in rate wars, which resulted in a general disturbance of normal business. During such "wars" the complaint of shippers and merchants was not so much against the published rates as against the fluctuation and uncertain departure from established rates. Shippers in the New York City-to-Chicago area complained that the published rates often varied from forty to sixty times in a single year.

Some of the rate wars occurred as rival systems built, or threatened to build, "nuisance" or parallel lines in a competitor's area. In the early eighties such a struggle developed between William H. Vanderbilt's New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1881 the New York, West Shore and Buffalo was chartered to build a line on the west side of the Hudson, paralleling Vanderbilt's property all the way to Buffalo. The West Shore, originally headed by General Horace Porter, was partially financed by George M. Pullman, who was angry because Vanderbilt's had used his own Wagner sleeping cars instead of Pullman's on several New York Central subsidiary lines.

The Pennsylvania soon acquired a financial interest in the West Shore. The line was no stranger to such projects. Back in the seventies, when Tom Scott had dreamed of a Pennsylvania-dominated southern rail empire, he had built,



No. 2371 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. $1,000

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD REGISTERED BOND.

TOTAL ISSUE, $20,000,000.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Due January 1st, 1915.

The SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, of the State of Pennsylvania, for value received, hereby acknowledges itself to be indebted to the AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, its successors or assigns, in the sum of **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS** lawful money of the United States of America, which indebtedness it promises to pay at its agency in the city of New York, in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, with interest thereon from the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the rate of SIX per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of the months of July and January in each year, at the option of the registered owner of this bond, either at its office or agency in the city of Philadelphia or at its agency in the city of New York, in like gold coin, until the principal sum of this bond shall become due and payable.

The principal and interest of this bond are payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the company may, by any present or future laws of the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, be required to retain therefrom for national or State purposes, the company hereby agreeing to pay said tax or taxes.

This bond is one of a series of twenty thousand bonds of the said railroad company of like amount and date, but of varying tenor, amounting in the aggregate to twenty million dollars, the payment of which is equally secured by a certain indenture of mortgage or deed of trust bearing even date herewith, duly authorized, executed, and delivered by the said railroad company to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, conveying to such trustee, by way of security for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, the railway, franchises, and property of the said railroad company, as therein more fully described.

In case of default in the payment of this bond or of the interest thereon, the holder hereof shall be entitled to the remedies and process in said mortgage mentioned, secured, and limited; which said mortgage is duly recorded.

This bond is not to become obligatory upon said railroad company until the certificate written hereon is signed by the trustee.

This bond is transferable by the holder hereof only in person, or by attorney duly authorized, upon the books of the company, at its transfer office in the city of New York, or at such other place as it may designate. A certificate of every such transfer to be endorsed hereon.

By agreement between the owner of this bond and the company, this bond may be surrendered to the company in exchange for a first mortgage gold coupon bond, in which event the principal and interest hereby secured and then remaining unpaid shall be payable to the bearer of such substituted first mortgage gold coupon bond according to the terms thereof.

In Witness Whereof, the said company hath caused these presents to be sealed by its corporate seal, duly attested, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Rob H Sayre *President.*

Attest: Fredk J. Grotwell *Secretary.*

or threatened to build, parallel lines in Maryland and Virginia against John W. Garrett's Baltimore & Ohio and William Mahone's Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio. When Vanderbilt realized who his major antagonist was, he retaliated by going into Pennsylvania. With financial aid from Andrew Carnegie, who was unhappy with the existing rail monopoly of the Pennsylvania in Pittsburg, Vanderbilt started to build the South Pennsylvania just a few miles south of the main line of the Pennsylvania.

Early in 1885, then, there were six trunk lines competing for the traffic between Chicago and the Atlantic seaports, and a seventh, Vanderbilt's South Pennsylvania, was building. Although this traffic was the heaviest in the country, three roads could easily have handled it all, so the rates were splintered: passengers traveled between New York and Chicago at a fare of one dollar, and grain was carried from Chicago for half the railroad's cost.

The time had come for John Pierpont Morgan's Draconian measures. In fact, he was forced to intervene, for he was personally involved with the bitterest disputants, the managements of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. As a partner in Drexel, Morgan & Company he was fiscal agent for the Pennsylvania; as a partner is J.S. Morgan & Company of London he had sold huge blocks of New York Central stock to English investors, at the same time assuring them that their annual rate of return would be at least eight percent for at least five years. But the rate war and the appalling competition had sliced the Central's dividend in half and so had put Morgan's personal reputation in jeopardy.

On a summer day Morgan invited George Roberts, who had succeeded Tom Scott as president of the Pennsylvania, Frank Thomson, the first vice-president, and Chauncey Deprew, the president of the New York Central, to an all day conference aboard his palatial yacht, the Corsair, and outlined his proposal: the Central to lease a reorganized West Shore, the Pennsylvania to take over a reorganized South Pennsylvania, and both to profit from higher rates.

So began a most curious cruise, the Corsair steaming slowly up and down the river, while Morgan concentrated on persuading his guests to approve his scheme. After much argument, an agreement was finally reached. The nearly bankrupt West Shore was taken over by the New York Central, while the Vanderbilt line abandoned its partly completed road in the Keystone state to the Pennsylvania. Morgan received fees estimated at from $1 million to $3 million for running the peace conference and carrying through the necessary subsequent corporate reorganizations. He also emerged as a new force in American railroading.

The Morgan prescription for curing what ailed the railroads was now perfected and it could be administered routinely: it came to be called "re-Morganization".

Although the South Pennsylvania never became a railroad, almost 50 years later it was made the route of part of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. No trains ever ran on it, but many a car and truck driver enjoys the carefully laid out route as they travel the Turnpike.

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of the notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted on by the Board of Directors.

APPLICANT	SPONSOR
Stan Talbott, Arlington, VA	Richard Jones
Michael A. Rowland, Farmville, VA	Richard Jones

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

National Scrip Collectors Association	Bluefield, W. Va. Sheraton Inn	May 8-9
Token & Medal Convention Philadelphia, Penna.	Sheraton Hotel 1725 J. F. Kennedy Blvd.	May 30
Garden State Numismatic Association	Hyatt Cherry Hill Cherry Hill, N J	June 11-14
Memphis Coin Club Internat. Paper Money Show	Holiday Inn-Rivermont Memphis, Tenn	June 19-21
Metropolitan Washington Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md	July 10-12
Roanoke Valley Coin Club	Roanoke Civic Center	July 17-19
A N A Convention	Rivergate Convention New Orleans	Jul 28-Aug 2
Greater New York Paper Money Convention	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave, NYC	Sept 11-13
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	1776 HOLIDAY INN WILLIAMSBURG	SEPT 18-20
Great Eastern Numismatic Association	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave, NYC	Sept 24-27
Kent Coin Club	Dover, Delaware	Sept 27

Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md	Oct 16-18
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	March 13-14, 1982

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

The March meeting of the club featured an auction of more than 50 items, as well as the regular items of business.

Charles Hoskins, of the International Numismatic Society in Washington, D C, spoke to the membership on the timely subject of "Coin Authentication and Grading of Mint State Coins."

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Interesting programs on Love Tokens by Margery Hannah, and on Other Types of Tokens by Page Mann, were the focal points of interest in the recent meetings of the club.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

The club members were pleased with the success of the 1981 Coin-A-Rama at Virginia Beach. The speech by the representative of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank was most interesting.

New officers for the coming year are: Pres-Anne Winter, Vice Pres-John Rausch; Sec-Peggy Vollman; Treas-Bill Jones; Sgt-at-arms-Bill Aberg. The new directors are: Bill Aberg, Russ Ambrose, John Balchunis, Jim Boyle, Charlie Caravello, Preston Harris, Bill Jones, Ted Maroulis, Jim Meehan, John Rausch, Ray Robinson, Mort Ronick, Hank Ullman, Peggy Vollman and Anne Winter.

Featured at meetings were a club members bourse and a talk on US Commemorative Medals.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Members were very pleased with the Coin Show held at the Ingleside Hotel in March.

Programs scheduled for spring meetings were: Local Postcards, by Gary Rosen, and the showing of a slide program from the Virginia Numismatic Association on US Half Dollars.

ROCKINGHAM COIN CLUB

New officers elected for 1981 are: Pres-G. Elliott Reeke; Vice Pres-Larry Derrer; Treas-Phillip H. Sharpe; and Sec-Mary Desarno.

Plans are underway for a coin and stamp show to be held in September, at a location to be selected.

Several members of the club have been visiting schools in the area to talk about coins and stamps for national coin week.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

New club officers for 1981 are: Pres-Ralph A. Hicks; Vice-Pres-Danny Fines; Treas-John D. Weinhardt and Sec-Pat Weinhardt.

For National Coin Week several members set up displays in local banks and gave talks and newspaper interviews on coin collecting.

Several educational programs are planned for the coming year. Junior membership is available for persons under 18 years of age.

KENT COIN CLUB

Our friends over on the Eastern Shore are working on interesting topics for talks at club meetings and preparing for new exhibits for the coming year, as well as for National Coin Week.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Talks on "Proposed Precious Metals Legislation", "Philatelic Numismata" and "Coin of the Philippines Under Isabel II" were scheduled for the spring meetings of the Washington Club. Guests are always made welcome.

Plans for participation in the coming area coin shows are being made by the members.

SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Officers for the 1981 year were elected and installed at the February meeting: Pres-William McAllister; Vice-Pres-William Anderson; Sec-Grover McDonald; Treas-J.C. Kollman; Program Chrmn-William McAllister; Auctioneer-Gerald Perry; Registering Agent-Homer Catron; Board Members-Louis Doucet, Larry Chavis, Howard Perdue, John Oberseider and Jurij Hranowskyj. Also elected to serve were Associate Member Audrey Doucet as assistant treasurer, and Junior members Joe Sapko and Timothy Schwalm as assistant secretary and assistant program chairman, respectively.

An interesting display and talk on US Mis-struck Coins was presented by Gerald Perry, and a small auction was conducted.

TWO MEMBER CLUBS COMBINE

The Shenandoah Numismatic Society and the Winchester Coin Club have combined into one club. which will now be known as the Winchester Numismatic Society.

MONTICELLO COIN CLUB

The club in Charlottesville showed one of the VNA slide programs at a spring meeting. Other programs are in the works for future meetings.

MEHERRIN VALLEY COIN CLUB

Our good friends on the other side of the James River have showed several of the VNA educational slide programs at recent meetings. Guests are always made welcome.

A LITTLE PUN–ISHMENT, TO LIGHTEN YOUR DAY

Save your money, it may become valuable again!

A neighbor's cat is pretty smart. He eats cheese and then sits in front of a rat hole and waits with baited breath.

William, the big center of his college team. complained. "I wish you guys would stop calling me Big Bill."
"What's the problem?", asked a teammate.
William mulled over the question and then gave a troubled reply: "Well. you know how your college nicknames stick. and I'm studying to be a doctor."

A May-December marriage used to be a marriage between a young woman and an elderly man. These days, it means that the marriage lasted a whole eight months.

Girl to her suitor: "Let's compromise. I won't return your ring and I won't keep it. Let's sell it and split the cash."

Wife to Husband: "I dreamed last night that you were the most generous man in the world, and you gave me $500 to buy some new dresses. Surely, you wouldn't do anything to spoil such a beautiful dream, would you?"
Husband: "Certainly not. Just to show you I am as generous as you dreamed, you may keep the $500 I gave you."

Judge: "I think it is a mean and contemptible thing to swindle people who have placed confidence in you."
Culprit: "But, Your Honor, they're the only ones I have any luck swindling!"

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK!

THE CHAIN LETTER

by John D. Swindler

Shades of the 1920's . . . it seems that the chain letter, a shirt-tale or kissin' cousin of the Ponzi scheme, another form of the pyramid scam that has been around for a long time, is with us again. One of these letters came in my mail the other day, and made it seem like old times.

This one was a chain letter geared to the present rate of inflation. It began with the question: "Would you like to legally earn up to one-half million dollars (or more) in the next 60 days?" Hells bells, who wouldn't? According to the instructions, all you have to do to get started in this tried, proven and infallable scheme is to order from them 200 copies of a printed letter form, send them out with your name on them in the fifth position (cost to you only $27 for the letters, plus the cost of the envelopes and postage). By the time your name gets to the number one position, some 100,000 (or more) people are supposed to mail you a letter with five dollars in each one. See how easy it is? Nothing to it, is there? Except . . .

Unfortunately, this chain letter is a version of the old Ponzi or pyramid scheme that has been with us for many years. A Ponzi scheme is named for Charles A. Ponzi, who defrauded a great many investors in the 1920's. The scheme pays off old "investors" with the money coming in from new "investors". It works the same way in all of its variations: The first investor pays the prometer for showing him how to get a start in this wonderful way of making money. Then he has to find others who will do the same thing for him, and then have to find more, and so on. The only thing wrong is that you soon run out of people when each level tries to make it work. That is why it is called a pyramid, the promoters are at the top of a pyramid-shaped flow of money, which runs out sooner or later.

example for the one letter:

10
100
1,000
10,000
100,000

The Securities and Exchange Commission says: "It is impossible to describe thoroughly the various forms Ponzi and pyramid schemes might take, but these operations do have certain hallmarks. You should be particularly cautious when an investment opportunity offers: very high yield, quick return, a "once in a lifetime" opportunity and the chance to "get in on the ground floor." That's the time to be very careful.

There are even some chain letters about prayer. These are supposed to have been sent to you to bring good luck, but you are warned that bad luck will come if you break the chain.

One recent one I was told about was reputed to have been going the rounds at a large Air Force Base here in Virginia. In addition to the prayer and the promise of good luck, it carried a postscript. This paragraph warned that it was against government regulations to use the base photocopiers to reproduce personal letters, so for heavens sake – don't get caught using the copying machine when you make your copies!

My secretary brought me another type of these letters in the form of a valentine one day last week.
The cover has on it: This is a chain valentine.
On the first inside cover are the names: Bernie, Floyd, Naomi, Eugene and Clyde.
On the facing page is the list of instructions:

1. Find the person whose name is at the top of the list and give them a kiss.
2. Cross top name off the list and add your name at the bottom.
3. Give a copy of these instructions to six friends.
4. Pucker up . . within two weeks you will have 1,896 people waiting to kiss you.

Finally, one of the more unusual, and certainly the funniest chain letter that has ever come to my attention, was reported in the newspaper in one of Ann Lander's columns entitled "Man With Every Chain":

> Dear Ann Landers:
>
> You are undoubtedly aware of the revival of the old chain letter concept in the form of a pyramid.
>
> I thought you might be interested in the one I received for my birthday. I sent it on – in two languages. Here it is, to share with your readers if you desire. – Still Laughing in Lima, Peru.

Dear Lima: Chain letters are illegal in the United States, but yours is different and involves no money. Thanks for passing it on. – Ann Landers.

"This chain letter was started by a woman like yourself in the hope of bringing relief to tired, discontented wives. Unlike most chain letters, this one does not cost anything. Just send a copy to five of your female friends who are equally tired. Then bundle up your husband and send him to the woman whose name appears at the top of the list. Add your name at the bottom of the list. When your name comes to the top of the list, you will receive 16,748 men. Some of them will be dandies. Have faith and don't break the chain. One woman who broke the chain got her own husband back. At the time of this writing, a friend of mine has received 183 men. They buried her yesterday, but it took three undertakers 36 hours to get the smile off her face."

Editor's note:

John is a consulting engineer, with a hobby of finding out about things that are connected with money.

His attorney has offices in the same building. They have the firm name of Ketchem and Cheatem.

Their favorite watering place is a small bar about halfway between their office building and police headquarters. Here they often meet and pass the time of day with the head of the Bunco Squad, Lt. George Gideon, who is an old friend. One time when he was asked by a reporter how was it that so many people could be caught by the same old tricks and cheated out of their money, he said he guessed that it was because there was a little bit of larceny in all of us.

April 28, 1981

Mr. Louis E. Ducet
President, Virginia Numismatic
Association
P.O. Box 4030
Petersburg, VA

Dear Mr. Ducet:

This letter is written at the suggestion of Mr. Arthur R. Wilkerson, President of the Virginia Coin Dealers Association. I met with him yesterday in his office, the Modern Coin, Inc., here in Richmond to outline briefly the forthcoming study of the Crime Commission related to Increased Major Criminal Activity in Virginia. This will begin on Tuesday, May 26 with a public hearing at 10:00 a.m. in House Room D in the General Assembly Building. We would like to have your cooper-

ation and that of others in your Association. If you would address the Crime Commission at this meeting it would be helpful.

In addition to including precious gems and metals, the study will cover such topics as Antiques; furs; Criminal infiltration of legitimate businesses, including coal; Drugs, including smuggling and trafficking; forgeries, including checks and credit cards; Theft of farm equipment, boats and automobiles and other such activities as may develop during the course of the program.

I would hope that you will discuss our proposed study with those dealers and others who share this mutual interest. We will be happy to have their cooperation, both for the public hearing in Richmond, as well as the one scheduled in Norfolk, Tuesday, July 16 in the Kirby Room in the Kirn Memorial Library, 301 E. City Hall Avenue. Other public hearings will be scheduled later and you and others in your organization will be advised of these dates and places, when they are scheduled.

From this study we would gather invaluable information that would enable us to make a report to the Govenor, General Assembly and the general public with recommendations that should benefit our legislative branch and give assistance to the executive branch, as well as the general public. There are presently no law enforcement procedures in the state of Virginia to follow stolen antiques, coin collections, or other precious metals, either in the state or into other states. Some individuals see a need for the establishment of such procedures possibly within the Division of Investigation in the Department of State Police.

The idea of the study is not to over regulate but try to be helpful. A number of suggestions have been made that would include not only tracking capabilities, but also a possible identification numbering system, a comprehensive listing of stolen items, and so forth. Believe me, we will appreciate your cooperation.

If you will call me collect at 804-786-4591, I would be happy to discuss this with you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Laurence Leonard

cc: Delegate L. Ray Ashworth
Lewis W. Hurst
LL/smm

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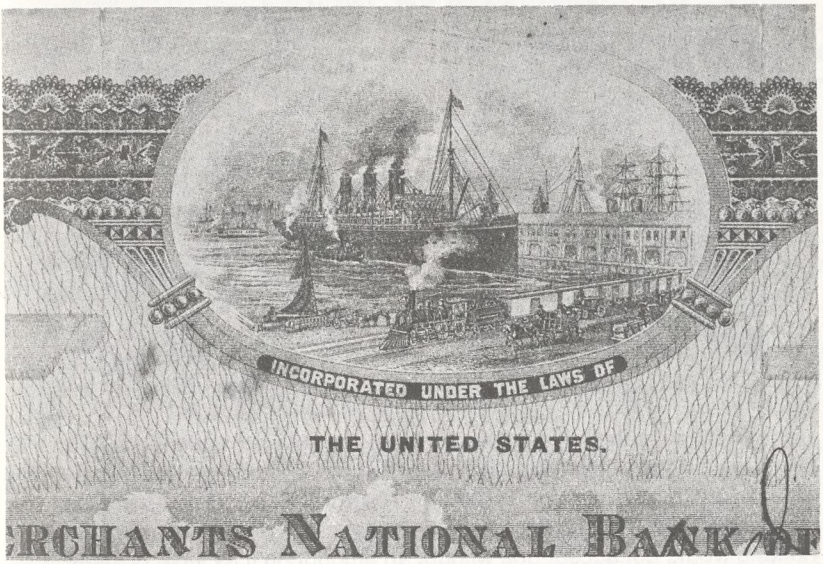


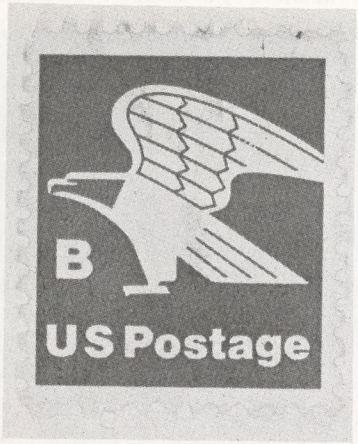
this time i have two vignettes, one from back at the turn of the century and one that is recent . . . .

the first one is a vignette from a certificate for 5 shares of the stock of the merchants national bank of hampton, dated june 1, 1903, for 5 shares, made out to william k. perrin, jr. this is certificate number 1, signed by hunter r. booker, the first president, and by the cashier, l.m. von schilling, who later becamed the second president. his son, l.h. von schilling, was the third and last president.

granted charter number 6778, the merchants national bank had the longest life of the three national banks that were chartered in the old city of hampton. it was merged into the statewide virginia national bank system in 1965.

the certificate was loaned to one of the vna members as a part of the effort being made by a group of them to try to obtain as much information as they can on the history of the national banks in virginia, especially the ones that issued national bank notes. with the passage of time and the trend towards large statewide banking systems, a number of the national banks have either closed or merged with the larger banks. regretably, in some instances much of the material from the older banks has been lost or destroyed, and in some instances the larger banks are not as willing to cooperate in preserving and releasing material as these gentlemen have been. it is nice to find some people who are interested in the history of virginia banking as we are.

the second vignette is a different kettle of fish . . .



the first one is the b stamp issued by the post office when the rate went up and they did not know how much the increase would be, so they put out a b stamp. one trouble with the b stamp - aside from the increase in price - was the fact that you could not put it on a letter to go out of the country, because other nations would not accept one without an amount on it as legal postage.

the second is the 18 cent stamp with a lady on it. i like the picture, even though i did not like the price.

when don was talking to me about how much the increase in price would cost the vna in postage, i asked him about his opinion of the one without the amount on it. he said he guessed the kindest thing one could say was a quote from will shakespear - to b or not to b, that is the question . . . .will there be a c and a d and an e to follow it . . . . .

hope you like my vignettes annie mck

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WANTED-For my personal collection any numismatic item relating to the City of Lynchburg, VA. State price and condition. All letters answered.
Luis M. Baier, Rt. 1, Box 159K, Concord, VA 24538

WANTED for my collection-Virginia obsolete bank notes, Virginia proof notes, private scrip, Virginia First Charter Nationals, and books on banking.
Richard Jones, P.O. Box 1981, Virginia 24009.

WANTED-Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED-note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED-Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville. VA 22906

WANTED-Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED-Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

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2nd. Vice-President, Malvern L. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, Virginia
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Volume 17
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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Volume 17 Number 4

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Direct all other Correspondence about Membership, Address Changes, etc. to the Secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dateline June 30, 1981. Talked with George Miller last night. In his words, "Everything is on target for a great VNA 23rd Annual Convention and Coin Show in Williamsburg." Mark your calender now:

September 18, 19, and 20
Holiday Inn 1776
Williamsburg, Va.

Besides the exciting convention, show, banquet, speaker, and all the things to do and see in Williamsburg, this is the year of the Yorktown Celebration. Should you see the President, the Governor, or other VIP's at Yorktown, invite them to our show too.

It's election time again. Each member has a responsibility to vote. This year you will elect a President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Sergeant-at-Arms, and three members of the Board of Directors. When you get your ballot, return it promptly and show your support to those who volunteer their time and money in your behalf.

Remember, we need advertisements for the convention booklet and for the special Yorktown Bicentennial Virginia Numismatist. Also, Don Roberts needs articles for the special. Please help us!

Sincerely,
Lou

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WILLIAMSBURG
OUR 1981 CONVENTION CITY

Williamsburg was selected as our 1981 Convention location not only for its proximity to Yorktown, where the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Surrender of the British forces will be held this coming October, but because of the excellent accomodations available there and the many places to see and visit during and after the Convention.

1981 V N A CONVENTION LINEUP

As in many previous years, the climax of our numismatic activities for the year in Virginia will be the 23rd Annual Convention of the Virginia Numismatic Association, to be held this year in historic and scenic Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia.

Our Convention will be held just about one month prior to the celebration of the Surrender of the British forces at Yorktown, located just a few miles away on the Colonial Parkway is Jamestown Island and Park, the location of the first permanent settlement of the English in America.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation has recently initiated a new ticket program, giving visitors more flexibility in seeing the local attractions, in and around the city.

A few miles down the road toward Hampton, the Busch Gardens complex has many ways to interest visitors of all ages.

And at the other end of Williamsburg, the Williamsburg Pottery will be a mecca for all the ladies - they will want to spend one day there, at least.

Further away are Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk and Virginia Beach to attract and delight visitors.

Interstate 64 is about one mile away, and Patrick Henry International Airport is just a few miles away in Newport News.

Make your plans now and get your reservations in early to be sure of getting the accomodations you want. Come early and stay late so you and your family can enjoy a stay in the lovely Peninsula area of Tidewater Virginia.

Please remember too, that our conventions are not only fine commercial coin shows . . . there are lots of bourse tables with a wide variety of numismatic items for sale, and in addition, there are also exhibits of all types, meetings and talks, and best of all, the fellowship of meeting and talking with friends, both old and new. Do yourself a favor - have fun and enjoy yourself at the Convention.

EXHIBITS

Be sure to get in touch with Chairman James M. Beard, 317 Miller Street, Lexington, Virginia 24450, to reserve space for your exhibits. This is once a year opportunity to share with the rest of us your items of special interest, and to tell us the unusual things we should know about them. Only a limited number

of VNA exhibit cases will be available, so try to bring your own. Awards will be presented for the winners of the various types of exhibits at the annual banquet. Non-competitive exhibits are also shown by collectors, as long as space permits. Have fun - try your best to come up with an award winning exhibit for the Annual Convention, and be sure to enjoy this most important part of our meeting.

BOURSE

Admission to the Bourse is free and all are invited. Chairman Ray Haymaker tells us that the tables are selling well, and that a wide range of numismatic materials will be there to whet the applities of all collectors. New and young collectors are welcome to look, talk to and buy from the dealers. If you don't see what you want, ask them if they have them with them or if they can tell you where you might find them. If you are an experienced collector, add to the items you already have, and look for new collecting interests. For information about tables, write: Ray G. Haymaker, RFD 1, Box 284, Clifton Forge, Virginia 24422.

ANNUAL BANQUET

One of the most enjoyable parts of the Convention is the Banquet, held on Saturday night after the social hour. Following the excellent dinner will be the installation of officers for the next year, presentation of awards and exhibit plaques, and our featured dinner speaker. Please be sure to get your dinner tickets when you register at the desk for the Convention.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

In accordance with past practice, the annual business meeting of The Virginia Numismatic Association will be held at the Holiday Inn 1776 in Williamsburg, Virginia on Saturday, September 19, 1981. The time and place of the meeting will be announced.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

The Virginia Numismatic Association does not charge any admission fee to the Annual Convention, but space is available in the Convention Program for advertisements by members, dealers, clubs and friends, to help to partially offset the cost of presenting the show. In addition to the regular ads, for the sum of $2.00 you can be listed in the Program as a Patron.

"RAG-PICKERS" GET–TOGETHER

And remember - last but not least of the Saturday night activities, reserve a place on your schedule of the evening after the banquet is over, when the "rag-pickers" will have an opportunity to attend a meeting like this!

CLUB REPRESENTATIVES BREAKFAST

All member clubs are asked to appoint a Club Representative to attend the Annual Breakfast on Sunday morning, and meet and talk together with representatives from other clubs across the state. This is a time to exchange views, ask questions and meet with folks from other coin clubs in Virginia.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Next to the registration desk will be a table displaying the VNA membership pins; Dave Schenkman's new book on "Virginia Tokens"; Volume II of Charlie Affleck's book on "The Obsolete Paper Money of Virginia", Douglas Ball's "Confederate Interim Depositary Receipts & Funding Certificates issued in the Commonwealth of Virginia", as well as Doug Ball's article on Virginia Currency during the Civil War and Dave Schenkman's article on the Medals About the Monitor and the Merrimac. These will not only make a valuable addition to your own library, but also make excellent gifts to friends or to your local library.

OUR DINNER SPEAKER

For our guest speaker on Saturday night we have selected Mr. Mendel L. Peterson, the former curator of the Underwater Archeology Department of the Smithsonian Institution. He will speak on some of his experiences in this work.

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS

Please remember to arrange in advance for your rooms at the Holiday Inn 1776, to be sure to get the accomodations that you want. You will be sent a reservation form early in August. Be sure to send it in early, and mark your request for the VNA Convention.

DON'T FORGET . . . . you will receive a Special Mailing from VNA in August as you do each year, with Hotel Reservation Cards and all the latest Convention information that is available. Be on the lookout for it, make your room reservation early and get ready to have a good time at the 23rd Annual Convention in Williamsburg, September 18, 19, and 20, 1981! We'll be seeing you all there!

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1982-1983

The By-Laws of the Virginia Numismatic Association state that an Election Committee appointed by the President shall present a slate of Officers and Directors, for each expiring office, not later than July 15th of each year. Additional nominations for any open office may be accepted from any member in good standing. Names of all nominees shall be published during the month of August and voted on by mail or at the Annual Convention in September, by ballot.

The nominating committee present the following slate of officers:

President	Ralph A. Hicks, Jr.	Fredericksburg, VA
1st Vice President	Malvern A. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, VA
2nd Vice President	William B. Spillman	Waynesboro, VA
Sergeant-at-arms	George K. Morehead	Moseley, VA
Board of Directors	Elvin B. Miller	Leesburg, VA
	Donald Roberts	Hampton, VA
	Gerald A. Schmidt	Richmond, VA

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Metropolitan Washington Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md	July 10-12
International Paper Money Exhibition and Congress	Royal York Hotel Toronto, Canada	July 15-19
Roanoke Valley Coin Club	Roanoke Civic Center	July 17-19
A N A Convention	Rivergate Convention New Orleans	July 28 - Aug 2
Greater New York Paper Money Convention	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave, NYC	Sept 11-13
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	1776 HOLIDAY INN WILLIAMSBURG	SEPT 18-20
Great Eastern Numismatic Association	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave, NYC	Sept 24-27
Kent Coin Club	Kent Coin Club Dover, Delaware	Sept 27
North Carolina Numismatic Association	McBenton Center Winston-Salem, NC	Oct. 2-4
Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md	Oct 16-18
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	March 13-14 1982

ENERGY

OIL

by Mark E. Bradshaw

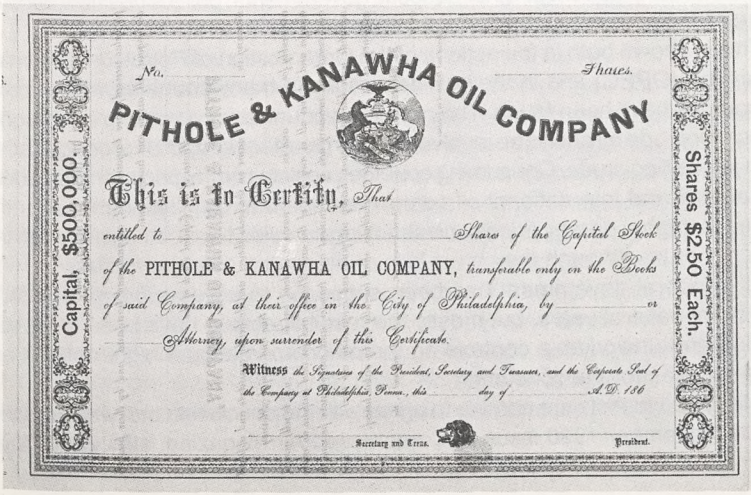
Mankind's use of petroleum dates back to prehistory. Oil and gas from seepages, probably first ignited by lighting, provided the fuel for the "enternal fires" at the heart of the ancient Persians fire worship. More than 5,000 years ago the Assyrians, Sumerians and Babylonians used large seepages at Hit in the Euphrates River. American Indians used petroleum hundreds of years before the white man came. Remains of ancient oil wells have been found in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio.

Popular belief to the contrary, the United States has faced serious shortages of oil prior to the 1970's. In these past emergencies, scientists and oilmen discovered ways to overcome the shortage.

The first energy crisis developed in the 1840's, when whale oil was the quality illuminant and lubricant. As the amount available declined, the oil shortage became critical. To aggravate the situation, the Industrial Revelution was just beginning. The invention of new machines, and the rapid growth of the factory system, made heavier demands by buyers for the smaller quantity of oil, which caused the price of whale oil to increase.

As a result, people were forced to use rapeseed oil, olive oil and linseed oil, and camphene, a purified oil of turpentine. People made many experiments, and eventually they were successful in developing oil from coal. By 1859 a new industry had developed in producing coal oil and in the manufacturing of coal oil lamps.

During the same period of time, kerosine made from rock oil, or petroleum from natural seepage, was placed on the market. The search for more oil had begun.



Most historians trace the beginning of the oil industry on a large scale from 1859, when Edwin L. Drake drilled his famous oil well near Titusville, Pa., after locating his wooden drilling rig near a seepage. Drake struck oil at 69½ feet on August 27, 1859, using what is called cable-tool drilling inside an iron pipe casing. The oil did not quite reach to the surface, so Drake put a pump on the well, producing 10 to 35 barrels a day, which was sold for $20 a barrel.

The oil boom was on its way. Oil began to be used for making heat for homes, business and industry; for generating electric power; for propelling ships; in internal-combustion engines to power automobiles, trucks, trains and airplanes; and for raw materials for the petrochemical industry.

Petrochemicals made from oil and natural gas which many times come with it are among the most important materials used in industry. They are used in making plastics, detergents, synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, paint, medicines, fertilizer and other chemicals.

While engineers claim that the internal-combustion engine powered by fuels derived from petroleum is woefully inefficient, it has the best power/weight ratio of any portable engine in use to date for freight or passenger transportation. Used in the automobile it has transformed our living patterns since World War II, made possible the economical transportation of passengers and freight by air, and sounded the death-knell of the steam locomotive on the nations railway systems.

Present day oil companies search all over the world for new sources of petroleum; spend billions of dollars to extract it from the ground, transport it to refineries, change it into many different products for use by industries and business and personal transportation in all of the developed nations of the globe. American oil companies are owned by millions of stockholders, not just a few rich people.

By virtue of the amount of money involved, the importance of having a steady and assured supply of oil, the aspirations of both developed and un-developed nations, and the many conflicts between democratic nations and those under the rule of communism or other despotic governments, politics has now become a major factor in the supply and distribution of petroleum.

This is shown both in the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and in the political actions in many countries where major oil sources have been found. The producing countries are seeking even higher prices for crude oil and to be involved in the manufacturing of oil products rather than just selling crude. Consuming countries seek to control prices and products.

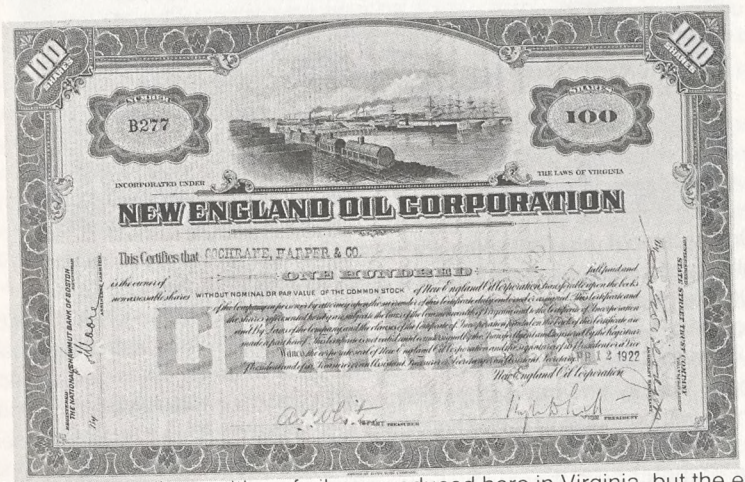
National and international oil companies seem to be catching most of the blame for higher energy prices and shrinking supplies from both individuals and governments, although they have little or no control over the matter.

The federal government has been supposed to be developing an energy policy for several years, but mostly the result seems to have been more conflicting and unworkable controls on the oil companies and higher prices and less supplies for the consumer.

Many economists are coming to agree with the conclusion that was proposed in the November 1920 issue of Compressed Air Magazine, stating that there

was "no more cheap fuel and that supplies of crude oil are certainly not inexhaustable, and that conservation measures for oil should be instituted at once, to remedy or alleviate what promises to become a bad situation."

Transporting crude oil and various types of oil products has become increasingly expensive and has brought demands by environmentalists to become more careful that oil spills are prevented. Permits for new pipelines, storage facilities and refineries may take years and add millions or billions to the costs of new or additional facilities, or may end up in their not being granted.



Relatively small quantities of oil are produced here in Virginia, but the effort to find more continues. Several firms are conducting test borings in the waters off of the east coast of the Middle Atlantic states, but so far have not found very large traces in the borings for the test wells.

Virginia is one of several states interested in the possible construction of an offshore oil unloading port that would handle the ultra large carriers that are not able to dock at any port on the east coast of the United States.

There are no easy or cheap solutions to the energy problems that have come upon us in the last few years . . . and no quick ones, either.

By reading the newspapers right here in Virginia the scope and the nature of the problems encountered by those wanting to open new mines or additions to existing ones, electric generating plants or refineries is quite apparent, as it is for new dams on rivers or pipe lines underground. It takes years of planning and in many cases millions of dollars to try and obtain the necessary permits. Even if they were economically feasible at the time they were proposed, by the time a permit were granted, it might be so expensive because of the restrictions proposed that it would be impossible to finance it. The continuing inflation and low rate of return on many utilities does not help any, either.

The share certificates shown here are from large and small oil companies, from many years ago to not too far back. Some have famous names on them. All portray some phase of an absolutely fascinating industry that closely affects all of our lives.

Don't rush out to sell all your oil stocks because of present problems, but you might want to add a bicycle makers' stock to your portfolio, too.

One very definite view was stated in a recent Engineering News Record editorial: "Starting with the Arab oil embargo of 1973, Americans have been getting one part of the answer to what happens when oil starts getting short: namely, we pay and pay and pay. The OPEC oil ministers have left no doubt that we will continue to pay. Petroleum is a finite resource and most experts see substantial declines in the next few decades. Oil consumers will continue to be at the cartel's mercy indefinitely. The prominence of coal and nuclear power must increase. Exotic technologies will no doubt someday harness wind, tide and sun - but not soon. The oil dependency will persist for some time.

This is repetitious but it needs repeating. The US should deemphasize its paralizing concern with relatively low risks such as air pollution and with non-hazardous environmental effects where they deter energy development and concentrate on avoiding the biggest health risk of all: dog-eat-dog global contest that no one can win.

It has been very plain for years that big-scale development of indigenous, proven energy - coal and nuclear - has to be a major component of US econonomic and political security. But the job has hardly begun and the foot-dragging goes on.

DEATH OF VNA MEMBERS

We regret to report the deaths of VNA members Edward C. Cassidy of Radford and Robert V. Blow of Portsmouth.

They will be missed.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor
The Virginia Numismatist

Dear Don:

I have just finished re-reading the January (Volume 16 #1 1980) edition of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and noted with some interest the article "About Virginia Banks". The story relating the connection between the Planters National Bank and the Old Farmers Bank of Virginia is interesting but by no means a unique one in Southern history.

By early 1865 the handwriting was pretty much on the wall and the various Virginia bankers began to take steps to try and salvage what they could from the impending wreckage. In January some of the banks announced that they would start redeeming their notes at 20¢ on the dollar in gold coin but what action if any was taken in accordance with those designs remain unknown. It is known from the Bankers Magazine however that the stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Virginia meet in Richmond in June of 1865 to discuss the affairs of that institution and that it was concluded that the bank was finished. Curiously enough, the last posted statistics on the affairs of the bank showed that it had about $200,000 in gold coin and foreign exchange on hand prior to the collapse of the Confederate Government. There is no evidence to show that any of this coin was left in the vaults at the time the bank wound up its affairs in the summer of 1865. Yet by strange coincidence, the same stockholders in the Richmond branch together with the officers thereof turned up with $200,000 of ready money of which to establish the Planters National Bank in December 1865. I believe that it can be safely inferred from this series of events that the stockholders had taken advantage of their nearness to the bank to gather up its notes, get them redeemed at par and then take these assets around the corner, as it were, to the Controller of the Currency and convert them into a new national bank that would be beyond the reach of the irate and now ruined creditors of the old Farmers Bank.

Lest anyone should be inclined to censoriously view this procedure as something of a fraud against the creditors, I would like to point out that this was hardly a unique proceeding. I remember seeing stories to similar effect about the Farmers Bank branch in Blacksburg, and Charlie Affleck always told me that the Second Bank of Winchester left nothing but worthless IOU's and a bank building (heavily mortgaged) for its creditors to paw through while the stockholders and officers to the last man turned up in Washington with all of the liquid assets of the old Bank of Winchester with which to establish the new Shenandoah Valley National Bank. There is also the well known case of the branch of the Bank of Cape Fear in North Carolina at what it is now Winston-Salem. In that case, the President and Cashier (both ancestors of Archie K.

Davis, late Chairman of the Board of the Wachovia Corporation) redeemed the branch notes for coin and foreign exchange worth about $100,000 which served as the capital for new Salem National Bank which was liquidated some years later, voluntarily, and took a state charter under the title of The Wachovia Trust Company. The Wachoiva Trust Company of course became the modern Wachovia Bank.

I am sure that Elvin Miller, and others with their collections of Virginia National Bank Notes could point out similar salvaging operations which could, I suppose, be amply justified under the old adage that "necessity knows no law". I remain,

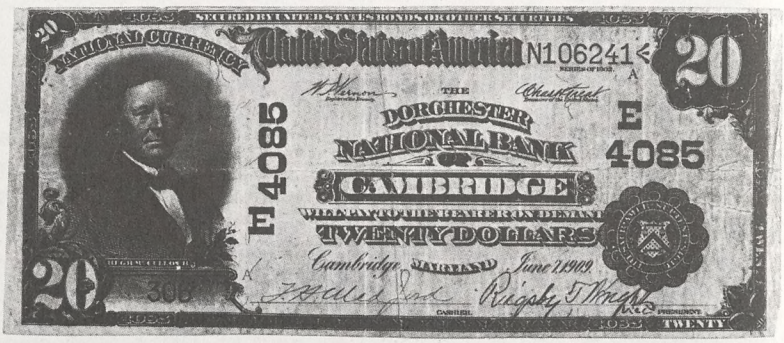
Sincerely yours,

Douglas B. Ball

A MARYLAND VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE

Shown here is a note from the Dorchester National Bank of Cambridge, Maryland, charter No. E 4085, that was signed by the Vice-President, Rigsby T. Wright, in the absence of the President, George Woolford. There were supposed to have been 20 of the notes signed at the same time.

The Dorchester National Bank was chartered in 1889 and was liquidated in 1915.



The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Cambridge, charter number 5880, was chartered in 1901. It has been absorbed by one of the state wide banking systems in recent years.

Of the three national banks in Cambridge, the first chartered was the National Bank of Cambridge, in 1880. The bank celebrated its 100th anniversary in November of 1980. All three of the banks issued national bank notes.

Cambridge is the county seat of Dorchester County, and is situated on the bank of the Choptank River, a few miles from Chesapeake Bay, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED - TRY - TRY - AGAIN!

ABOUT THE COVER

by Elvin B. Miller

As a paper money collector with an ardent interest in Virginia national bank notes occasionally I have the opportunity to appraise national bank notes. Recently a group of Virginia nationals came in to be appraised. In the lot was one note that was very interesting. Below is a copy of the appraisal done on this note.

$5 1902 The American N.B. of Richmond CH S5229
F-606 90,334 sheets of 5-5-5-5 were issued. This bank went into voluntary liquidation Dec. 29, 1928 and was succeded by the American Bank of Richmond. Later, when this bank failed, it became the large's failure in the states history. Stamped sigs. of O. Baylor Hill (C) and Oliver J. Sands (P). **See cover note** no. 48693 VG/F pressed

Several systems were used to place the imprint of the cashier's and president's signatures on large size national bank notes. One system utilized by a number of the larger banks was to have a trusted bank official accompany the unsigned, uncut sheets to a local printer's shop. This printer would have a previously prepared plate that would print the required signatures of both of the signing officials on a full sheet of notes at one time. After completing the printing process, the sheets were then cut by the printer and returned to the bank by the accompanying bank official.

The previously described national bank note has the required signatures printed on the note in three different locations, each above the other. I would suggest that this is a printers alinement error. As to the value (without the extra signatures - $35.00) with the additional signatures - ?

This note now resides in the appraiser's collection along with national bank notes from 176 of the 224 issuing Virginia national banks.

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

Spring and summer meetings are featured with a series of subjects selected to keep interested and informed as to the progress of our hobby.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

A slide show "Art on Paper Money" and an auction were the main themes for the May and June meetings.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

An interesting talk by John Balchunis on the 1883 NO-CENT NICKEL was on the schedule for the June meeting at the Adult Recreation Center.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Talks scheduled for the meetings in Fisherville were: Collecting Postcards, by Gary Rosen, and Military Medals, by Col. Walter McCraken. Auctions and refreshments pleased the members attending.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Programs scheduled for May and June were a talk by Dr. Angelita G. Legarda on Phillippine Coinage Under Isabel II, and a special Youth Program.

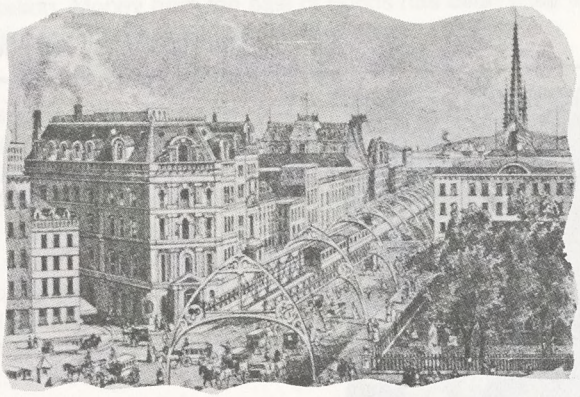
Members were pleased with the Tri-Club Show, and are working on the final plans for the MWNA Show to be held July 10-12.

There will be no club meetings during July and August.

KENT COIN CLUB

Monthly programs were scheduled for our friends over on the Eastern Shore. Several members are running for office in other clubs. Plans are under way for a picnic in June and the Annual Show on September 27th.

annies vignettes



annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

this time i have two vignettes, one from 1876 and one from 1976. the first one is from a share certificate, described in the catalog as follows . . .

morgan elevated railway company, illinois - 1876, 25 shares of common stock, printed in black ink. while this was printed in chicago by chas. shoker and co., the vignette is strikingly like lower broadway in new york city, from st. pauls south, with a whimsical construction of an arched elevated railway, carriages and passersby.

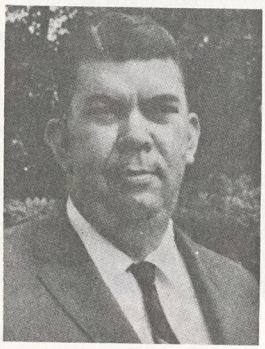
the second one is verbal and is from a cartoon published in one of the local papers in march of 1976 that don showed me. it shows a man standing in front of his seated wife, while she tells him . . . when i said how can we celebrate the bicentennial . . . i was hoping that you could come up with something more than . . . we could hang out the flag . . .

don said then this was first printed it looked as though that was about all we were going to do for the 1976 bicentennial, but that things did brighten up a little bit before the year was over.

it looked to me for a long time as though it would be the same thing this year, but the papers recently carried a story that the white house had released the news that president reagan would be at yorktown for the celebration on the 19th of october. then too, its looks as though more money would be available

for the celebration than at first thought. wouldn't it look terrible if we had a 200th birthday celebration and no one came . . . those of us in Virginia are looking forward to it with great pride, and we certainly hope that it will be a celebration to be remembered with joy and that we can have another one in another hundred years . . . we won't be here, but we hope that our childrens children will be.

hope you like my vignettes annie mck



IN MEMORIUM
HIRAM L. BOWERS, JR.

Hiram Bowers of Hampton died at home on June 22, 1981. He was a native of Buchanan County and had lived in Hampton for 35 years.

Hiram was a past president of The Virginia Numismatic Association. Probably his most important contribution to the V N A was his service as the editor of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST, over a period of 6 years.

He is survived by his wife Mildred, two daughters, three sons, five grand children and a brother.

He will be missed by those of us who knew him and worked with him.

ave atque vale

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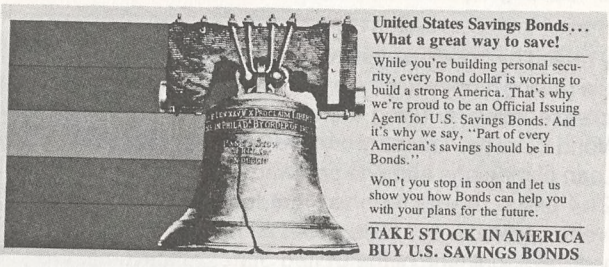
Money raised by bonds played an important role in the financing of the Civil War. While raising money to pay for wars, Treasury officials found out that they could increase sales by using the selling techniques of the business world. During World War I the Treasury profited by this experience when it staged four Liberty Loan campaigns and one postwar Victory Loan drive, raising a total of some $21.4 billion. It was reported that the highly successful Fourth Liberty Loan drive raised nearly $7 billion from 22 million subscibers, more than one-fifth of the total population of the United States at that time. World War I bonds were marketable securities, but if they had to be sold before maturity, it was often at a substancial discount. Sometimes sellers received as little as 82¢ on the dollar.

When the treasury decided to reenter the small denomination bond market in 1935, the offerings were the so-called "baby bonds", with fixed redemption values, with number and name of the purchaser, so they could be replaced if lost or destroyed. They were sold through both the Treasurer's Office and some fourteen thousand post/offices, and sales represented some $3 billion in maturity value.

When what became the second World War began in Europe in 1941, and our defense expenditures began to increase drastically, the Treasury decided to start selling the series E defense bond. Sold at 75% of their face value, these new bonds were sold at banks and, in the beginning, at some post offices. The public was encouraged to buy these bonds both to help the nation raise the needed funds and as an opportunity for a good investment.

Savings stamps were sold to supplement and encourage bond sales. Many were sold to school children, put in books, and could purchase a bond for $18.75 worth of them. Between 1941 and 1946, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced more than 8 billion savings stamps with a face value in excess of $1.7 billion. Massive selling drives were used, and in 1944, the peak year, bond sales to 27 million people totaled over $12 billion.

Over the years, the life of the E bonds was extended beyond the 10 years at the time of issue. The last extension made them accrue interest for a total of 40 years. Anyone who has bonds purchased in 1941 (series E) should check on them and redeem them when they will stop paying interest, as they will in 1981. They are still good, but will no longer accrue any interest. They can be cashed in, or the money used to purchase the new EE and HH bonds that replace them. Check your shoe box or safe deposit box and see when the interest period runs out.



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WANTED-Temperance, Total-Abstinence, Slavery medals and tokens wanted. Also New York state: Obsolete currency, National Bank notes, Scrip; and money from Concentration Camps of World War II.
Dr. Alan York, Number One Main Street, East Hampton, N.Y. 11937
WANTED for my collection-Virginia obsolete bank notes, Virginia proof notes, private scrip, Virginia First Charter Nationals, and books on banking.
Richard Jones, P.O. Box 1981, Virginia 24009.
WANTED-Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226
WANTED-note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.
WANTED-Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville. VA 22906
WANTED-Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899
WANTED-Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

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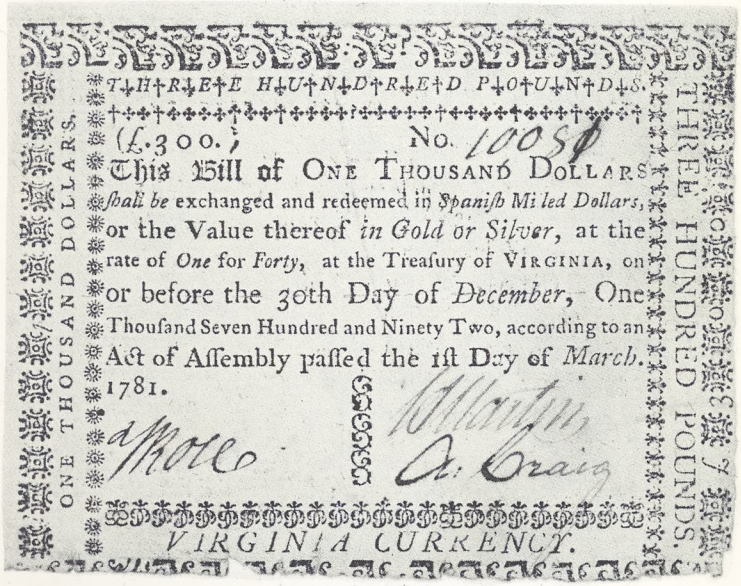

Volume 17
Number 5
1981

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Volume 17 Number 5

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All mail relating to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and ADVERTISING therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669.

Direct all other Correspondence about Membership, Address Changes, etc. to the Secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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PUBLISHING SCHEDULE

ISSUE	ADV. DEADLINE	PUBLICATION DATE
Volume 17 Number 6	Oct. 15, 1981	Nov. 10, 1981
Volume 18 Number 1	Dec. 15, 1981	Jan. 10, 1982
Volume 18 Number 2	Feb. 15, 1981	March 10, 1982

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The VNA 23rd Annual Convention and Coin Show is only days away. We start Thursday evening, September 17, setting up the Bourse for the dealers. Friday morning at 9, dealers "man tables" and prepare for an onslaught of eager collectors expected when the general public is admitted at 10 a.m. Be there early--you may find a prize.

Saturday, we will have the annual business meeting with the election of officers. All VNA members available when the meeting is called should attend and participate. If you have not yet mailed your ballot, please do so now.

If you can tear yourself away from your search through the bourse or the exhibits, then try to visit Yorktown. Be prepared for a thrilling experience, but save some expectation for the thrills and excitement of the annual banquet Saturday night and the "Rag Pickers Dialogues" to follow.

Sunday morning we will have the club representative breakfast meeting. Again, all VNA members and guests are welcome. Be sure your club has an appointed representative.

And now, my friends, it's time for me to say Thank You for allowing me the honor of serving you as President these past two years. It has been an exciting and busy two years. It has also been personally rewarding because I served with such an outstanding group of elected and appointed officers and members of the Board. To all of them, you owe your thanks, too.

To our new President, I pledge my support. Hasta La Vista!

Lou Doucet

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted on by the Board of Directors:

APPLICANT	SPONSOR
Bill Duff, Princeton, West Virginia	Richard Jones
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WANTED-Temperance, Total-Abstinence, Slavery medals and tokens wanted. Also New York State: Obsolete currency, National Bank notes, Scrip; and money from Concentration Camps of World War II.
Dr. Alan York, Number One Main Street, East Hampton, N.Y. 11937

WANTED for my collection-Virginia obsolete bank notes, Virginia proof notes, private scrip, Virginia First Charter Nationals, and books on banking.
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WANTED-Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED-for my personal collection: $1000 and $500 Va Treasury Notes, $10000 Bank of the United States, Texas CR 39 or 40, Florida CR 3A, 3B, 7.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA 30144

WANTED-City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED-Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY ANd SELL-Medallic Art-medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J. Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

VNA ANNUAL CONVENTION NEWS

SPECIAL MAILING

Be sure to check your mail for the special envelope containing convention materials that was sent to each member in August. Enclosed are details for the 23rd Annual Convention of The Virginia Numismatic Association to be held at the 1776 Holiday Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia, September 18, 19 and 20, 1981. This location was chosen both for its proximity to Yorktown and because of the excellent accomodations available there and for the many places to visit and see there before, during and after the Convention. We are looking forward to seeing all of you there.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

In accordance with past practice, the annual business meeting of The Virginia Numismatic Association will be held at the 1776 Holiday Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia, on Saturday, September 19, 1981, at a time and place to be announced. The election of officers and other items on the agenda will be considered.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

The special mailing contained information on the accommodations, prices and facilities available at the 1776 Holiday Inn, on the by-pass road in Williamsburg. Be sure to make your reservations as soon as possible for the best selections of rooms.

OUR DINNER SPEAKER

For our guest speaker at the diner on Saturday night we are pleased to present Mr. Mendel L. Peterson, the formar curator of the Underwater Archeology Department of the Smithsonian Institution. He will speak on the subject: "Collecting Coins Under the Sea."

EXHIBITS

Be sure to get in touch with Chairman James M. Bears, 317 Miller Street, Lexington, Virginia 24450, to reserve space for your exhibits. Both competitive and non-competitive exhibits are welcome. It takes a lot of time and work, but it is also a lot of fun to arrange an exhibit that is novel, attractive and informative. Show us your special area of interest and see if you can bring one that may win you an attractive plaque to put on your wall and show your friends that you exhibited at the 1981 VNA Convention in Williamsburg.

Due to circumstances beyond our control, VNA will not be able to supply any cases for the exhibitors. This has been noted on the exhibit forms that were sent out by the chairman, along with the request to exhibitors to bring their own display cases.

BOURSE

Admission to the Bourse is free and all are invited to check on the wide range of numismatic materials shown there for your inspection and purchase. Check at all of the tables to see what you can find to add to your present collection, and see what new opportunities there are for new collecting interests. Talk to all of the dealers, and if you do not see what you are looking for, ask them if they have these items with them or if they have some at home. And remember, if there were no dealers, where would we get all the items we need for our collections. Then too, the dealers will be interested in looking at any extra material you have that you might want to sell . . . they have to replenish their stock to be able to keep on selling. We think that we have the best dealers that there are . . . try them.

There will be no insurance carried on either bourse materials or exhibits, but guard service will be maintained 24 hours a day for the duration of the show in these two areas.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Displayed on a table next to the registration desk will be VNA books and membership pins, as well as other items for your consideration.

"RAG-PICKERS" GET TOGETHER

Don't forget that on Saturday night after the Banquet the Rag-Pickers will get together for their annual conference and discussion period. The time and place of the meeting will be announced at the convention. Everyone interested in the history and collecting of paper money is invited to attend. And remember - you only get an opportunity like this once a year - don't miss it!

CLUB REPRESENTATIVE BREAKFAST

All members are requested to appoint a representative to attend the breakfast and the meeting following it on Sunday morning. These meetings are an important place to talk about the successes and problems of our local clubs and these changing times - to tell how your club operates and exchange ideas as to how all of our local clubs can be helped to function better. This is one of the more important functions of a statewide meeting, to exchange ideas and see how the other folks do things. Please arrange for your tickets when you register.

We hope that some of the representatives will bring copies of their Club Bulletins to share with the members from other clubs, as well as information on how and where they hold their club meetings and local coin shows.

Remember that the Virginia Numismatic Association will try to arrange for speakers for local clubs if requested, and that slide program on several subjects are available when requested.

ANNUAL BANQUET

The Banquet will be held Saturday night, following the social hour. This is alway the high point of the Convention.

Following the excellent dinner that has been arranged for us will be the installation of the officers for their new terms, presentation of awards, the awarding of plaques for the exhibits, and our featured speaker, Mr. Mendel L. Peterson, from northern Virginia, speaking on "Collecting Coins Under the Sea."

Be sure to arrange for your dinner tickets when you register for the Convention.

COME AND ENJOY THE FELLOWSHIP

As always, the climax of our numismatic activities for the year in Virginia will be the 23rd Annual Convention of The Virginia Numismatic Association, to be held this year at the 1776 Holiday Inn in Williamsburg the third weekend in September.

There are many things to see and do in Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown, on the historic triangle, andin the other parts of the Virginia Peninsula, especially so with the plans being made for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown on the 19th of October. We hope that you will bring your family, come early and stay late to enjoy all of the things to see and places to go here on the historic Virginia Peninsula at this beautiful time of the year.

Please remember, too, that our Conventions are not just fine commercial coin shows . . . there are lots of Bourse tables with a wide variety of numismatic items for sale, and in addition there are exhibits of al kinds, meetings and talks, places to go and things to see, and best of all, the fellowship of meeting and talking with friends both old and new.

We are looking forward to seeing you here, too!

THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1981

If you were not able to be at the celebration at Yorktown in 1931, try to get there for the one in 1981.

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission has lots of plans for the celebration this coming October. It should be well worth seeing.

One of the big differences from the one in 1931 is that they plan to park cars miles away and bring all visitors to the site in and out on buses, from a number of special parking lots on the Peninsula. Vehicle access to the Yorktown will be strictly limited to residents and people working there who need their cars. Watch your local newspapers and television releases as the October date draws near.

annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

this time i have three vignettes, one from about 1881, one from before world war one, and one from 1981. the first one and the last one go together.

To the capricious appetite following the languor of a sultry Summer, a dish with the flavor of the ocean breeze, like
McMENAMIN & CO.'S
FAMOUS DEVILED CRABS,
is especially grateful and inviting. They are the meat of the Fresh Crab, deliciously seasoned, and packed in one and two pound cans. The natural shells accompany each can. These are to be filled from the can, and baked in a quick oven until nicely browned, when they are eaten from the shells. The meat may be also made into many delicious dishes, such as Salads, Croquettes, etc. At all First-class Grocers.

the one from before world war one is a small vignette from an ad by the seafood company of mcmenamin and company, in hampton, virginia, advertising their famous deviled crabs, that they packed and shipped out all over the united states

i used to go crabbing when i had the time, and enjoyed the crab meat, but i would not want to have to bring them in with a net wearing an outfit like the lady in the front of that skiff has on - i would probably have ended up in the water with the crabs and the fishes . . . and no crabs for dinner.

the one from 1881 is an old photo of a lady named clara barton . . . she must have been quite a girl. she was active in the work of the united states sanitary commission during the war between the states. one account says that she was a clerk in the patent office before the fighting started. she delivered supplies to the medical units at the front, and identified the graves of about 13,000 men who died in the confederate prison at andersonville, georgia.

clara barton worked to have the treaty passed by the congress that ratified the geneva convention, or the international red cross, on may 21, 1881. this later developed into the basic organization of todays american red cross.

and the one from 1981 is a postage stamp for the centennial of the american red cross 1881-1981. isnt that a pretty baby - it really looks hungry.

hope you like my vignettes

annie mck

THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN

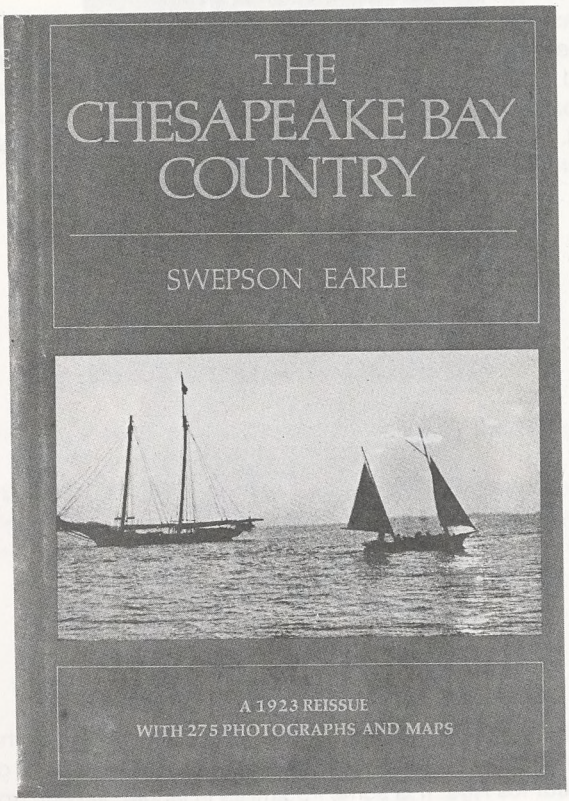
It is claimed that never before have so many paintings and artifacts of the 1781 siege of Yorktown been brought together as are now in the colorful exhibit on display at the Yorktown Victory Center. Here are shown treasures brought together from all over the world to represent the victory of the French and American forces at Yorktown.

This exciting display shows Lafayette's sword, guns and maps used by the opposing forces and paintings and drawings showing the scene of the combat. Several paintings by Nicholas Van Blarenberghe that have only been loaned once before by the French government are featured in the exhibit.

This may be the most memorable feature of the activities at Yorktown in the whole centennial year. Be sure to take the time to see this showing of a most important event in American history. See this display, the permanent exhibits and the film "The Road to Yorktown," all at the Victory Center at Yorktown.

THE BOUNTY OF "THE GREAT BAY OF CHESAPEAKE"

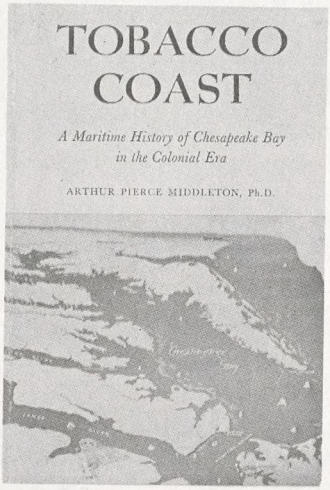
by S. Ailor Neptune



The Chesapeake Bay, by the mere presence of its matchless topography and its magnificent tributary river system, has had a profound influence upon the historical development of Virginia and Maryland. It was the very presence of the Bay and its unsurpassed network of natural waterways that made possible the adoption of tobacco as a staple for the Chesapeake colonies, once their soil had been proved suitable for its culture. After that, the entire colonial economy was geared to the tobacco trade, so that the lives of the colonists came to be timed by the coming and going of the annual convoys of tobacco ships, which according to Middleton, formed their principal link with the mother country, England, bringing them not only the latest news and fashions but also the many British products required for their existence. The enormous value of this fleet made necessary a constant stuggle to maintain the defence of the fleet against pirates and enemy privateers.

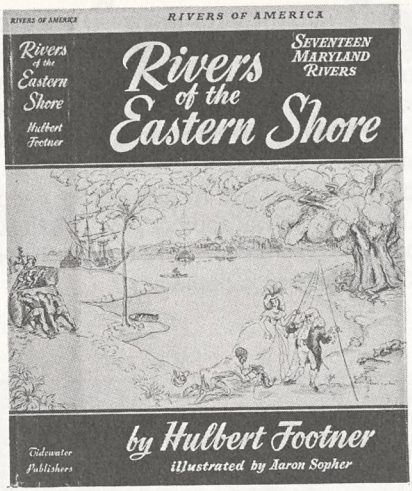
The Bay has been a source of food; a highway for the transporting of food, people and supplies; a place for fun and recreation, and a great tourist attraction. Along its banks and tributaries have been many shipbuilding firms and yards, turning out all sorts of craft from the log canoe to great passenger liners and all types of merchant ships and ships of war.

Once past the Virginia Capes and the dangerous Middle Ground Shoal that lies between them, the mariner has before him the great Chesapeake Bay, a vast inland sea thrusting its deep estuaries and long tidal reaches far into the wooded coastal plains. Here in this delightful country, interlaced with innumerable rivers, the seed of the future United States was successfully planted in 1607, where it flourished.



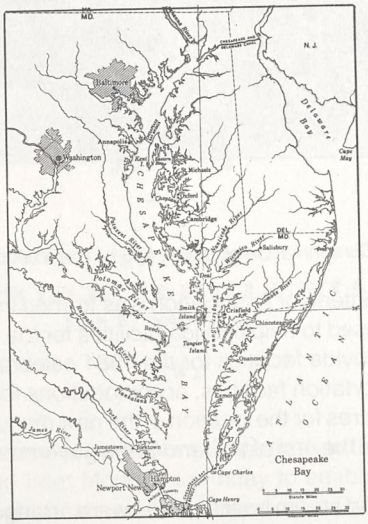
The Chesapeake Bay has been described as a drowned river, the remainder of a pre-historic Susquehana River, a product of the retreating glacial sheet from the Great Ice Age. It is some 195 miles in length, varying from about 22 miles at its widest part to between 3 and 10 miles at the upper part. It has 48 principal tributaries, some navigatable for almost 100 miles, which in turn have 102 branches, of which some are navigatable for about 50 miles. The drainage area of the Bay is almost 65,000 square miles, or about the combined area of the 6 New England States.

A recent article in one of our local newspapers stated that the dollar value of seafood products landed in Virginia in 1979 came to almost $85 million. By far the greater amount of that came from the Chesapeake Bay. The value of the different types of seafood varies from year to year, as the different types have larger or smaller yields, but the dollar amount has gone up each year. They also reported that over 7,700 persons worked full or part time as licensed fishermen and that over 5,500 people worked full or part time in processing and wholesaling in 182 plants in Virginia in 1979 involved in commercial seafood processing and wholesaling.



This does not include any of the money spent by the many people who engage in sport fishing, and there are a lot of them.

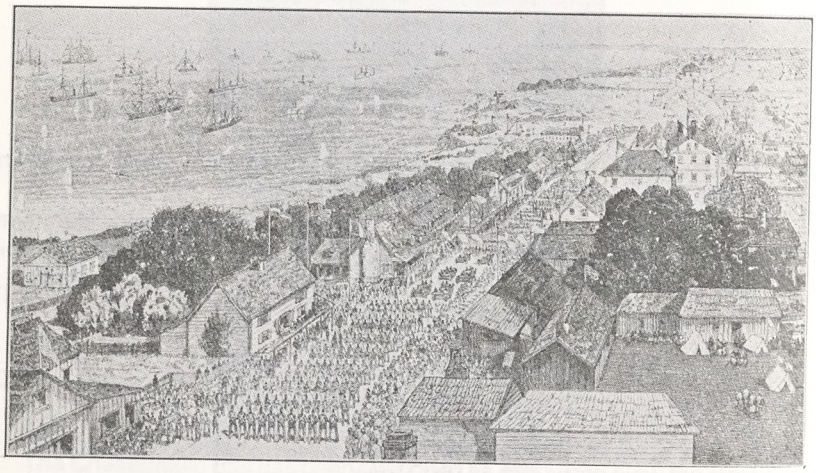
Pleasure boating on the Chesapeake Bay is also a large industry. Many firms are engaged in selling, repairing and docking sport and pleasure boats, while fuel and provisions are sold in large quantities to the folks who use them.



Shown here is a map of the Chesapeake Bay area, and four of the many interesting books about the history of the Chesapeake Bay region. My thanks to the people at the Mariners Museum and the others who provided information about the people who use it every day.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1881

It was reported that Yorktown narrowly missed being forgotten on the 100th anniversary of the surrender of the British forces. It was not until June 7, 1880, that Congress moved to put into effect its resolution, adopted October 29, 1781, to erect a marble column at Yorktown. The bill appropriated $100,000 to be spent to errect the monument and arranging a celebration by the American people of the centennial anniversary. On February 18, 1881, Congress requested the President to extend and invitation to the people of France and the family of General Lafayette, with an appropriation of $20,000 for entertainment, and on March 3 it placed a commission of 13 Senators and 13 Representatives from the Colonial States in charge of the affair.



View of the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, 1881. The Yorktown Centennial Handbook;

The Yorktown Centennial Association was formed in Virginia to raise a total of $250,000, to be used to help provide facilities for the 1881 celebration. They proposed to help provide facilities for the 1881 celebration. They proposed to help provide transportation facilities, accomodations for travelers, buy the 500 acre farm, give 15 acres for the location of the new monument, and at the end of the festivities, to give the rest of the farm to the government, calling it "Lafayette Park."

Special railroad and steam boat facilities were arranged for during the time of the celebration, to bring visitors from all over the country and the world to the small town of Yorktown, on the banks of the York River.

The Centennial Association was in charge of the ceremonies from October 13 to 17. These were mostly local and state affairs.

YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL HANDBOOK

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL GUIDE

TO THE

YORKTOWN PENINSULA

RICHMOND, JAMES RIVER AND NORFOLK

BY

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Lock Box 37, Station D, N. Y. City

Illustrated

NEW YORK

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY C. A. COFFIN & ROGERS

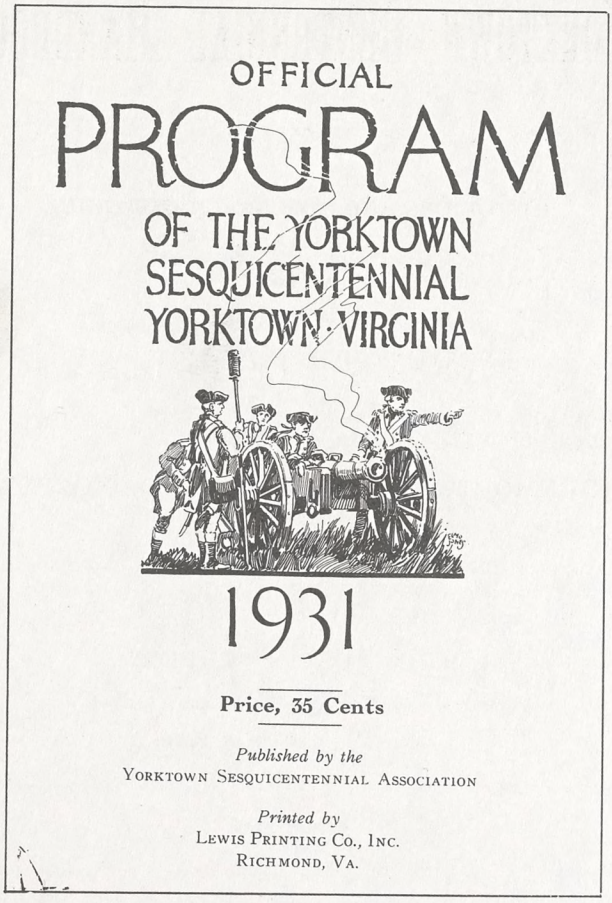
85 & 87 JOHN STREET

1881

The National ceremonies were held from October 18 to the 21st. The United States Senate adjourned from Monday to Friday to enable its members and other government officials to attend the ceremonies. President Chester A. Arthur spoke at Lafayette Hall on Wednesday, October 19th. A military and naval review was held.

The newly built Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad ran a special line to Yorktown for its trains. This line was later removed on a weekend.

THE SEQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1931



OFFICIAL

PROGRAM

OF THE YORKTOWN
SESQUICENTENNIAL
YORKTOWN · VIRGINIA

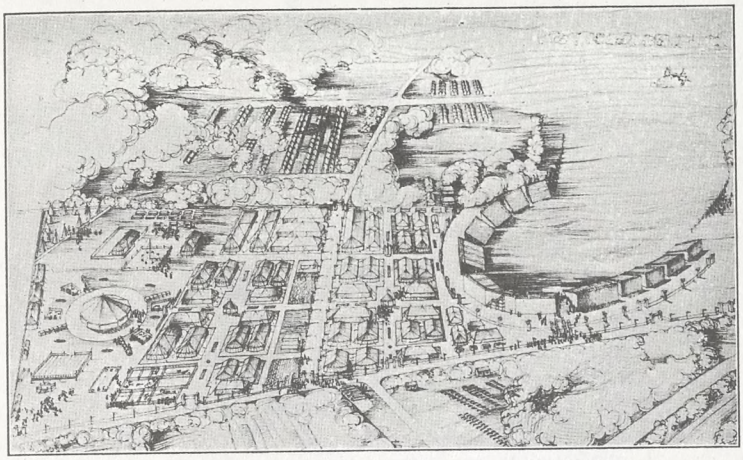
1931

Price, 35 Cents

Published by the
YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

Printed by
LEWIS PRINTING CO., INC.
RICHMOND, VA.

Several groups were active for the 1931 Sesquicentennial Celebration at Yorktown: Congress set up a Commission of ten Senators and Representatives and appropriated $200,000 for the ceremonies; The Commonwealth of Virginia set up a Commission of 10 members for Yorktown, Jamestown and Williamsburg; the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association was organized by citizens from Virginia and other states; and the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, pursuant to an act of Congress, approved by the President, established the Colonial National Monument, embracing the Yorktown Battlefield, Jamestown Island, and parts of the city of Williamsburg. The United States Army and the United States Navy contribution to the celebration was also notable. Parking was provided for more than 24,000 cars, and a special pageant was presented on Colonial Day, Revolutionary Day, and Anniversary Day.



View of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration, 1931. The Official Program. Pictures from local newspapers. Yorktown Sesquicentennial Proceedings. The Surrender of the British Forces

President Hoover and many other dignitaries were present for the festivities and the special Army and Naval reviews.

IN MEMORIUM
ERNEST "FOOTS" BYER

We regret to report the news of the death of Ernest "Foots" Byer in August.
Foots was a long time member and supporter of VNA. He was Sergeant-At-Arms for several terms.
He is survived by his wife and son, both at home.
He will be missed by those of us that knew and worked with him.

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YOU CAN'T TELL THE PLAYERS WITHOUT A PROGRAM

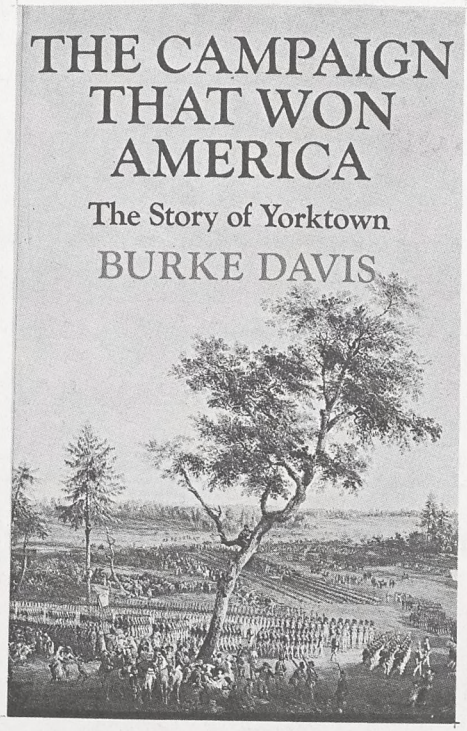
A play is in the next
to the last scene
of the last act

Locale - Yorktown, Virginia

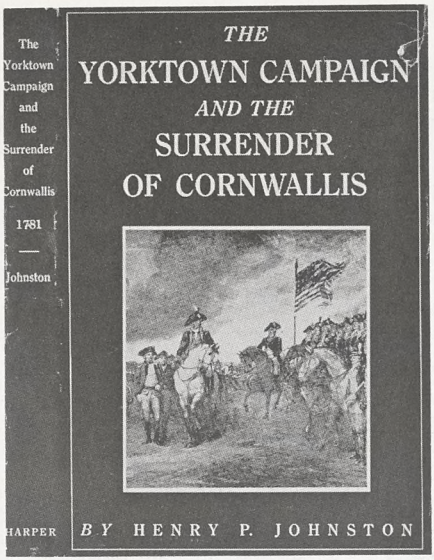
The players - The French and American forces
and the Army of George III

The time - October of 1781

Shown here are some of the people that were in the combat that decided the outcome of the Revolutionary War, the areas where they fought, and the surrender of the British forces under the command of Cornwallis.

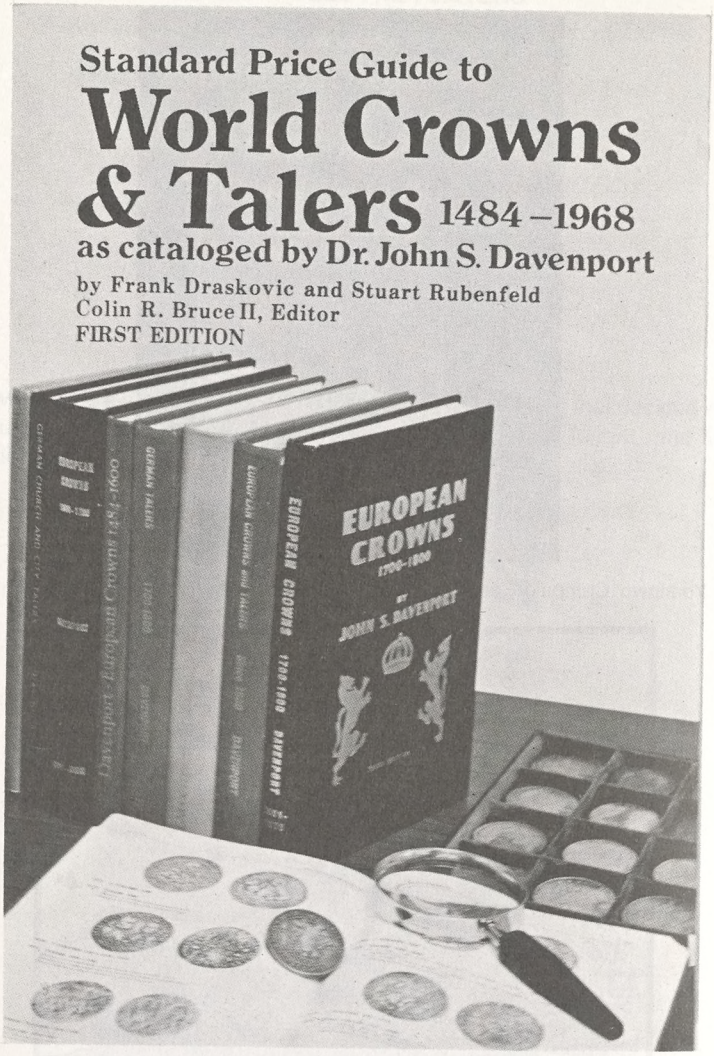


The Campaign that Won America, the Story of Yorktown, by Burke Davis, 1970



The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, by H.P. Johnson, 1881

The Siege of Yorktown - Cornwallis is Trapped by Land and Sea

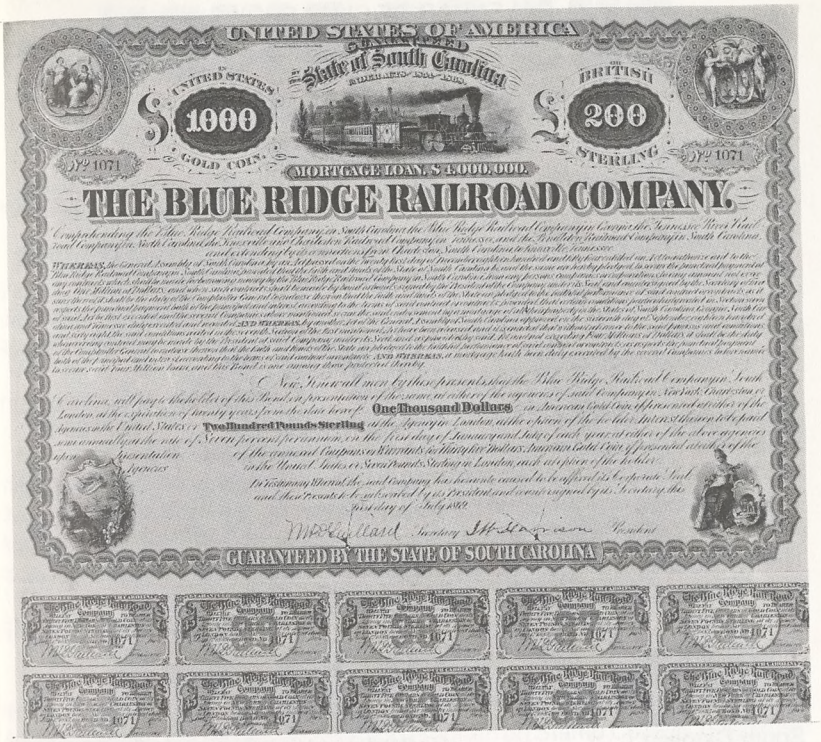


NEW DAVENPORT PRICE GUIDE

The newly issued Standard Price Guide to World Crowns and Talers 1484-1968 as cataloged by John S. Davenport, by Frank Draskovic and Stuart Rubenfeld, contains in one large paper back volume a condensed and updated version of his Volumes 1 through 9 issued through the years.

The 560 pages contain illustrations of anu of the dollar size coins and estimates of the price range in several conditions.

The authors and Krause Publications are to be congratulated on the results of all the work they have done to update this material.



SHOULD BONDS BE PAID IN GOLD?

A group of investors has filed suit to require that payment be made in gold on certain bonds that were issued in the later part of the last century, as was printed on the face of the bonds when they were issued.

The firms from whom this payment is sought claim that this is not legal, since gold was demonitized by President Roosevelt in the 1930's, and it is not legal to mint gold coins under federal laws.

Back at the turn pf the century the price of gold was much lower than it is now, and would be a tremendous burden on the companies if they were forced to pay in this fashion. The people demanding payment in the gold coins claim that if the companies made long term commitments in this manner they should abide by them, regardless of the changes in the coinage laws.

Whomever wins, the lawyers will be paid.

The bond shown here was issued by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in the state of South Carolina, in 1870. A mortage loan, it was valued at $1,000 in gold or 200 pounds sterling, paying seven per cent interest on the first days of January and July.

One of the signers on the back of the bond was Henry Clews, head of the firm of stock brokers in New York City bearing his name.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Interstate Coin Club	Venice Inn Hagerstown, MD	Sept 5-6
Greater New York Paper Money Convention	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave., NYC	Sept 11-13
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	HOLIDAY INN 1776 WILLIAMSBURG	SEPT 18-20
Great Eastern Numismatic Association	Sheraton Hotel 52nd & 7th Ave., NYC	Sept 24-27
Rockingham Coin Club	Holiday Inn, Rte 81, Exit 62, Harrisonburg	Sept 26-27
Kent Coin Club	Dover, Delaware	Sept 27
North Carolina Numismatic Association	McBenton Center Winston-Salem, NC	Oct 2-4
Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association	Sheraton Lanham New Carrollton, Md	Oct 16-18
South Carolina Numismatic Association	Gaillard Auditorium Charlston, SC	Oct 30-Nov 1
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	March 13-14 1982

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NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

ROCKINGHAM COIN CLUB

The Rockingham Coin Club is making preparations to hold its Annual Coin Show at the Holiday Inn, located at exit 62 of I-81, Harrisonburg. All collectors are invited to the Show on September 26 and 27. For details write: G. Elliott Reeke, 114 Koffee Lane, Harrisonburg, VA 22801.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Members and guests all enjoyed the first pool party in July. The August meeting will feature a talk on Tokens, Medals & Medallions, by Luther Armstrong, illustrated by specimens from his collection. There will also be a Member's Auction - a great chance to buy and sell, and a What's Your Coin Game conducted by Mort Ronick. Guests are made welcome.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Featured at the July meeting was an informative talk by Ivan Lam on the early history of the US Half Dollar, illustrated with a VNA Slide Program, while the August meeting will have an interesting program on Stamp Collecting by Russ Potter.

The Club voted to schedule a bus trip to the VNA Annual Convention in Williamsburg on Saturday, September 19th, leaving at 7:30 AM and returning late in the evening.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Featured at the August meeting were a What's Your Coin Game, a What's Your Paper Money Game, a viewing of an ANA slide program on Morgan Silver Dollars and a program on Morgan Silver Dollar Varieties by John Gearhart, illustrated by examples from his collection.

A Club Representative was appointed for the VNA Annual Convention in Williamsburg in September. Many members plan to attend the Convention.

KENT COUNTY

Club members attended the ANA Convention in New Orleans and were proud to hear that Past President Steve Taylor had been elected to a seat on the ANA Board of Directors.

Preparations are under way for the Annual Coin Show scheduled for September 27th in Dover, Delaware.

BIG TAKEOVERS TAKE BIG MONEY

DuPont Buys Conoco

The frenetic auction for Conoco Inc., the ninth-largest oil company and the second-bigest coal producer in the country, brought many bidders but only one winner, the Du Pont Company, the nation's largest chemical company. The deal to acquire the energy company was valued at $7.4 billion in stock and cash.

Another oil company, Mobile Corporation , the nation's number two oil firm, and Canada's giant liquor company, Seagram Company Ltd., also contended vigorously and at considerable expense for Conoco.

Conoco has approved the DuPont offer and fought against the others. The Justic Department frowned on the effort by Mobile, the nation's number two oil company, to acquire Conoco because it had questions about the competitive implications of such a merger between the two large oil firms.

There were some minor questions about the combination of Du Pont and Conoco from the Justice Department, but officials said that these could be easily settled if any action were required.

Seagram has not provided firm figures as to the amount of Conoco stock that it had finally acquired, but indicated that it would probably buy the stock offered and convert it into Du Pont stock. This would make Seagram the owner of a major block of Du Pont stock.

Du Pont stock holders approved the merger by a large margin. It appears that it will take some time to get all of the shares tendered straightened out. Some Wall Street firms questioned if all of the people who tendered stock to the three firms really owned all that was offered. The Wall Street Journal reported that Options Clearing Corp., a private company that guarantees most stock-options transactions, ordered its first ever cash settlement in an effort to clear up the continuing market disruptions in shares of Conoco Inc. stock. The company confirmed that, without public announcement, it decided that sellers of call options covering about two million Conoco shares would not be able to supply the stock to buyers of those options. So, Options Clearing said, it ordered that sellers of the unbacked, or "naked" options, would be allowed to make a cash settlement of $92 a Conoco share with buyers of the options. The settlement ruling applies to options sold on or before the August 7 termination date of Seafram's offer.

It is reported that the allure of Conoco is that its vast energy assets are worth far more than the market value of its shares, which early in August sold for about $85, up from the $49 it went for as recently as early May. One firm appraised Conoco at from $138 to $145 a share, since they said that Conoco's 15 billion tons of coal reserves alone are worth nearly Conoco's current market price. With this purchase Du Pont becomes a major owner of oil and coal.

To finance the purchase of Conoco, Du Pont borrowed about $4 billion from a group of banks headed by Chase Manhatten Bank, with the interest rate on the debt to be tied either to Chase's prime rate or to the London Interbank Offered Rate depending on the borrower's preference. This will probably raise DuPont's debt-to-equity ratio to between 40% and 42% from between 20% to

DU PONT

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

July 20, 1981

Dear Stockholder:

A special meeting of the holders of Common Stock will be held Monday, August 17, 1981, at 12 o'clock noon in the Playhouse Theatre in the Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

The enclosed Notice of Meeting and Proxy Statement set forth the business to be acted upon during the meeting. The Proxy Statement has information concerning the Du Pont Company's offer to acquire Conoco Inc., and financial and other data about these companies.

Your Board of Directors recommends the approval of an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation and the issuance of Du Pont Common Stock. This will permit a merger with Conoco, which will result in a stronger company. It will provide us with an excellent base in natural resources since Conoco has a unique position in energy assets, including oil, gas, coal, heavy oil, shale oil, and uranium reserves. The merger will reduce the exposure of the combined companies to fluctuations in the price of oil and hydrocarbons. Further, Du Pont has research, technical and engineering strengths which can assist the technical objectives of Conoco, thereby bringing benefits to Du Pont stockholders. We have great respect for the management of Conoco, the capability and experience of its people, and their many accomplishments.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

AMOUNT

No. 192 For $1000.-

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS

DUE MAY 1, 1934

THIS CERTIFIES THAT A. BELIN & CO.* * * *
(or a predecessor in interest) has deposited with the Committee under the agreement hereinafter mentioned. Refunding Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds to the aggregate principal amount of * * * * * * * ONE THOUSAND* * * * Dollars bearing the Serial Numbers 4436* * * * each with the coupons due November 1, 1932, and thereafter, attached.

This certificate is transferable only on the books of said Committee, kept for that purpose by the Depositary under said agreement, by the registered holder hereof, in person or by attorney, thereunto duly authorized in writing, on presentation and surrender of this certificate, properly endorsed. The Committee may treat the registered holder of this certificate as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes and shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary; but before making any payment or delivery to the holder, the Committee may require the presentation of this certificate for the notation thereon of any such payment or delivery.

This certificate is issued under the provisions of The Consolidation Coal Company Refunding Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bondholders' Protective Agreement between Joseph B. Kirby, et al., Committee, certain holders of Refunding Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Consolidation Coal Company and the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, Depositary; to which agreement the holder hereof becomes fully a party by the deposit of said bonds by him or by a predecessor in interest and to which said agreement reference is hereby expressly made for a statement of all rights of the holder of this certificate, and of the rights and powers of the Committee and of the Depositary under said agreement.

Dated at Baltimore, Maryland, DEC 1 - 1932

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
Depositary.

COUNTERSIGNED:

By

Authorized Officer

22%. According to the prospectus this will be repaid from proceeds of medium or long-term debt issues and from internally generated funds which may include funds generated from Conoco."

Consolodation Coal has been mentioned as a possible target for selling although DuPont has said its own research into synthetic fuel could make the coal assests more valuable.

Now that the fight for Conoco is over, the big job facing DuPont's management will be to absorb, sort out and determine it's long range goals and needs and answers to all of the above. They have done this ever since the firm was founded in 1802, by the first Du Pont that came here from France and settled in Delaware.

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

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VOLUME 17
NUMBER 6
1981

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Volume 17 NUMBER 6

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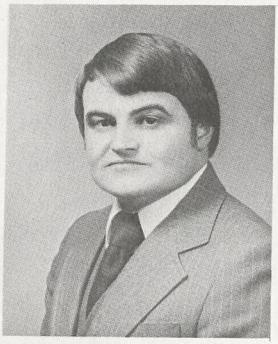
PRESIDENT'S PAGE



I ask each and every member of VNA for your comments, suggestions and help for the coming year. In my opinion VNA is the finest organization in the nation, with the most dedicated officers, directors, and members working for the hobby that is enjoyed by all. With due respect our editor Don Roberts has done and is doing an outstanding job with the publication. Our members have excelled in writing the most informative articles for the Numismatist. Individuals such as Dave Schenkman, Douglas Ball, and the late Charles Affleck published books that are collectors items themselves. The conventions have been a success because of people like Mr. & Mrs. Haymaker and Mr. & Mrs. Beard along with Frank Hannah and many others who gave of their time and efforts.

We have our share of difficulties, but with each others help and ideas we can move forward and expand our programs. I welcome the suggestions from our member clubs and encourage them to contribute to the VNA in the coming weeks. New programs are needed along with individuals that wish to become more active. Ideas such as a twenty-fifth anniversary medal to be struck for VNA and articles related to the hobby are much needed. Again I need your support and ideas to carry forward what you the members expect from our organization.

Ralph Hicks

FROM THE EDITOR

We hope that you have enjoyed the copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST for 1981, and especially the special extra one issued for the Bicentennial of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown in October.

Our thanks for your help, and special thanks to all of the people who gave us ideas, articles, pictures and support for the work we did this year.

Thanks, also, for the nice letters we received from our readers about the special issue in October. It was a lot of work, and we were glad to hear that it had been enjoyed by our readers.

From all of us, our best wishes for the holidays and the New Year.

Don Roberts

THE MONEY $TORE

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William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED-Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED-note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED-Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED-Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

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Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED-for my personal collection: $1000 and $500 Va Treasury Notes, $10000 Bank of the United States, Texas CR 39 or 40, Florida CR 3A, 3B, 7.
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FINANCING AMERICA

Cyrus McCormick And His Reaper
by Pierre St. Simon

By the 1830's the new American Republic was both a half a century old and half a continent wide. People were on the move to new lands further west. The growth of the West was an agricultural expansion. Settlers found new soils that demanded new crops, and learned that the old ways of farming were no longer suitable. The raw land was fertile, but the labor needed to feed even a single family was almost mankilling. The heavy loam was sticky and prairie roots were too tough to cut easily. Yet the West had to be opened, and new tools, methods and plant varieties were needed.

At the same time, President Andrew Jackson, the representative of the common people, refused to spend government money on the kind of internal improvements that would have developed American engineering. American invention was directly affected by the depression that grew out of Jackson's war with the 2nd. Bank of the United States. Some economists claimed that inventions already under way were postponed for half a decade by the resulting curtailment of capital. On the other hand, sudden poverty drove John Deere, Cyrus McCormick, and others like them to develop machines and tools they might otherwise have ignored.

Plows had gone through various stages and designs before John Deere, a young blacksmith, made one of a new design from a discarded circular steel saw blade, using a wooden mallet to avoid denting the blade. When the soil slid past the steel the humming sound caused it to be called the "singing plow."

What has been called by far the most important single step towards the American mechanization of agriculture was Cyrus McCormick's reaper.

Cyrus Hall McCormick was born in 1809 just three days after Lincoln's birth, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on his father's farm at Walnut Grove. His family

were prosperous farmers. His father, Robert McCormick, had his own smithy on his farm and worked on various inventions. Cyrus learned to use tools and to work metal in the smithy as a boy.

His father had tried to build a mechanical reaper, but finally gave it up as hopeless. Cyrus took over the project and worked on it for years, aided by his father and several mechanics at the smithy. By 1831 Cyrus made a model of a reaper which, when pulled by four horses, cut six acres of oats in one day, thus substituting horse power for human labor. He kept on working on improved models, and secured a patent on one in 1834, although it still did not work as well as he desired.

The depression brought on by the panic of 1837 caused McCormick to again work on improving the operation of the reaper. He kept on making changes and trying out other versions of the machine to find one that would work better under differing conditions of soil and weather.

In the 1840's McCormick went to see the West for himself. In western soil, wheat was easy to sow and to grow, but an acre a day was a good average yield for a strong man to cut by hand. Everyone's wheat ripened at the same time, and at reaping time hired hands came high. Thus McCormick's reaper came at the time when it helped to change history in the West: when it was needed, where the great expanse of land being opened up could be put to use for growing wheat to feed the expanding nation if men had the means to gather all the wheat they could grow.

In 1847 McCormick moved to Chicago and was able to get together enough funds to open a plant to build his reapers there. By 1857, it was reported that the sale of 23,000 machines made him a profit for the year of $1.25 million. To increase sales, he used innovations such as mass production, advertising, public demonstrations, warranty of product, and extension of credit to his customers. But as with all of the major inventions of the times, he had many competitors and rivals, all of them claiming to have the original and the best machine of its type on the market. Many law suits kept the courts busy and the lawyers in funds.

McCormick married Miss Nettie Fowler of New York in 1858, and lived in Chicago with her and their children until his death in 1884.

The firm continued uder the control of the McCormick family until 1902, when it combined with other firms to start the International Harvester Company, which went on to become one of the larges manufacturing concerns in the world.

The reaper helped the North win the Civil War by making possible the tremendous wheat harvests that fed the Union soldiers, and which when sold abroad helped pay for a considerable part of the cost of the war.

The extension of the railroads westward and the invention of barbed wire, which combined to bring an end to the cattle drives: the sale of land by the federal government and by the land-grant railroads; the development of new strains of grains, improved fertilizers and insecticides; along with the improvements of farming machinery: all of these brought about the modern farming industry, which feeds not only America but helps feed many lands in other parts of the world.

A new exhibition titled "The Changing American Farm" on display this summer in the third floor special exhibition gallery at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History was described as follows:

"In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of McCormick's invention of the American reaper, the Smithsonian has mounted an exhibition of the landmark machines that forever altered and improved American farming. The exhibit was made possible by a grant from International Harvester.

"Ever since John Deere introduced his 'singing plow,' which boosted plowing capacity in the country by a factor of 10, American farming has undergone a tremendous growth and change," curator John T. Schlebecker, organizer of the exhibition, says. The Deere invention was called a singing plow because it seemed to hum with its own vibration as it sped across the prairie.

In a catalogue essay, Schlebecker comments that "150 years ago one U.S. farm worker produced enough food and goods to supply four people. Today's farmer produces enough food for 68 people - a 17 fold increase."

The reaper and other machines increased the amount of land one farmer could handle. From the time of the Civil War, steam engines ran some machines on farms, even though animal power remained standard throughout the 19th century.

"About the time of World War I, " Schlebecker says, "farm productivity soared when the internal combustion engine superceded steam and animal power."

"Unlike the horse, the tractor never grew tired or made itself sick eating poisonous weeds. It would not bolt or stampede and it never fouled the grain with its droppings."

Mechanization brought gigantic machines onto farms for crop cultivation. In dairying, however, mechanization moved many of the production processes away from the farm and into the factory.

For the exhibition, Schlebecker and designer Deborah Bretzfelder have incorporated large photographic dioramas, set on raised platforms, of modern-day farming technology in each of the four seasons. These murals form a backdrop for the early machines that made farming history."

International Harvestor Company was incorporated in 1902 under the laws of the state of New Jersey. The company resulted from the merger of the five then leading harvesting equipment manufacturers: McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Deering Harvester Company, Plano Manufacturing Company, all of Chicago; Milwaukee Harvester Company, Milwaukee, Wisc.; and Warder, Bushnell, and Glessner, of Springfield, Ohio. The McCormick and Deering companies were the principal competitors in the farm machinery field.

Under the merger, the families of Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventer of the reaper, and of William Deering received a large amount of stock in the new company.

The International Harvester Company of today is having its own problems, as are many large manufacturing companies in the present economy, brought on because of labor problems, plunging markets, and soaring interest charges on its debt. The maker of trucks, construction machinery and farm equipment is struggling to complete a $5 billion debt restructuring needed to avert collapse, even after announcing that it would receive a five year contract to supply the Ford Motor Co. with a total of more than $500 million in diesel engines, to start in about a year, and arranging to sell off one of its plums: its Solar Turbines International Division, to the Caterpillar Tractor Co. for some $500 million in cash. The banks they have asked to make the loans are imposing many restrictions on the firm's operations that hamper them in their plans. Also, these problems make some of Harvester's 5,800 independent dealers and distributors nervous about the level of financial support they can count on. Let's hope that the interest rates come down in time to help them.

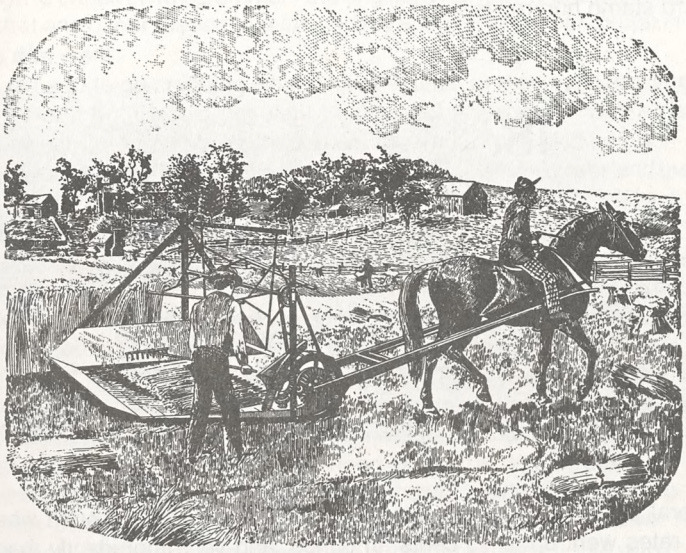


Figure 7: The original McCormick reaper, 1831; from R.L. Ardrey, "American Agricultural Implements," 1894.
By courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

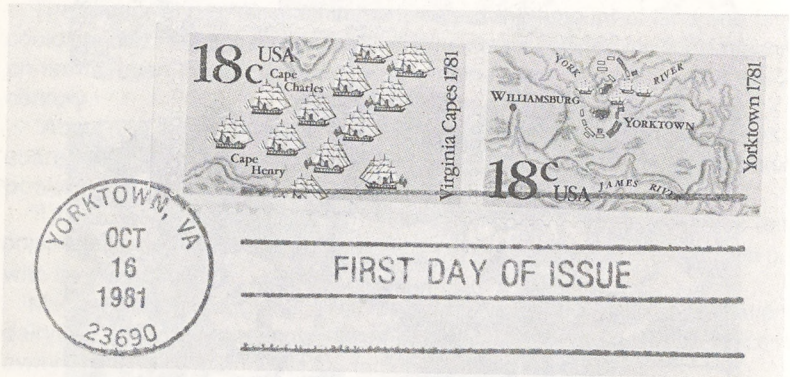
annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

this time i have vignettes about three stamps, and one from a comment about my column in the last issue.

the first one is about the two special stamps that were released at the celebration at yorktown in october . . . the odd part is that they were issued for events that both occured on dates other than the date of issue, which was october 16th. both stamps were printed in the same sheet . . . one was for the battle of the capes, between the french and british fleets on september 5, the other was for the surrende of the british forces on october 19th. the two stamps were released and the first day covers marked at the york county high school, on route 17, near yorktown, on october 16. i was told that the special cancelling markers all had to be returned to washington at the end of the day, and that the high school was a busy place that day, even though all of the york county schools were closed friday and monday.

when i saw them, i thought that the first two stamps were very attractive, but the third stamp hurt my feelings.



several issues back, i showed a picture of the b stamp issued when the postal rates went up to 15 cents an ounce, and very imprudently made the remark that i wondered how long it would be before we had a c and a d and . . .

as you can see from the c stamp shown here, it did not take very long to come to pass.

not only that, but it was only a short time later that an article appeared in the paper reporting that the post office would either have to cut services or ask for an even larger rate before very long. maybe its time to think about starting up the pony express again . . .

the third item i cant make up my mind about . . . was it tongue and cheek, a putdown, or a compliment showing that someone reads my column closely enough to check on my grammer - the english kind, not my grandmother . . . don said that one of our readers questioned my wording in the paragraph in the last issue that went -

> i used to go crabbing when i had the time, and enjoyed the crab meat, but i would not want to have to bring them in with a net wearing an outfit like the lady in the front of the skiff has on - i would probably have ended up in the water with the crabs and the fishes . . . and no crabs for dinner.

it was my intention to have the words - while i was - between the words net and wearing, but just about that time my cat jumped up on the table and informed me in no uncertain terms that it was time for her meal and i was supposed to be doing something about it, and the train of thought in my mind was derailed and apparently never got back on the right track.

we had an english profeesor in college who each year told the same joke to illustrate a dangling participle . . . a man came up to a man standing on the street and asked him if he could tell him where he could find henry jones, who was supposed to live in the neighborhood. he told him to look down the street in the next block, where there was a man standing beside a horse with golf pants on. then every one in the class would come on with the answer from the questioner - oh i see a man down there but i dont see any horse with golf pants on.

since i do this column for fun, i reserve the right to end a sentence with a preposition or dangle a participle once in awhile . . . and it is nice to know that people do read it.

merry christmas and happy new year.
hope you like my vignettes
annie mck

AN ACT OF KINDNESS DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

by annie mckalvey

Through the courtesy of VNA Board member Gerald A Schmidt, we are able to share with our readers a promisory note dated in 1865 and a faded newspaper clipping with no date (probably from The Daily News, in Harrisonburg, Virginia).

FINDS CIVIL WAR PROMISSORY NOTE

It Was Given by Capt. Hescock, of Missouri, to Chicago Hotel Man

General R. M. Colvin has a most interesting paper taken from the collection of Charles Bush, Confederate veteran of Singers Glen, who died 18 months ago.

This paper is a promissory note for $100 in gold signed by Henry Hescock, captain Co. G., 1st Missouri Artillery, and made payable to Frank T. Sherman, Sherman, House, Chicago. It is dated Jan. 16, 1865. The indorsement showed that Hescock had borrowed the money for his personal needs while a prisoner at Columbia, S. C., from James G. Cubless.

Gen. Colvin said this note shows the fine feeling which prevailed among soldiers on the two sides in the War Between the States. Gen. Colvin nor members of the family do not know how Mr. Bush came into possession of the paper, which is in remarkable state of preservation. He hopes to locate relatives of the soldiers who signed the note by writing the War Department at Washington.

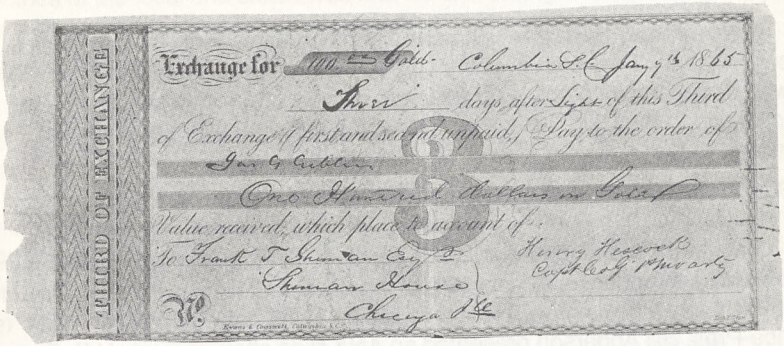
According to the writing on the note and the information in the clipping a Southern man loaned the Union soldier the sum of $100 in gold while he was a prisoner of war at Columbia, South Carolina, for his personal needs. The money was repaid to a man in Chicago, to the account of the lender.

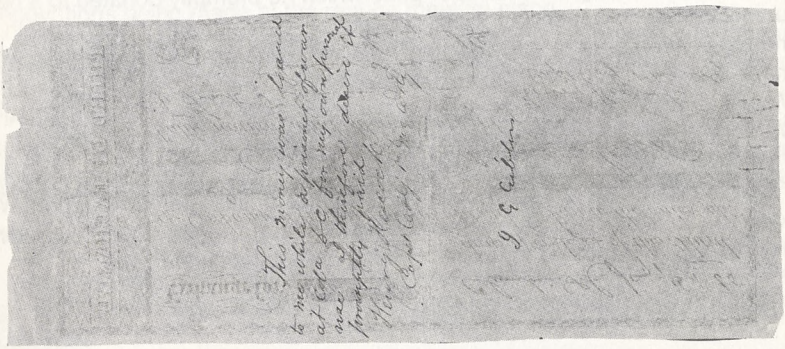
I wonder if the General R.M. Colvin mentioned in the article had any luck in trying to track down any relatives of the two men, and also how many people have owned this material down through the years?

This note was interesting to me because of the material I went through when I was working on the article about the United States Sanitary Commission in the special issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST issued in October of this year. I still say: "Let us pray that reason will prevail and that brother will never again figh brother!"

Don tells me that Mr. Schmidt also loaned us the One Thousand Dollar or Three Hundred Pounds piece of Virginia currency that was shown on the over of issue Number 5 for 1981. This was issued under the Act of the Assembly in 1781.

Our thanks to Mr. Schmidt for sharing these pieces of our history with our readers.





UNCUT SHEETS OF U.S. PAPER MONEY ON SALE BY BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

We are happy that uncut full sheets of 32 notes or half sheets of 16 notes of the 1981 Series (Regan-Buchanan) $1 denomination are now on sale by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Visitor's Center, 14th and C Streets, SW, Washington, DC 20228, or through the mail from its Public Affairs Section, Sheet Sales Program, at the above address.

Be sure to send the proper amount if ordering through the mail, and remember that personal checks will **NOT** be accepted, only Postal Money Orders or Bank-type cashiers checks.

Our congratulations to The Treasury Department and to Bureau Director Harry R. Clements for making this possible.

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

In November, 1981, the Richmond Coin Club will observe its 40th. year as an organization. They plan to pay tribute to the past presidents and to members who have remained active for 25 years or more. Our congratulations to these folks and to the Club. Visitors are welcome at the meeting in downtown Richmond.

SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

"Last night, I attended our local Coin Club Meeting -- a very pleasant and rewarding experience. Almost 50% of those present were junior members (10 of 24). Larry Chavis gave a report on his ANA and VNA Convention visits. 1st Vice-Pres. Bill Anderson presented an ANA slide show on Early U.S. Copper Coins. Gerald Perry won the door prize which he promptly donated to a new junior member. Treas. J.C. Kollman served refreshments. (Each month a member volunteers to provide and fund refreshments.) A suggestion was made to plan a "group tour" to next year's VNA Convention. Also, President Bill McAllister accepted a request to start planning now for Coin Week - 1982. And we hope to have several exhibits from SSVNA members at the 24th Annual VNA Convention. It was a great night because of the junior members' interest.

Our thanks to VNA Past President Lou Doucet for this interesting report. We hope that our other clubs will try to equal the effort to get young collectors interested and educated in our hobby as this Club has under way.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Members of the Club were entertained at the September meeting by a report of the VNA Annual Convention in Williamsburg and by a very interesting program by member Robert Stermer on "Historical Silver Coins of France". Bob showed slides he had made from his collection of French coins and commented on the history of France from the 16th to the 18th century, bringing out many points of interest on the country, the times and their coinage.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

The Club held its annual Family Picnic on Sunday, Sept. 27th. Everyone enjoyed the good food, the games and the excercise.

The club meets the 3rd Thursday of each month to exchange ideas, discuss current issues, and enjoy various educational programs.

Plans are now being made for the 14th Annual Fredericksburg Coin Show, to

be held at the Fredericksburg Community Center, at the corner of Charles and Canal Streets, February 13 and 14, 1982. They are looking forward to seeing new faces and old friends. There will be bourse tables, educational displays and door prizes.

Congratulations to our President, Ralph "Tuffy" Hicks, on his recent election to President of the Virginia Numismatic Association. He has held numerous offices at the local and state level, and we are looking forward to working with him during his term as President of VNA.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Featured at recent Club meetings were an informative program on stamp collecting, door prizes, refreshments and auctions, as well as business meetings.

Plans are under way for the Annual Christmas Dinner meeting to be held at the Red Carpet Inn in Waynesboro on December 14th, with a buffet dinner for members and guests, and the Coins Show on March 13-14, 1982 at the Ingleside Hotel, US 11-N.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The fall meetings of the Club had to be held at other locations because of the renovations being made at the regular meeting place.

Items covered in the meetings were discussions of summer numismatic activities by the members, a report on the MANA Convention at New Carrollton in October and a surprise speaker.

A report was made on the MWNA and the donations to the various charities for 1981. It was also reported that the Convention next year will be in July 1982 and the auction will be presented by State Rare Coin Auctions of Boston, Mass.

KENT COIN CLUB

Our friends over on the Easter Shore were having Club meetings, a soft ball game and their Annual Coins Show at the Sheraton Motor Inn, north of Dover, Delaware.

Club member Steve Taylor has been attending meetings of many numismatic organizations and was elected to the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association. Congratulations, Steve!

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Featured at the September meeting were a Member Bourse Night and an interesting talking-slide presentation on "The Treasures of Tutankhamun" (King Tut), from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The members really enjoyed the slide program.

In October, Fred Rubin gave an Odd Coin Identification Quiz to try to stump the members.

Plans are underway for the annual Coin-A-Rama to be held in March, 1982. More details will be released at a later date.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Fredericksburg Coin Club	Fredericksburg Community Center, Charles & Canal Sts	Feb 13-14
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	Mar 13-14
Maryland State Numismatic Assoc.	Towson State University Baltimore, Maryland	April 2-4
National Scrip Collectors Assn.	Ramada Inn Beckley, W. Va.	Apr 30-May 1
Garden State Numismatic Assoc.	Hyatt Cherry Hill, Rt 70 Cherry Hill, NJ	June 23-27
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	INGLESIDE INN STAUNTON, US 11-N	SEPT 17-19

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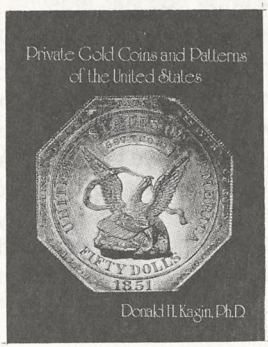
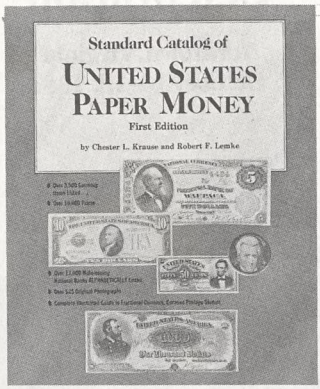
BOOK REVIEWS

This time we bring to your attention two books, in entirely different foremat and on different subjects, but both worthy of being included in your library.



The first is "Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States, by Donald H. Kagin, Ph.D. This brings a wealth of information on early US gold coins, as well as information as to how and why they came to be issued. Many pictures show the coins, the people involved with them, and information on the areas where they were used. Mr. Kagin has done a fine job in collecting and presenting his review of these all too seldom seen materials. See your dealer or ARCO Publishing Co.



The second is the "Standard Catalog of United States Paper Money", by Chester L. Krause and Robert F. Lemke. Listed and illustrated are examples of the large and small size notes issued by the United States, as well as fractional currency and encased postage stamps, as collected by many people interested in paper money.

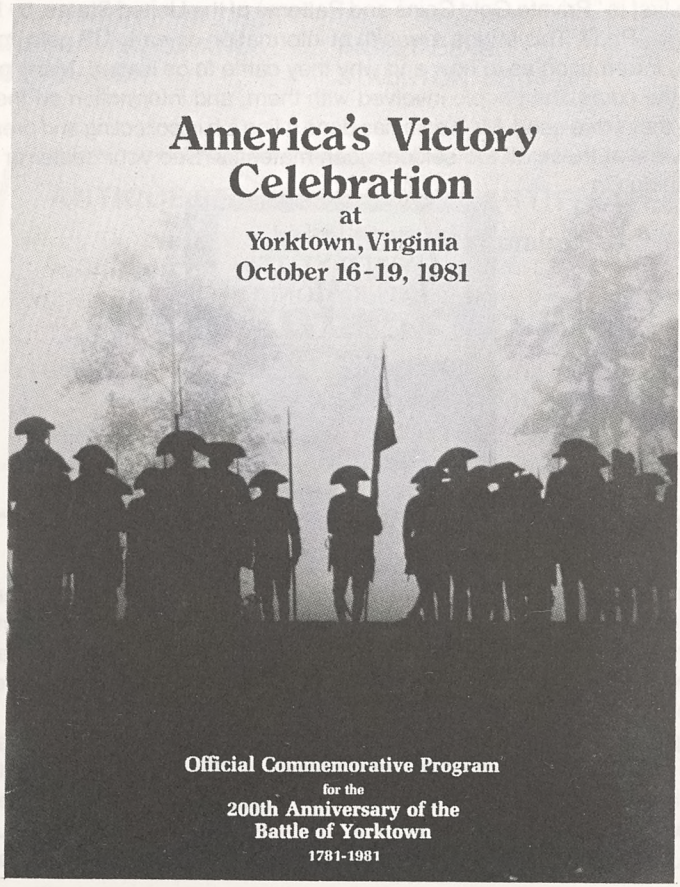
A special feature that will be of help to those interested in National Bank Notes is a listing of over 13,000 note-issuing National Banks by the states and cities in which they were located. This will be a big help to those interested in the banks located in a certain city or town, without having to go through the listing for the entire state to find them. See your dealer or Krause Publications.

THE 1981 YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

The 1981 Yorktown Bicentennial Celebration at Yorktown has come and gone, and a big time was had by all. Thousands of people worked hard to put it on, and many thousands more came from all over to see the show.

If you were not able to be there in person, we hope that you watched it on the many television shows and saw the reports and photographs in the newspapers in your area. All the news media gave it a good coverage. If you were there in person, you did a lot of walking, even with the busses that were provided for transportation. The ones that we have talked to that were there said they had a good time, even though some of them had to wait quite a while to get a bus back to where they parked their cars if they stayed very late in the evening.

We talked to several people who were there for the last one in 1931 . . . shall we make an appointment to meet at the next one in 2031? Good luck to all that can make it!



APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted on by the Board of Directors:

Applicant	Sponsor
Charles E. Deaner, Hampton, Va.	C.H. Johnston
Burnett Anderson, Washington, D.C.	W.L. Mason, Jr.
Harold M. Thrasher, Chesapeake, Va.	Louis E. Doucet
Myrtlene L. New, Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	Robert M. New
W. Larry Ventis, Williamsburg, Va.	Richard Jones
B.R. Rogers, Norfolk, Va.	Dell Haymaker
Andreas H. Van Bruggen, Waynesboro, Va.	George E. Miller
Stan Roe, Lynbrook, N.Y.	Ray Haymaker
Paul Giannotti, Enfield, Conn.	Ray Haymaker
Thomas V. Tallarico, Springfield, Mass	Ray Haymaker
James C. Ruehmund, Richmond, Va.	Louis E. Doucet
Alfred F. Baroody, Williamsburg, Va.	Louis E. Doucet
Joseph A. Quesenberry, Roanoke, Va.	Don Roberts
Douglas W. Phillips, Richmond, Va.	Ray Haymaker
Brita J. Simmons, Colonial Heights, Va.	Louis E. Doucet
Henry M. Myers, Franklin, Va.	W.D. Johnson
Melville Stern, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Don Roberts
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Steven Ladd, Eidson, Tenn	Ray Haymaker
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1981 ANNUAL CONVENTION NOTES

Photos by Frank Hannah

In this issue we present a written and photographic report on the activities of the 23rd VNA Annual Convention in Williamsburg the third weekend in September.

A full weekend of the things to do and places to go kept the members and their guests and visitors busy the whole time.

Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown, other locations on the Peninsula, the Williamsburg Pottery and Busch Gardens kept them busy when they were not involved with the Convention.

A number of exhibits of all sorts of numismatic materials were on display just outside the Bourse Room, covering a range of interests for collectors.

Dealers from all over the country had all types of numismatic materials in the Bourse Room. Both dealers and buyers were satisfied with the results of the Bourse.

Ballots for officers and directors for the coming year were counted at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

At the Annual Banquet, members and guests were welcomed by Walt Mason, in his usual pleasant and humorous manner.

Following the excellent dinner, exhibit awards were presented by exhibit chairman Jim Beard:

Outstanding Awards

Dell Haymaker - Clifton Forge, VA - Love Tokens

Ray Haymaker - Clifton Forge, VA - Primitive Money

Page Mann - Williamsburg, VA - Virginia Tokens

Don Roberts - Hampton, VA - Virginia National Banks

Robert Ross III - Wilmington, Del - K K K Tokens & Medals

Best of Show
Larry White - Liberty Center, Ohio - Bicentennial Medals

Charles Affleck Award
Lawrence W. Chavis - Petersburg, VA - Foreign Currency

Non-Competitive Award
Steve Taylor - Dover, Del - 7 Ways to Collect Federal Reserve Notes

The newly elected officers and directors for 1982-1982 were installed by Clifford Mishler:

Offices:
President, Ralph A. Hicks, Jr.
1st Vice-President, Malvern A. Powell, Jr.
2nd Vice-President, William B. Spellman

Board of Directors:
Elvin B. Miller
Donald Roberts
Gerald A. Schmidt
Louis E. Doucet

Next Don Roberts presented awards for contributors to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST during the past year to: Mrs. Autence A. Bason, James A. Johnson, Jr., Ben Duncan, Walter L. Mason, Jr., Lawrence K. Chavis, Raymond H. Williamson, Douglas B. Ball, Margery Hannah, Pierre St. Simon and annie mckalvey.

The next presentation was by publisher Clifford Mishler, who gave the Numismatic Ambassador Award to Frank Hannah of Hampton, awarded by NUMISMATIC NEWS, for his work in numismatics, and his many contributions to the Virginia Numismatic Association.

Walt Mason introduced our guest speaker, Mendel Peterson. He gave an illustrated talk on "Collecting Coins Under the Sea." Many of those present said that they it was one of the best talks they had ever heard him present.

The final presentation was the Past President's Plaque, given to outgoing President Lou Doucet.

A good part of the rest of the night was taken up by the annual meeting of the Rag-Pickers.

Many members started Sunday morning off by attending the Club Representative Breakfast, and participating in the discussion and comments that followed. We hope that more people will become involved with this meeting.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all of the people involved in the 1981 Annual Convention for all of the work they did, all year long. See you all next September at the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton.

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

VNA ELECTED OFFICERS

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1st Vice-President, Malvern L. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, Virginia
2nd. Vice-President, William B. Spilman	Waynesboro, Virginia
Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Jones	Roanoke, Virginia
Sergeant-At-Arms, George K. Morehead	Moseley, Virginia

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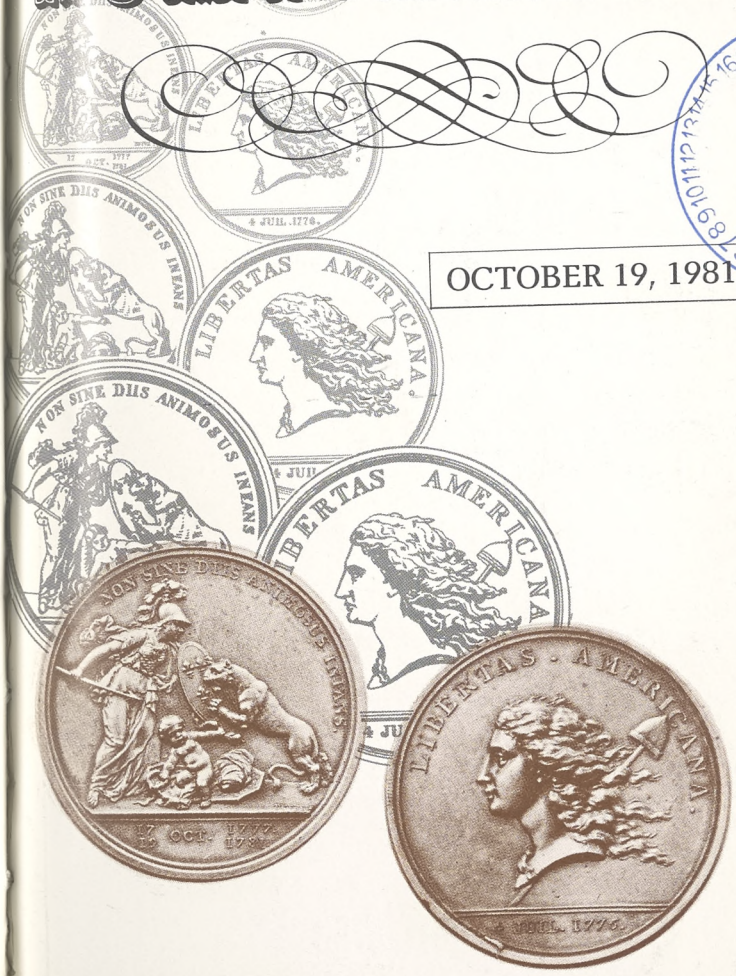

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

YORKTOWN BICENTENNIAL

With a deep sense of gratitude to the Virginia Numismatic Association membership for the privilege and with a deep sense of appreciation to Frank Hannah and Don Roberts for their special efforts, I commend to you this Special Yorktown Bicentennial edition of the Virginia Numismatist.

I am--we are--proud to bring to life this respectful salute to those First Americans who, with their French Allies, helped to establish the United States of America two hundred years ago. We hope you will join us in recognition of the valor demonstrated at Yorktown by all in that historic event.

Numismatics is history in progress. It is, therefore, fitting and proper for members of our hobby to be especially interested in the celebration of Yorktown. We encourage all to visit and to be patriotically inspired by the exciting tableaus presented.

We hope you will share our appreciation for the freedom we enjoy in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States of America. May future historians know always we recognized our special privilege.

Louis E. Doucet

from the Editor

In this special issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST we have tried to give a range of articles covering the time from the colonial period to the beginning of the exploration of space. As did our forefathers, we will have to walk into the unknown trying as best we can to make this the best world we can to leave for our children's children to live in.

These articles show something of the wide range of numismatic interests available to collectors, of whatever age, sex or condition of your pocketbook. We feel that an informed collector is a better collector. The advice that you should know about the money you are buying before you spend your money for it may be old hat, but it is still the best advice we can give.

We urge you to share of your time and duplicates with the young collectors, so they can become involved in this, the most interesting of hobbies. Remember that they are the collectors of tomorrow.

We ask that you support your local coin club, the Virginia Numismatic Association, and the regional and national groups of collectors. If we all stand together, we will all be better off.

As an example of the worth of this type of cooperation, we direct your attention to the changes made in many of the restrictive laws proposed in state legislatures across the country during the past year when opposed by collectors and dealers. Also, remeber the success here in Virginia when VNA members, collectors and dealers presented their case to the legislators and requested them to modify and reduce the severity of the proposed laws, which they did.

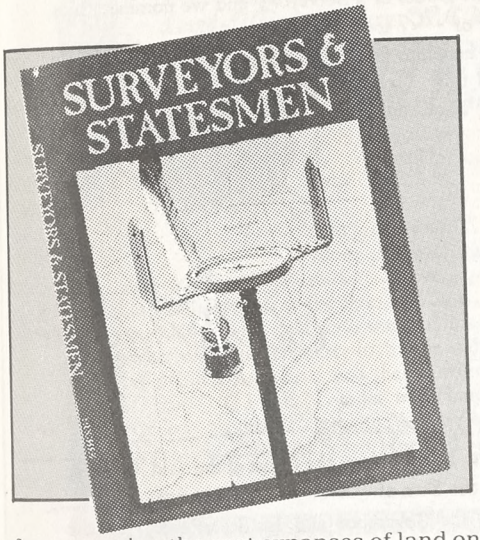
If we all stand together and present our case properly to the new administration in Washington, hopefully we can secure the return of meaningful and attractive silver commemorative coins. What if we could get a series of them, one each year, honoring the various states in the Union? Starting soon with one from Virginia, honoring Washington, the bicentennial of the surrender at Yorktown and the anniversary of his birth. Wouldn't that be loverly? How about trying. You never know until you ask, I've been told . . . so, let's ask!

Many people have spent a lot of time, money and energy to bring this special issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST to you. To all of them I give my thanks. We do this as a labor of love, because we think it is worth while.

For our part, we hope that this special issue will recall the best of the past, and encourage all of us to work for the future benefit of our Country, our State and our hobby in the years to come. Have fun!

Don Roberts, Editor
THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

SURVEYORS & STATESMEN



This new book, written by Sarah S. Hughes, in cooperation with the Virginia Surveyors Foundation, Ltd. and The Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., relates the history of the development of the surveying profession in colonial Virginia, traces changing techniques of land measurement and explores the impact of surveyor's methodology on the Chesapeake economy and society.

Growth of the science of surveying in late Renaissance England established the basis for measuring the vast expanses of land on the tobacco coast, but Virginia surveyors adapted the available technology in unique ways dictated by the location of their acreage, the large size of land grants, and the social demand for rapid economic development.

Their power over access to public lands gave the profession a key role in colony's political life. Leaders of the society of Surveyors in the late seventeenth century, like Robert Beverly, Authur Allen, and Thomas Milner, contended with royal governors for control of Virginia's destiny.

They drew the colony's maps and ran its formal boundary lines, while carrying the chain from the edge of the tidewater across the piedmont, the Blue Ridge, and the Allegheny Mountains to the waters of the Ohio River.

Still, these gentlemen surveyors found time to help govern their counties, lead the militia, and shape the cultural standards of their communities.

From its chartering by King William III and Queen Mary in 1693, until the American Revolution, the College of William and Mary exercised the responsibilty of the Office of the Surveyor General for the Colony of Virginia. That responsibility was assigned as one of the means by which "Their Majesties' Royal College" could enjoy a continuing public endowment of funds to sustain its operations, for each surveyor appointed by the College was required to pay one-sixth of his fee to William and Mary.

The English colonists who ventured across the Atlantic to settle in the forested wilds of Virginia well understood the unique importance of the surveyor in their society. Land was the lure which led soldiers and gentlemen to risk the treacherous voyage. The hope of land induced many poorer English men and women to indenture themselves to labor in colonial fields to pay their passage. Mile upon mile stretched backward from the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac Rivers without the stone markers or hedges which delineated fields of landlords and tenants on the British Isles. The men who could measure the metes and bounds of those fields

WE the President and Professors of *William & Mary* College do hereby certify His Excellency the Governour that we have examined — William Cabell, Junr — Gentleman, and find him able to execute the Office and fulfil the Duties of a Surveyor; and we nominate him to be Surveyor for the County of Amherst.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and caused the Seal of the said College to be affixed this second Day of October in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty three.

J. Madison Pres
G. Wythe

Ch. Bellini

THE within named William Cabell Jr — is hereby required to give Bond before the Court of the said County, with two sufficient Sureties, in the Sum of One — Thousand Pounds, payable to the Governour and his Successours, for the faithful Execution of his Office.

with Advice of Council.

Benj Harrison

Certificate showing the appointment of a country surveyor.

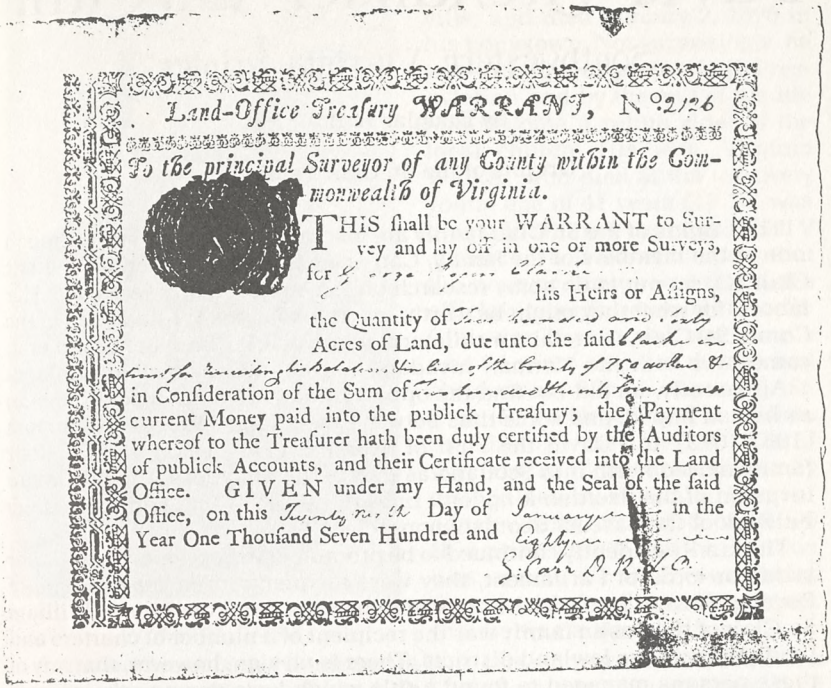
held the key to transforming a worthless uncultivated territory into individual farms. Until the cadastral surveyor's chain traversed the land, it could not be converted to private property and personal advantage.

Laying out new lands did not always prove to be a simple task. It was in Virginia that men using the traditions of mensuration developed in tracing the ancient property lines of an old country were first faced with the difficulties of imposing the geometrical order of a new system of boundaries on a vast, seemingly endless and recalcitrant North American landscape. There were no plane coordinates or triangulation and traverse stations to guide them.

Very few people had much education in mathematics at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and only a small proportion of English males obtained a formal education. No college existed in Virginia until the 1690's, so 17th century surveyors were necessarily drawn from the small pool of educated men, or from those who could master mathematics by self-instruction. Eventually, by-products of the European scientific revolution of the 17th century and years of accumulated experience in laying out land in the colony provided Virginia's surveyors with better techniques.

Land was the cheapest of American resources, virtually free except for the charges of surveying and patenting it. In Virginia, the public surveyor

held the key to the riches so widely coveted.



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To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for George Rogers Clarke his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of Two hundred and forty Acres of Land, due unto the said Clarke in consideration of the Sum of Two hundred thirty five pounds current Money paid into the publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this Twenty ninth Day of January in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty

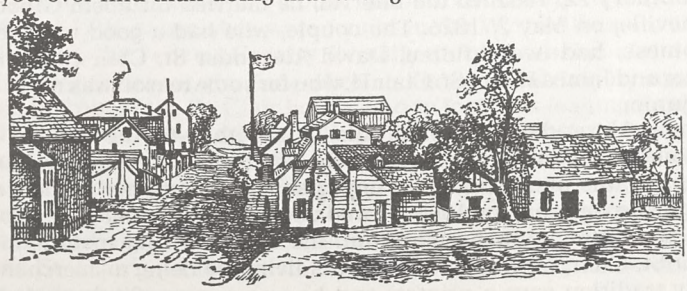
S. Carr D. R. L. O.

Land office warrant.

Editors Note:

Since my father was a civil engineer and started me out at the zero end of a 100 foot steel tape and carrying a level rod many years ago, surveying is very much of interest to me.

I am deeply indebted to two friends of mine here in Hampton for introducing me to this book; Girard Chambers, Jr., and William M. Sours. Both of them are past presidents of the Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., and also are collectors of numismatic material. I have spent may pleasant hours with Bill and Gerard in talking about the history of surveying in Virginia and their collections. What better way of spending your free time could you ever find than doing that with good friends!



VIEW OF YORKTOWN, 1881

David Alexander St. Clair

Southwestern Virginia Printer

by Douglas B. Ball

Origins of the St. Clair Family

The origins of the St. Clair family are lost in the mists of history, though one of the members of the family, Catherine St. Clair, (sister of David St. Clair II), set out to do some research on the subject many years ago. Her labors, for what they might be worth, indicate that one William, son of the Comte St. Clair, (Sinclair) a collateral relative of William the Conquerer, came over with the Norman invaders in 1066 and settled in England.

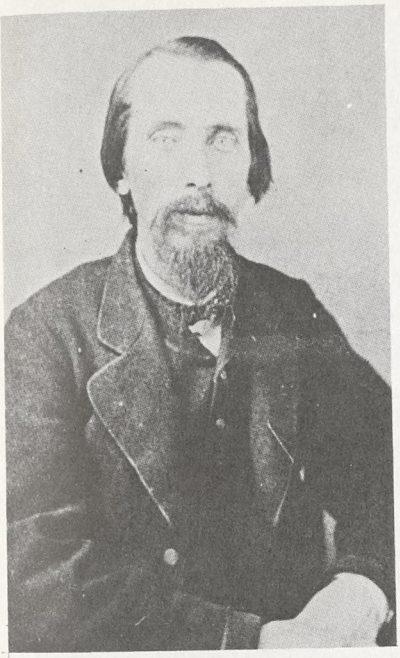
Apparently, he did not find the opportunities in England as promising as he had hoped, and some time between the reign of Malcolm Cammore (1057-1093) and David the First of Scotland (1124-1153), the St. Clair family moved north into Scotland as part of the bloodless Anglo-Norman invasion of the Scottish kingdom. Indeed, people of that sort formed the bulwark of the nascent Scottish monarchy.

The family evidently continued to be prominent in Scotland, for as either lairds or lords of Parliament, they were recipients from time to time of Royal grace and favor. In the reign of Robert the First (the Bruce), William St. Clair of the Roslin family was the recipient of a number of charters and land grants in the lowland districts. There is no sign, however, that any of these persons managed to found a title which lasts down to the present day, nor is there any evidence available showing a connection between these early St. Clairs and the ones who were definitely the progenitors of the Virginia printer.

Origins of the Virginia Line

The first of the Virginia line to make a definite and undisputed appearance was one James Henry St. Clair, born at Stantifield in Antrim, Ulster, (Ireland). The family, by tradition, has always been Scottish and Presbyterian, and undoubtedly this particular St. Clair was among that group transplanted to the plantation in Ulster, in Northern Ireland, which is much in the news these days. His date of birth, provided on his tombstone, indicates that he was born on July 21, 1797, and died in Wytheville, Virginia on February 22, 1862. In the interval, he married Elizabeth Gibboney of Wytheville, on May 2, 1826. The couple, who had a good reputation for happiness, had two children, David Alexander St, Clair (the Southern printer and James Henry St. Clair II, who for some reason was never known as a junior.

James Alexander St. Clair's wife, Elizabeth, was the aunt of Robert Gibboney, who was the President of the Southwestern Bank of Virginia. As such, she was undoubtedly an important catch, and her influence, even though she was dead by 1860, proved useful when it came time to procure printing contracts for her son from the local banking institutions. The senior St. Clair, for his part, made his living by being a "merchant" (the family tradition says a printer) and he was a man of substance having $4000 of real estate and $15,000 of personal property in 1860.



David St. Clair I

David Alexander St. Clair was born February 18, 1828 at Wytheville, and died January 2, 1898 in his hometown. Not surprisingly, he was by religious profession a Presbyterian and by the end of his life had become a ruling elder of the local church. His wife, Virginia Walker, who died at the relatively young age of 41 years (1875), was also a local, and the couple had 9 children. In 1860, at the time that the pre-war census was taken, the official records showed that St. Clair was 31 years old, and his wife was 26 years old, and that he had children as follows: James E. St. Clair (6), Frank St. Clair (3), William St. Clair (1). David A. St. Clair II was born in 1863, during the family exile in nearby Hillsville. His personal wealth consisted of $8,000 (his print shop?) and no mention was made of slave ownership, though the family tradition says that he was a slave holder.

At the outbreak of the Confederate War, it is evident that as head of the family printing business, David A. St. Clair I, would obviously be required to stay at home to mind his family, and also to look after his aged father. The younger St. Clair (an 18 year old "salesman" in 1860), seems also to have been respected or at least respectable, as well as in business for himself, for notes are issued under his name in October of 1862, some months after his father's death. Evidently, he was part of the Confederate system of guerillas or Partisan Rangers in the forces of Western Virginia, whose job it was to harass the Federal forces in that district. Such services were doubly necessary as that region was the key source of Confederate iron ore, both smelted and unsmelted, not to mention the salt and food stuffs derived from that portion of the state. It was highly important that those assets should not fall into the hands of the enemy.

In July, 1863, taking advantage of General Lee's absence on the Gettysburg campaign, several Federal forces from Western Virginia entered the valley district and commenced a brief raid into Southwestern Virginia. On July 16 and 17th, skirmishes were fought in the Wytheville area, and on July 18, 1863, the Federal Cavalry formally took possession of the town.

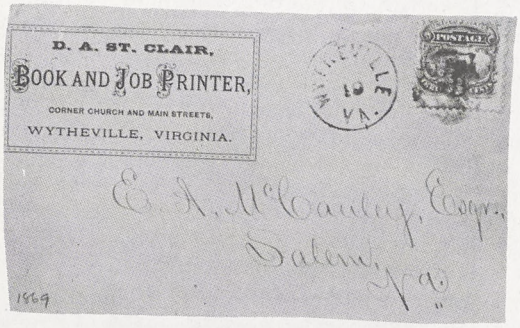
As fate would have it, the Federal commander of this Cavalry squadron stopped in front of the St. Clair house, and in fact, was leaning on a fence post thereof when he suddenly fell to the ground, dead. It was swiftly ascertained that he had been shot and the St. Clair family including David A., his wife and children were compelled to leave his house forthwith. The Federal soldiers, thinking that the shot had come from that quarter, then proceeded to burn down the house in retaliation, though they evidently believed St. Clair's professions of innocence sufficiently not to take him into custody on the spot.

With his home destroyed and his print shop and equipment badly dam-

aged, St. Clair then moved with his family to nearby Hillsville, where he apparently reopened his shop and continued his father's business of running a newspaper by printing the "Wytheville Dispatch." This by-weekly paper was largely made up from news items snipped from the Richmond papers, together with such local news and advertising as the situation afforded. St. Clair evidently had, from his repeated notices, a good deal of trouble getting his subscribers to pay for their subscriptions, and indeed, this newspaper's editions are so rare that the newspaper was unknown to the Boston Atheneum and the Library of Congress, both of which kept lists of Confederate newspapers.

The mystery of who was responsible for the unfortunate catastrophe on July 19, 1863, was clarified some time later in a conversation between David A. St. Clair I, and his brother, James H. St. Clair II, when the latter admitted that he and an associate of his had crept back into town during the Union Occupation and posted themselves in the tower of the Courthouse only a block from the St. Clair home. From this convenient vantage point they had no difficulty in seeing the senior Federal officer alone on the street, and had taken advantage of the situation to reduce the Union Army by at least one ranking official. As the unrepentant miscreant put it "Well Davy, all I know about it is that he and another fellow were bumming around town on the day of the raid, and before long, we found ourselves, incidently, we had our rifles, up in the Courthouse steeple about a block away from the printing office. We propped ourselves in a workable fashion--took aim--and fired, and Davy, I seldom misses."

James H. St. Clair II subsequently married a lady called "Annie" from Baltimore, Maryland, and moved away from the Wytheville area, dying in Pocahontas quite a number of years later.



Return envelope used by D.A. St. Clair

David A. St. Clair had to face all the repercussions arising out of the adverse result of the War. He had been a slave owner, owning four slaves, including one female who once gave him cause to haul off and chastise her for throwing a pot of hot water on him during an argument. This property, along with his house and part of his printing equipment also disappeared. He had nonetheless acquired a considerable reputation for accuracy of workmanship, which had already stood him in good stead during the War, and this allowed him to continue following that trade until the time of his death. His son, David A. St. Clair II, assisted him in working of his shop until the 1890's and apparently carried on the business thereafter. How-

ever, his grandson, David A. St. Clair, III, chose to look for greener pastures than those provided by the limited opportunities provided in Wytheville, Virginia. He moved to Pennsylvania where he became an official of Bethlehem Steel, from which he retired approximately 10 years ago. He has a son, David A. St. Clair, IV, and a grandson, David A. St. Clair, V. (see table I, Geneology.)

David A. St. Clair as a Printer

David A. St. Clair had a reasonably busy time as a security engraver, leaving aside his usual printing business and the operation of the by-weekly newspaper. Due to the impact of his business of the activities of the

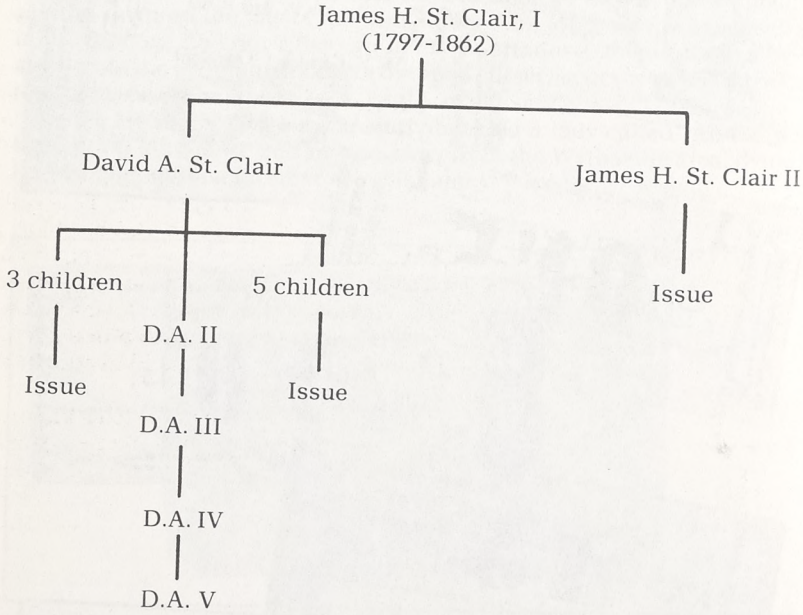
Some of the notes printed by the D.A. St. Clair "Power Press".

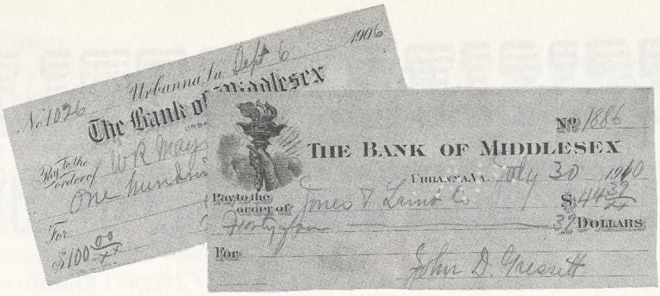
Lynchburg "Virginian" and Johnson's press, the amount of business that St. Clair was able to do was largely confined to the "tail" area of Virginia. Nonetheless, he did secure substantial contracts from the Hillsville Savings Bank, the Northwestern Bank of Virginia at Jeffersonville, and the Southwestern Bank at Wytheville itself. There were also contracts for eight counties and three private individuals, including James H. St. Clair, David's brother. His ability to pick up these contracts undoubtedly rested upon the fact that he was the nearest available printer, plus the fact that he had long had a reputation of being a workman of very exacting standards and was known to have a substantial stock of vignettes suitable for that purpose.

As a security printer, he does not certainly rank high in the Confederate pantheon, nor were his labors as the newspaper printer, stationer and so forth of major importance one way or the other. Nonetheless, his labors formed a significant part of the Confederate War history of Southwestern Virginia and had added, in more sense than one, a touch of color to the history of that period!

TABLE #1

FAMILY TREE





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don Roberts
The Editor
THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

I've been a member of V.N.A. man and boy for a good number of years. So far it looks like I have become a fair collector. I was going to become a numismatist but it's hard to spell and pronounce. Any how collecting is a lot of fun cause sometimes you find an item that brings back memories. That's hard for me on account of there's a lot of years to go back and try to remember and at the same time tell the truth.

Which comes to this. A fellow down this way sold me a bunch of checks. They are great sport to collect because some have pictures, some stamps on them and others have stamps printed in the check. Also they are a type of money. Now this batch had a couple of checks in it from the Bank of Middlesex - Urbana, Va. Lord Have Mercy - Here comes the memories.

When I was a boy - many years ago we lived in Irvington, Va. This was where my daddy was born and just five miles from Richmond, Va. where I was born. Irvington wasn't much of a town, but it did come in handy as a place to run to in the depression. My dad had a gas station - a big garden and did a little crabbing and fishing. There was also a bank which few people used even when it was open. A grocery store - post office and a canning factory. They canned tomatoes in the summer (Grandad got 10¢ a bushel for tomatoes) and Herring roe in the season.

Only other thing was the dock which handled the steamboat to Baltimore once a day - and the Ferry Boat. As I remember (and this was long ago) this Ferry Boat went to Urbana, Va. and back twice a day. At night he parked the Ferry behind his house up in Carter's Creek. One day my Dad talked to the owner of the Ferry boat and I was allowed to take the trip over to Urbana and back. We left the dock at Irvington with 2 cars and some packages - went out Carter's Creek over past Weem's, Va. (about a mile) and out into the Rapahanock River to Urbana. The river was about five miles wide and just out of Weem's the Captain let me steer the Ferry. Boy that was fun until I looked around and he was gone - he went below and didn't come back for about 15 minutes. Talking about a ten year old being scared - now I was even though there wasn't another boat in sight. Well he did come back - we docked at Urbana - took on a couple more cars, then headed over Irvington way and I got home in time for lunch. Don't think my feet touched ground on the way home to tell my Dad.

I almost forgot about this. Sure glad I found these checks. Betcha I'm the only fellow in VNA thats ever steered a Ferry Boat. Eat your heart out.

Walt Mason

DECISIVE BATTLES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

by Lawrence K. Chavis

Yorktown, Virginia, is much in the news this year as our nation observes the 200th anniversary of Lord Cornwallis' surrender to the Patriots. Cornwallis' surrender on October 19, 1781, ended the hostilities of the Revolution as well as most of the fighting.

The American Revolution was a conflict between Britain and 13 of its colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America.

During the course of the American Revolution the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence from the Mother Country and concluded an alliance with France. As a result of their victory in the fighting that followed, the United States of America came into being.

The war began near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1775 and ended, formally, in 1783 with a peace treaty in Paris, although most of the fighting had ended two years earlier at Yorktown, Virginia.

The Battle of Bunker Hill was the first major battle of the American War of Independence. Before the war had ended, some six years later, many more battles were fought. Listed here are some important battles of the Revolution:

Bennington, August 16, 1777, fought in New York, 4 miles northwest of Bennington, Vermont.

Brandywine, September 11, 1777, fought in Pennsylvania, 25 miles southwest of Philadelphia.

Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, fought on Charlestown Peninsula across the Charles River from Boston, Massachusetts.

Camden, August 16, 1780, fought near Camden, South Carolina.

Charlestown (siege), fought April 1 to May 12, 1780. Charlestown, South Carolina, was besieged and the American forces, unable to escape, were forced to surrender after holding out for six weeks.

Concord, April 19, 1775, fought 3 miles west of Lexington, Massachusetts.

Cowpens, January 17, 1781, fought in South Carolina, at "Hanah's Cowpens" near the Broad River.

Freeman's Farm (Saratoga), second battle, October 7, 1777, fought in New York, near Bemis Heights, about 9 miles southeast of Saratoga Springs.

Germantown, October 4, 1777, fought in Pennsylvania, 7 miles northwest of Philadelphia.

Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781, fought in North Carolina, 45 miles east of Hillsborough.

King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, fought in South Carolina, about 30 miles west of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Lexington, April 19, 1775, fought in Massachusetts, 16 miles northwest

of Boston.

Long Island, August 27-28, 1776, fought in the present borough of Brooklyn, New York City, between Wallabout and Gowanus Bays.

Mommouth, June 28, 1778, fought in New Jersey, about 50 miles northeast of Philadelphia.

Oriskany, August 6, 1777, fought in New York, near Ft. Stanwix (Schuyler), between Rome and Utica.

Quebec, December 30, 1775, fought in Canada near the City of Quebec.

Saratoga (See Freeman's Farm)

Savannah (siege), October 9, 1779.

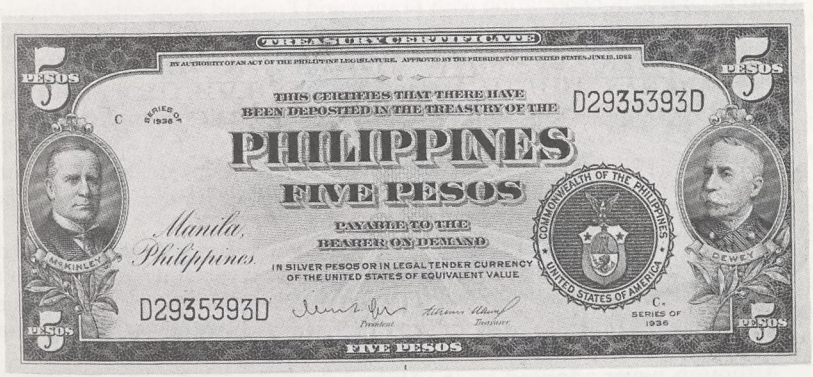
Ticonderoga (capture), May 10, 1775.

Trenton, December 26, 1776, fought at Trenton, New Jersey.

Vincennes, February 23, 1779, fought in Indiana, near Vincennes on the Wabash River.

Yorktown (siege), September 28-October 19, 1781. At Yorktown, Virginia, occurred the decisive confrontation of British and allied (Franco-American) forces. Lord Cornwallis had entrenched there with 7,000 troops. Attempting to save him, a British fleet of 19 ships sailed to Chesapeake Bay, where Admiral de Grase and a French fleet of 28 ships engaged them on September 5 and turned them back. By September 28, Washington had covered Yorktown on the land side with 17,000 French and American troops. All hope of escape gone, Cornwallis and over 7,000 British troops surrendered on October 19, thus virtually ending the Revolutionary War. Allied casualties during the siege amounted to 72 killed and 180 wounded. British casualties were 156 killed and 326 wounded.

As a result of this victory and the treaty that followed, the United States of America was officially established. With the Declaration of Independence, the Thirteen Colonies became the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.



Philippine Five Pesos Note--Series of 1936

The Philippine 5 pesos note, series of 1936, shown above bears the portraits of Admiral Thomas Dewey and United States President William McKinley. The serial numbers are red, as is the Treasury Seal which reads, "Commonwealth of the Philippines, United States of America." Hundreds of thousands of these Philippine-American notes were burned to prevent

their capture by the Japanese during World War II. Fortunately for historians and numismatists, some of the old notes survived and are available for collectors.

Almost one hundred years later the United States was involved in the Spanish-American War. Many battles were fought in this war also. It ended in 1898 when the American Navy, under Admiral Thomas Dewey, steamed into the Philippine harbor of Manila and defeated the Spanish Fleet. This became the decisibe battle of the Spanish-American War, thus ending Spain's 300-year rule of the Philppine Islands.

The wars briefly described in the foregoing are two of many which men have waged for liberty.

SUPPLEMENT

From 1903 to 1949 the United States issued paper money in the Islands, redeemable in silver pesos or U.S. Dollars of equal value. All were printed in America at our Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"ABOUT THE COVER"

THE LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL

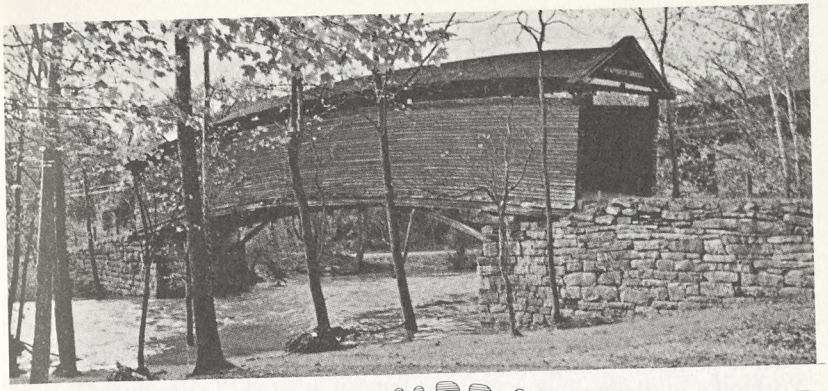
"The extinguishing of two armies in one war" wrote Benjamin Franklin in 1782 from Paris, alluding to the British surrender at Saratoga in 1777 and at Yorktown in 1781, "is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of out growing empire . . ."

Franklin, who resided at that time in Paris as ambassador to the French court in charge of negotiating with France and England many vital problems, also conceived the idea of a medal commemorating these great American victories. On March 4, 1782 he wrote to Robert R. Livingstone: "This puts me in mind of a medal I have in mind to strike . . . representating the United States by the figure of the infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents, and France by that of Minerva sitting as his nurse, with her spear and helmet and her robes speckled with a few fleurs de lis." Franklin intended to create a medal which would have a great impact on the public opinion both at home and abroad.

In regard to the design Franklin turned for help to his French friends and consulted most probably with some members of the Royal Academy of Painting. It is assumed that the drawing of the Painter Espirit - Antoine Gibelin was the first visual rendition which was then followed by Augustin Dupre, the artist who actually engraved the medal.

Although never adopted by the United States, the Libertas Americana medal found an enthusiastic reception in the United States and especially in France. In the United States the figure of Liberty became a favorite symbol.

The Latin inscriptions read: "American Liberty - 4th of July, 1776," and "The fearless child was not without the help of gods."



HISTORY OF HUMPBACK BRIDGE

by Gay Arritt

Three miles west of Covington, just off Interstate 64, on U.S. Route 60, is Humpback Bridge Wayside Park, with 138 year-old Humpback Bridge itself as the chief attraction.

Built in 1835 for the old James River and Kanawha Turnpike Company, it served many a traveller until 1929, when it was abandoned for traffic with the completion of the Midland Trail.

The bridge ws restored by the State Highway Department in 1954 which matched a $5,000 fund raised locally by the Covington Business and Professional Women's Club. The wayside park was established at the same time.

The five-acre area was cleared, picnic tables, fireplaces, restrooms and drinking fountain provided. The grounds were landscaped, but allowed to keept the natural, rustic appearance, and over a hundred specimens of trees and shrubs native to the area have been tagged.

Since that time, it has become a mecca for local residents as well as a tourist attraction.

Humpback Bridge, unique in bridge designs in the United States, has its original handhewn timbers which are put together with hand-made locust pins. The span is 120 feet long, with abutments placed 100 feet apart, with no middle support. The center of the floor and roof is about eight feet higher than at the ends, thus giving the humped appearance from whence its name. The roof and flooring were replaced during its years of service, but the framing and abutments are the original work of 1835.

The main uprights are 7″ × 10″, and are morticed in at the top and bottom, with no nails being used. Main stringers at the top and either side are 10 inches square, and are bolted to the uprights by hand-made bolts. Timbers bracing the uprights are wedge-shaped, six inches at top and bottom where they join the main timbers. The bridge was so constructed that the load was evenly distributed from one end to the other without the need of a middle support.

The timbers were hewn with an axe, and the locust pins were made by a native of Alleghany County, Thomas McDowell Kincaid, when he was 18 years of age. Kincaid later became a captain in the Confederate Army.

It is the only bridge of its design in the United States.

Editors Note: This article and the picture of the Humpback bridge were obtained from the Covington Business and Professional Women's Club, through the courtesy of VNA Past President Ray Haymaker.

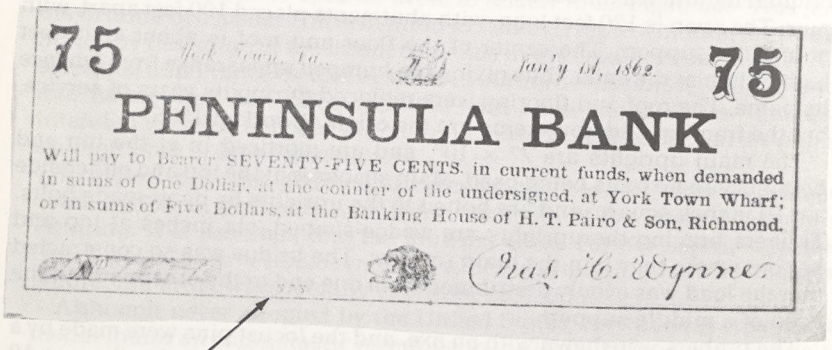
YORKTOWN PAPER MONEY

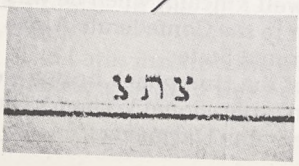
by James A. Johnson, Jr.

Over the years the small town of Yorktown has been lacking in numismatic emmissions that it could truly call its own. At the time of the Revolution it was the small deep water port that had replaced Jamestown in the overseas commerce with Williamsburg. As such, it was over shadowed by its illustrious neighbor which issued the Virginia Colonial and Continental paper and the single colonial coin, the Virginia half penny. It was also near the presumed site where the Gloucester Courthouse token was issued by William Dawson. Even the Virginia collector who is fortunate enough to own a genuine Continental Currency note of April 11, 1778 issued at Yorktown is disappointed to learn that the issue site was York, Pennsylvania. Probably some foreign coins were brought in by the sailors but most of it quickly gravitated to Williamsburg.

After the Revolutionary War Yorktown settled down to a rural fishing and shipping village and there were no state banks with even a branch there until the days of the Confederacy in 1861. If at that time no statebank could issue a note of less than $5 denomination and all coin had gone into hiding. There sprang up a number of so called banks all over Virginia that printed and circulated fractional notes to make change and Yorktown boasted four of them. In spite of the "Bank" name these were nothing more than merchants script and did not circulate far from the area of issue. Since the union forces, coming up from the Hampton and Norfolk areas, were in control of the area from 1862 onward and did not permit such script the Yorktown issues were in the early years of the war.

Of the four, only the Peninsula Bank had any claim to a banking connection. There notes were payable at the counter of Chas. H. Wynne at Yorktown Wharf or at the Banking House of H.T. Pairo & Son, Richmond. H.T. Pairo & Son were bankers and stockbrokers in Richmond (and Washington) and one of the very few Virginia banking firms to survive the colapse of the Confederacy.





They issued notes in their own name, and presumably redeemed them, since only one spoiled specimen is known by me to be in collectors hands. Denominations issued by the Peninsula Bank included most all denominations, 10¢, 15¢, 25¢, 30¢, 50¢, 75¢, $1, $2, $3. An odd feature of some of these notes was the printing of three Hebrew characters on the lower portion of the note to the left of the center.

Friends who have studied Hebrew have told me that these letters do not make up a word nor a significant number, for numbers in Hebrew are expressed by letters. I can only assume that they were added as a protection against counterfeiting since they would not normally be in the font of a small town printer. Another unusual characteristic of the notes is that the signature of Chas. H. Wynne is printed instead of signed. Numbers of the notes are written in. They were issued in September 1861 and January 1862. Presumably they were judged worthless after the union army took over the area for the only $3 note of this bank that I have seen was pasted on the back of an 1864 CSA note to reinforce it for circulation.

The Bethel Bank issued a 50¢ note in March, 1862. It was signed by Haywood Williams and was, presumably, backed only by the signers local reputation. The only specimen seen has a low number and I suspect very few were accepted. It is a script note rather than a Bank note.

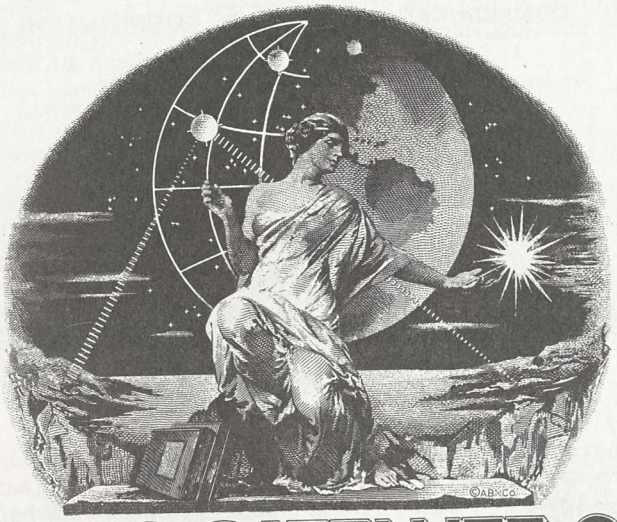
The Yorktown Bank was issued notes of 25¢, 30¢, and 50¢ in February 1862 and perhaps others. Some of the issue numbers were over 1000 so presumably they were emitted in some quantity. The design of the note is a standard script make up of similar to many other Virginia fractional notes and on those I have seen the signature of the issuer is not readable.

The Pelican Bank of the Peninsula issued a 25¢ note in October 1861. This may have been an attempt to establish a regular bank since spaces for the signatures of the Cashier and President are provided. Unfortunately on the single note I have seen from this bank the handwritten signatures are no longer readable. The design and execution of this note is, however, better than the other Yorktown notes.

Since their redeemability ceased somewhat early in the war they soon became worthless and today all are scarce or rare.

Finally in 1919 The First National Bank of Yorktown was chartered. This bank issued large size National Bank notes in $5 denomination only of the third charter, plain black, blue seal variety. Later small size $5 National Bank notes were also issued in both Type I and Type II designs. The bank was a small one, $25,000 capital, and although an appreciable number of notes were issued, very few have survived for todays collectors. In the semi-rural community in which they were issued, most spent their working lives in the community and were worn out and redeemed without getting very far from home.

Space Exploration
and Exploitation



TIONS SATELLITE CO

THE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION
AND THE SPACE SHUTTLE

Those of us who have for many years been enjoying space explorations along with the folks in the books of Jules Verne, E.E. Smith, Jack Williamson and other authors, will now have company in the form of ordinary mortals who have never ventured into the airless void of space under the guidance of these tellers of tales, through the folks operating the communications satellites and the space shuttle.

The Communications Satallite Corporation (better known as COMSAT), is incorporated under District of Columbia law, as authorized by the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 as amended (the Satellite Act). Although COMSAT is a private (non-government) corporation, the Satellite Act includes a number of provisions applicable to the conduct of its business and affairs.

COMSAT is not an agency or establishment of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government has not invested funds in COMSAT or guaranteed funds invested in COMSAT; not has it guaranteed the payment of dividends by, or the profitability of, COMSAT. The money invested in it was furnished by private investors and by the communications companies.

Through ground stations and satellites in geo-synchronous orbits about 22,300 miles above the surface of the earth, signals are sent to receivers on land and on ships at sea. This is possible because at this elevation the satellite remains in the same reative position to the surface of the earth.

THE TRANSFERABILITY OF THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE IS RESTRICTED. SEE REVERSE SIDE.

M0070200

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THIS CERTIFICATE IS TRANSFERABLE IN CHICAGO, THE CITY OF NEW YORK OR SAN FRANCISCO

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

SERIES I — DOMESTIC SHARE CERTIFICATE — SERIES I

This is to Certify that DONALD ROBERTS BOX 162 HAMPTON VA

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is the owner of

SEE REVERSE FOR CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

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FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES, WITHOUT PAR VALUE, OF SERIES I COMMON STOCK

JUNE 23, 1964

The First National Bank of Chicago

148841

COMSAT Share Certificate

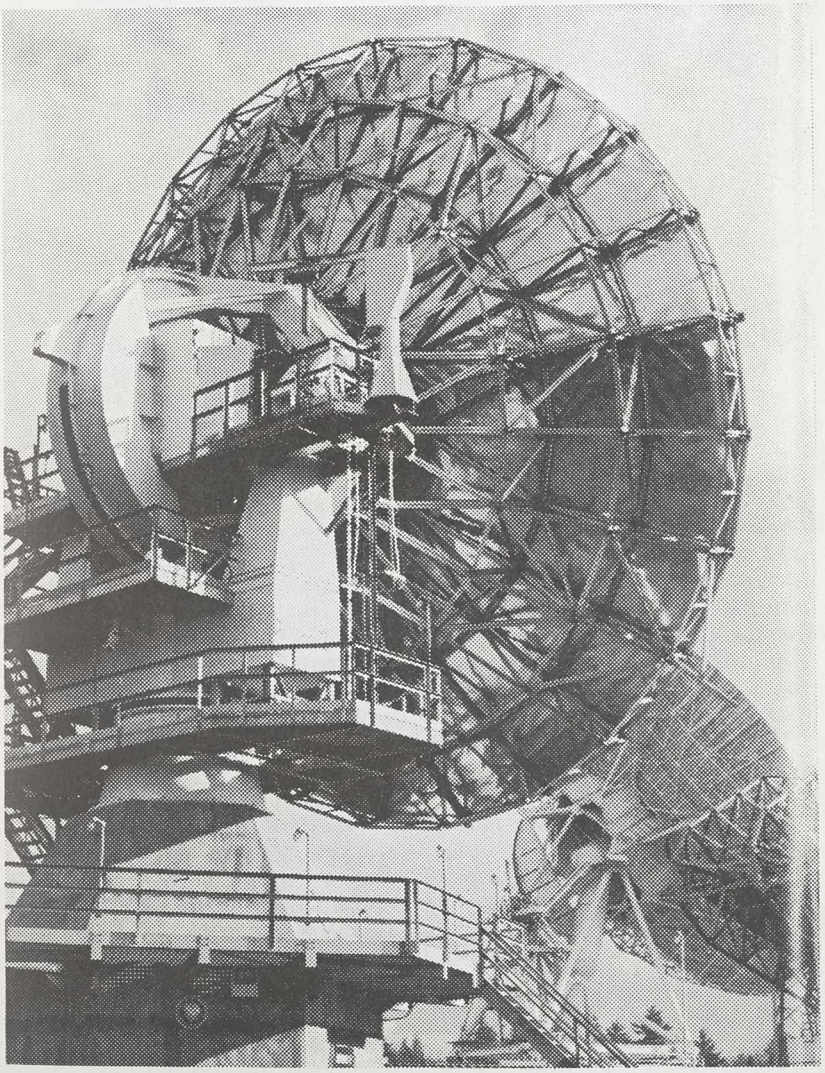
Each of the transmitters on the satellite can transmit many messages at the same time; these can be voice, data or television circuits. The satellites in position in space now were all placed there by rockets, but when the new space shuttle is operative on a regular basis it is expected that they will be carried up in the shuttle and place in orbit from there. This should be much cheaper than the rockets have been.

As a general rule, each country's earth stations are owned and operated by its own telecommunications administration or a domestic commercial organization. In six of the U.S. earth stations operating with the INTELSAT satellites, COMSAT has a 50 percent ownership interest; the remaining interests in the six stations are shared in varying combinations and proportions by other U.S. International communications common carriers. Capital, maintenance and operating costs of the six stations are shared by the owners in proportion to their ownership interests. For the use of each of the six station, COMSAT pays the owners of the other 50 present a monthly rate, which is subject to annual review, for each half-circuit routed through the station. An earth station in American Samoa is wholly owned by COMSAT.

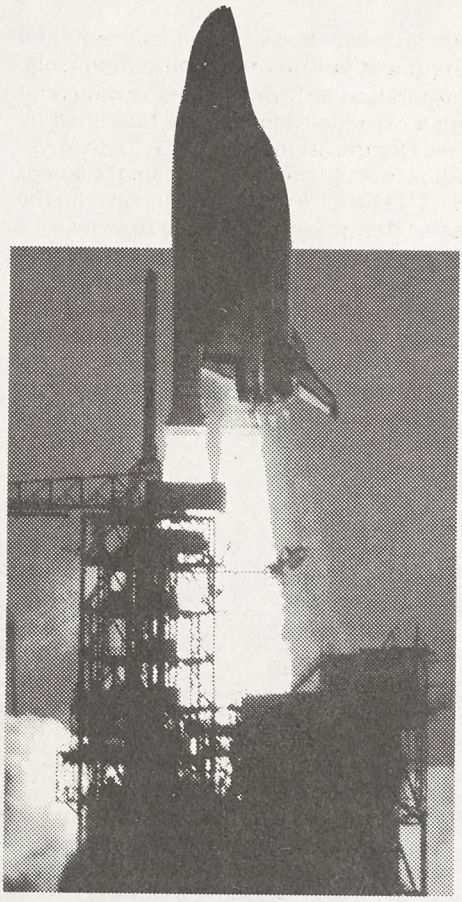
The corporation provides communications satellite services primarily to (1) other U.S. international communications common carriers through the system of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organizations (INTELSTAT); (2) the U.S. Navy and the commercial shipping and offshore industries through the MARISTAT system; and (3) American Telephone and Telephone Company (AT&T) for the U.S. domestic purposes through the COMSTAR satellites. The Corporation holds a minority interest in Satellite Business Systems (SBS), a partnership engaged in the planning and development of a system that SBS will own and operate to provide communications satellite services to U.S. domestic customers. The Corporation also provides operational and technical services related to satellite communications, provides services and advanced monitoring

systems in the fields of environmental protection and management, and manufactures specialized telecommunications products and components.

Beginning in the 1980's the Corporation will provide its commercial maritime satellite services through a global system to be established by the International Maritime Satellites Organization (INMARSAT). INMARSAT is an international organization which came into existence under international agreements in 1979. INMARSAT's purpose is to develop the "space segment" (satellites and associated ground control equipment) of a global communications satellite system to serve maritime commercial and safety needs. Its headquarters is in London, England.



Satellite Ground Station



SPACE

The Maritime satellite system, MARISTAT, provides communications services to the U.S. Navy and the commercial shipping and offshore industries in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. It includes satellites, control stations and earth stations.

In addition to the use of MARISTAT, the Navy has procured its own maritime communications satellites (FLEETSATCOM's).

There are other satellites that move around the earth, rather than hovering in one spot: the east and west orbits and the north south orbits (or polar orbits). All of these orbits are useful for certain purposes. The polar orbits cover most of the earth's surface as the earth turns each day. Depending on the capabilities of the equipment on the satellite, it can measure crops, look for minerals or water, search for troop movements, or other items as desired.

Some satellites are for strictly military purposes, both in peacetime and in wartime. While space weaponry are supposed to be forbidden by international treaties, some countries are reported to have this capability and are supposed to be testing others.

Another step towards the realization of man's dream to travel in space was fulfilled last April when the Space Shuttle Columbia was successfully launched from pad 39A at NASA's Space Center in Florida.

Many of the people at the NASA Laboratory at Langley Field in Hampton were involved with the success of this operation.

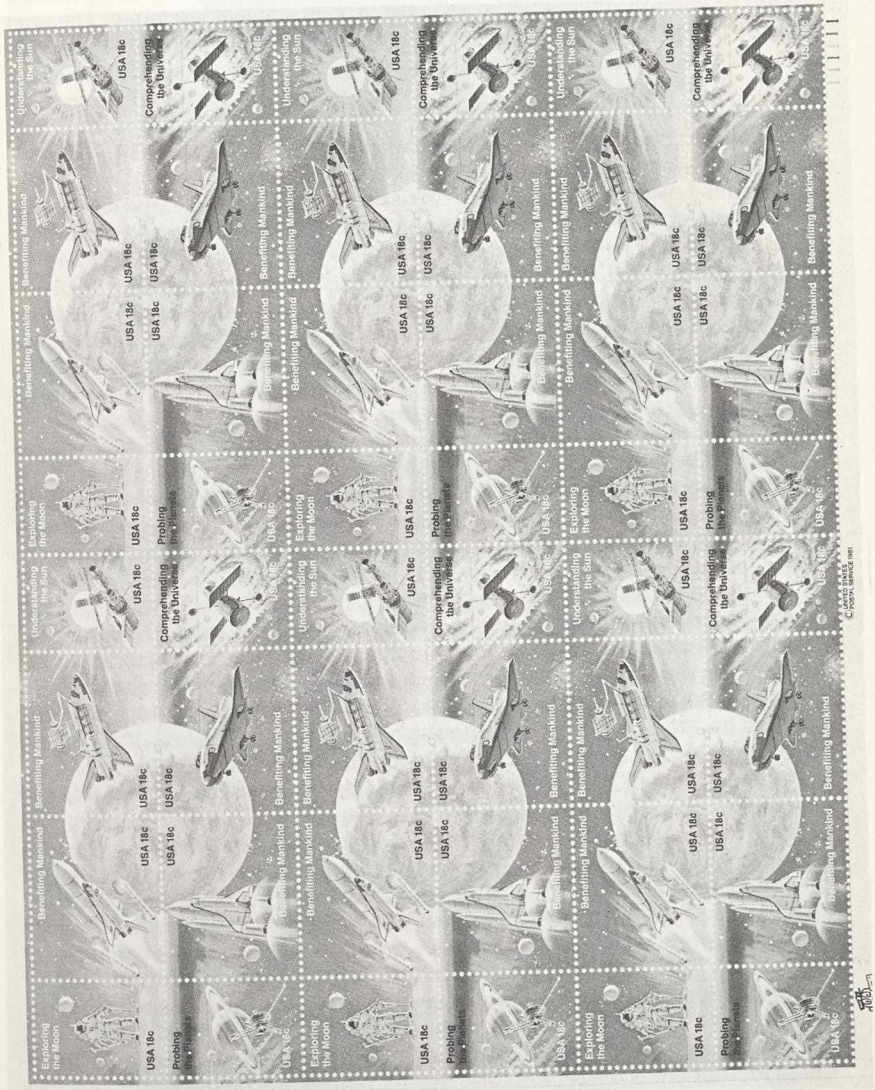
The first mission of the Space Shuttle Columbia was designed to prove that the same vehicle could perform three different roles: rocket, spacecraft and glider, and that such a vehicle in returning from space could remain in a good enough condition to make its reuse possible. Many specific operations were performed to show the capabilities of the craft while many miles in space and it then made the landing as required and without material damage to the hull and equipment from the heat of reentry. From all indications, the trip met or bettered these objectives.

The space shuttle ships are supposed to be capable of placing some 65,000 pounds of equipment of all kinds into orbit, and then to be able to return some 30,000 pounds of payload safely back to earth.

The hope is that this will prove the capability of future equipment to

place men, machines and space stations in safe orbits in space, where a continuing program of testing and providing of men and equipment will enable men to live and work safely in the hostile environment between the worlds.

From there on . . . maybe we can grow a new generation who will prove that science fiction can become reality through science. And what if, when the comet comes around the next time, we could hitch a ride! How about that!



Sheet of Space Stamps

COMMUNION TOKENS

by Autence A. Bason

Church or communion tokens-called "leaden footprints of church history" by Mary McWhorter Tenny in her book on their origin, history and use-are of unquestionable antiquity. It is probable that from very early times a token or something like it was used in all oath-bound societies. The word means a sign, or proof mark, or some sure promise to be kept. The earliest instance in the Bible of such a sign is the rainbow token of the book of Genesis, Chapter 9, Verse 12. Of a similiar sort was the blood token of the passover. From the first time the word is used on to the last, it is invariably a token for good, with one terrible exception - Mark Chapter 14, Verse 44: "He that betrayed Him had give them a token" (a kiss).

The need of some safeguard to Christian privileges appeared early in the history of the church, and the subsequent adaptation of the token was used in different countries and in different times. The first mention of Protestant tokens was in the register of the Council of Geneva, January 30, 1560. Calvin and Viret petitioned the Council to approve the use of marreaux, that in order to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Supper, each person should receive tokens for himself and those of his household who were instructed; and those who had none should not be admitted to the tables. The request was not granted at this time. Later Calvin addressed a letter to the faithful in France recommending that the use of tokens be immediately adopted. The letter was undated but by the end of the century nearly all the congregations were using the little metal pieces. The custom continued in France until about the year 1840. The "Shepherd Token" was a favorite type. It was the finest, and was used in all the Western and Southwestern sections of France.

The token books of St. Saviour's Church, in Southwark, England, are still in existence and show that tokens were in use there in 1559. The use of tokens in England is said to date from the reign of Mary I, at which time the authorities found it useful to know who did or did not conform to the legal form of worship of the state church. Some English churches of the 16th century had the custon of "selling the communion," a means of collecting church dues. For example, at St. Saviour's church in 1596, no less than 2,000 tokens were sold at two pence half penny each. In considering the use of the token in England, it should be mentioned that, at the beginning of the 15th century, the currency of the century was in the worst possible condition and there was a dearth of small change. Abbey tokens and jetons of all kinds passed as parts of a penny, no matter whether they had been struck for sacred or secular purposes. Parish records of Henley-on-Thames made mention of tokens being in use, and designate them as communion half pence. This custom of selling the communion was never practised by the Presbyterians, and dues were never exacted or sacrifices never sold.

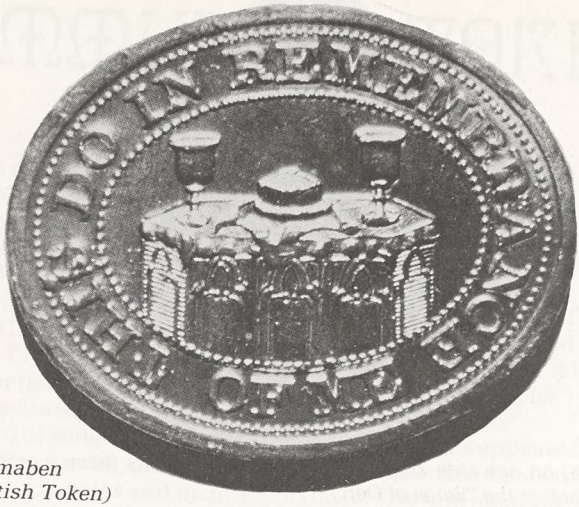
The Dutch issued tokens at Amsterdam, at least as early as 1586. It was during the reign of Elizabeth that the Reformed doctrines reached a few of the principal cities of Ireland. The Scottish ministers observed the Scottish communion customs in Ireland as far as was possible under the circumstances with which they had to contend. The communion was celebrated at Derry in 1644, and all things were done with as much order as possible. There is a Derry token that is almost square, made of lead, with "D T"

(Derry Token) on one side and the other side plain. This token was said to have been in use before the "Seige of Derry."

It was in Scotland that the tokens practice took its deepest roots, and they are more closely identified with Presbyterianism than any other sect. However, the "tickets" of the Methodist class leaders were the same as the tokens. The Methodist of Montrose used metal tokens, and the Episcopalians and the Baptist used metal tokens. I have only been able to find one listing of a Baptist token, and it was used in Dundee, Scotland. The obverse of the token proclaims, LOCHEE BAPTIST CHAPEL; the reverse, THIS DO IN REMEMBERANCE OF ME. There is a specimen in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland, the token is oblong with cut corners. After looking for almost twenty years, I now have one of these tokens in my collection. Use of the tokens in the Roman Catholic Church has been both affirmed and denied, Thomas Warner listed and illustrated one in his article in 1887 but it has been proven to be one of the many allegorical and moral pieces struck by Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg.

The sacrament was usually dispensed only once a year, but in some parishes it was once in seven years; even longer periods elasped in some cases. One can therefore readily understand that, when the news spread abroad that the sacrament was to be held at a given place, the people attended in large numbers. The "great occasions" lasted for several days and had to be held outside because of the large crowds. Before the celebration of the Lord's Supper, it was the general practise to hold a diet of examination on a day set from the pulpit, with the view of examining the candidates as to their bible knowledge and worthiness to partake of the sacrament. At the end of this service the pastor or the elder in charge would distribute the tokens, and only those who had a token could come to the table on Sunday. The taking up of the tokens was always carefully attended to, and they were considered the property of the church in the same way the communion plate and baptismal vessels were.

Wherever the Scottish Presbyterian colonist established himself, his church, his school, and all their distinctive belongings, we also find the token. The use of the token spread to all parts of the world: Australia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Indies, Canada, and the United States. Scots, both lay and clergy, carried the tradition and the actual token with them as they emigrated to newer lands.

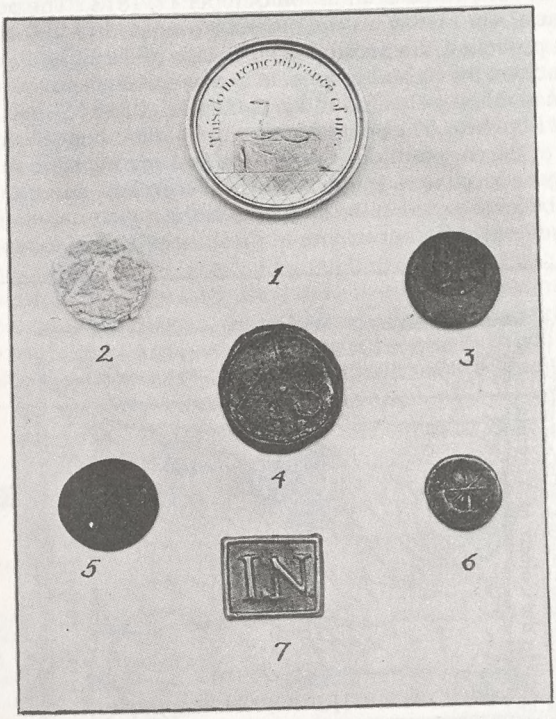


Lochmaben
(Scottish Token)

North Carolina was truly a stronghold of Presbyterianism, and settlements began to form about 1736. These people of strong will and stern religious principle came to this country seeking civil and religious liberty. They built their log cabin homes and their churches of the same plentiful material. Large and numerous congregations were formed and their worship set up according to the customs of the church from whence they came. An example of such a community and church is the old Barbecue Church, formed about 1756 by Highland Scots in the Upper Cape Fear Valley near Olivia, North Carolina. For well over a century, Barbecue services were conducted in Gaelic language. Barbecue Church was named for Barbecue Township, near Barbecue Creek, which was named by Red Neill McNeill, a sailor who camped beside it one night in 1746. Mist rising from the water the next morning reminded him of smoke from the barbecue pits in the West Indies. The word barbecue is derived from two French words: "bar" (beard) and "que" (tail). When a pig is barbecued, it is cooked from beard to tail. This congregation at Old Barbecue Church was made up of some three-fourth emigrants from Skye, Scotland. Records of the church bare record that a token was used but no specimen was ever found or any description of the token. Like so many of the old churches it is known that a token was used but no one knows what they looked like. Many used small, almost square tokens with "T" for token or "KS" for Kirk of Scotland or "SC" for Scots Church. The ministers carried them from church to church for there were not many churches that had a regular pastor, but visiting ministers when one could be found.

Reverse of the first Presbyterian church of Charleston, S.C.

There were a few churches in America that were rich enough to have a die made and only one that we know of that was struck in silver, that of the First (Scots) Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina. There were three hundred of these silver tokens made for the white members and four hundred of the base material (tin) used for the colored members. The silver tokens are each hand engraved and the old civil war die sinker "B. Lovett, N.Y." made the die for the slave token. These tokens were taken during the civil war but have been showing up in estate sale and coin collections over the past few years. I can account for about ten of the silver and only three of the tin or pewter tokens. The First Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York City struck one in ivory.

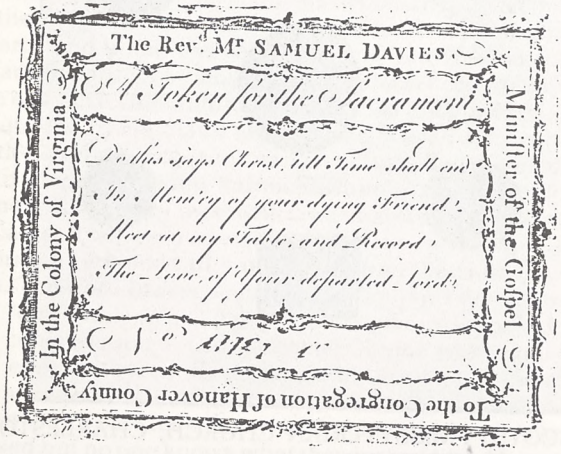


1. FIRST (SCOTS) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA - SILVER TOKEN
   Obv. "This do in rememberance of me" with the communion table.
   Rev. Shows the burning bush and "neverthe less it was not consumed" in latin
   Around the edge of the token is "Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S.C. 1800".
   Silver and hand engraved.
2. ZC for Zion Church, Maury County. Tenn.
3. Besthesda Church, Rockbridge Baths, Va.
4. Timber Ridge, Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church near Lexington, Va.
   Obv. A S is for Associate Synod. Tokens dates about 1781.

5 & 6. Caesar's Creek, Green County, Ohio

7. 1st United Presbyterian, Butler, Pa.
   I.N. for Isaiah Niblock, pastor, 1819-1864

Virginia, like North and South Carolina, had the Presbyterians settling about the year 1732. Not all these settlers were Presbyterians, but the Presbyterians represented by far the stongest element among the dissenters. For many years the Presbyterians were the only denomination in Western Virginia which was at all adequately supplied with ministers and churches. In 1740, John Craig, member of the Donegal Presbytery, in Pennsylvania, accepted a call from the congregation of the old Triple Forks of the Shenandoah, in Augusta County, and became the first settled pastor west of the Blue Ridge. W.H. Foote in Sketches of Virginia, Second Series, describes the last great gathering of the old congregation of "The Triple Forks of Shenandoah", (John Craig's first pastorate) at a communion held in Augusta, or "Old Stone Church" on October 17, 1813. "The public service began as usual, on Friday, at the old embowered church-fort," when the pastor-elect preached the sermon. The pastor of Tinkling Spring church came to preach on the Sabbath, present also were the pastors from Brown's Meeting-house, Mossy Creek, Jennings Gap, and from South River down towards Port Republic. The people came with all their household to worship and partake of the communion. The usual thanksgiving sermon on Monday closed this great occasion. It can readily be seen how communion tokens could easily become mixed in the taking up of the tokens and many churches have today several different tokens in their little "box of tokens."



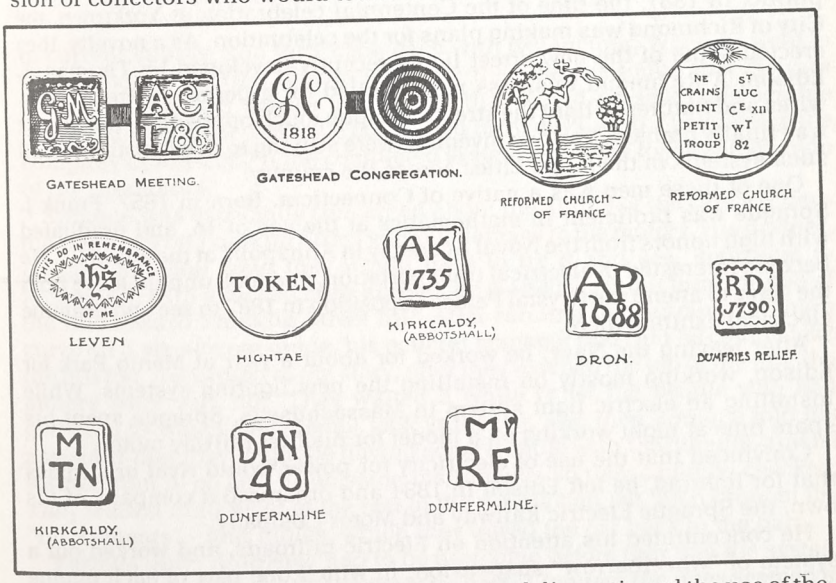
"The Rev. Mr. Samuel Davies/Minister of the Gospel/To the Congregation of Hanover County/In the Colony of Virginia." around the four sides, in ornamental panels.
"A Token for the Sacrement" in ornamental panel at top.
"No. 17787" ? (mss.), in bottom ornamental panel.
In the center: "Do this says Christ, 'till Time shall end,
In Mem'ry of your dying Friend,
Meet at my Table, and Record,
The Love of Your departed Lord."

(A lage card, token, 4½ × 3½ inches.)
Engravers' name in lower margin:
"JW Junr . . . Morrison & Clark . . . London"

This Samuel Davies token, and his diary in which it was found, are both in the Spence Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Samuel Davies came from Pennsylvania, in 1748, and settled in Hanover Country, in the eastern part of the state. The communion occasions were the great days in the life of the Church and tokens were used at all the sacraments. These occasions were held usually twice a year, spring and fall. Mr. Davies' tokens were paper or cards. His tokens were evidently steel engravings such as could not have been made in the colonies. He must have had them made in England: A large card token, 4½×3½ inches. This Samuel Davies Token, and his diary in which it was found, are both in the Spence Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Communion tokens were of no prescribed shape or design. Most of the early specimen are square and small, while others are triangular, hexagonal, octagonal, oblong, round or oval. They were impressed on one side with a punch, struck from dies, cast from molds, or indented with a chisel. Inscriptions and designs are delightful in variety and charm. Many Scottish and Canadian specimen bear the likeness of the sacred cup. In Edinburgh, the Burgh arms appear on some of the earlier tokens. Others have dates, ministers initials, letters of the Kirk, pictures of churches, Scriptures, hearts or a burning bush. Many ministers made their own, with occasional help from the village blacksmith. As there was no uniform pattern, every minister or church made or adopted such designs and shapes as suited local convenience. When new ones were needed, old tokens were melted for the new issue. Some officials buried the discarded symbols, lest they should be profaned by using for meaner purposes, or fall into the possession of collectors who would touch them with unhallowed hands.



By the turn of the century, most churches had discontinued the use of the tokens; some adopted the use of cards, others practised open communion. It is impossible to obtain a complete collection of tokens; United States tokens are very rare and are either family keepsakes or response in church vaults and museums. Recently, churches have been striking either replicas of early pieces or new designs to commemorate a centennial or other anniversaries.

WHEN THE ELECTRIC TROLLEY CAR CAME TO RICHMOND

by Pierre St. Simon

The Commonwealth of Virginia has a rich and varied transportation tradition, which developed through many forms of carriers: boats and sailing vessels; paths through the woods which became toll or public roads; ferries across streams, rivers and the Chesapeake Bay; railroads, and later on, horse car companies and the electric street railways, and their big brothers, the interurban electric railways.

Tracing the corportate entanglements of the street railway companies in the nineteenth century is a difficult and involved procedure, but the picture has been described as one of ambition, enthusiasm and intense rivalry, as the need for street transportation developed. The Richmond Union Passenger Railway, one of the earliest horsecar companies, was established in 1859. But with the horse drawn cars, the cost of the horses and stables was about forty percent of the investment of an average company, and the limit of the speed of the cars was the pace of the horses.

However, the real key to future development was the need to research, invent and develop practical ways of harnessing electricity to serve the public. In 1881, the time of the Centennial celebration at Yorktown, the City of Richmond was making plans for the celebration. As a novelty, they erected some of the new street lights recently developed by Thomas A. Edison. A Richmond business man applied for a permit to erect poles, wires and fixtures to light the streets. Despite much opposition, the permit was finally granted. Various inventors were striving to develop and install such systems in the larger cities across the country.

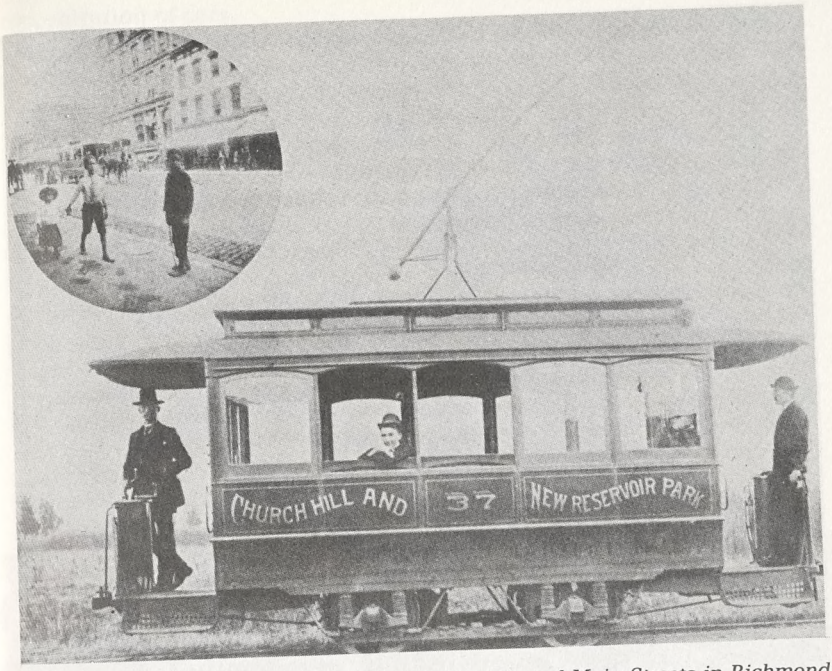
One of these men was a native of Connecticut. Born in 1857, Frank J. Sprague was proficient in mathematics at the age of 16, and graduated with high honors from the Naval Academy in Annapolis at the age of 21. He became interested in electrical transportation, and took unpaid leave from the Navy to attend the Crystal Palace Exposition in 1882 to see and examine electrical exhibits there.

After leaving the Navy, he worked for about a year at Menlo Park for Edison, working mostly on installing the new lighting systems. While installing an electric light system in Massachusetts, Sprague spent his spare time at night working on a model for his first railway motor.

Convinced that the use of electricity for power would rival or surpass that for lighting, he left Edison in 1884 and organized a company of his own, the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company.

He concentrated his attention on Electric railroads, and worked out a system of "wheelbarrow" suspension, in which one part of each engine was attached to the axle, keeping the gears in alignment, and the other part spring-mounted to the frame to absorb jolts. This was a vast improvement over the designs of the other systems then proposed for use on street cars.

In May of 1887, a group of promotors invited Sprague to equip the Union Passenger Railroad, a new twelve mile street car line proposed for Richmond, Virginia, for electrical operation. They were to lay the necessary tracks, he was under contract to supply a power plant, a complete system



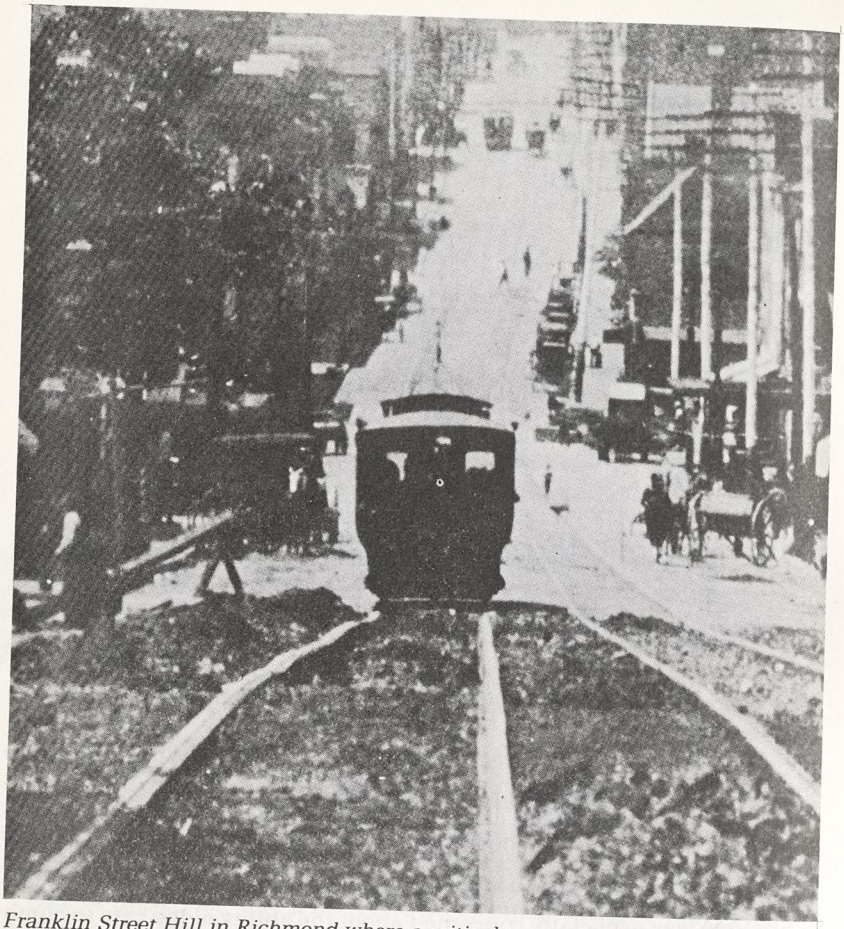
Two horses pull a street car (oval above) past 9th and Main Streets in Richmond (Below, right) Richmond's first street railway car powered by an electric motor - The Sprague Trolley

of current supply, and forty cars, each with two motors. When he went to Richmond for the first time to look over the lines, he found that the cars were to operate on grades and curves that would present considerable difficulty. The work was to be completed in 90 days, with a payment to the company of $110,000 if the completed system was done to the satisfaction of the promotors.

Sprague was especially concerned about the ability of the cars to climb the steep hill on Franklin Street without damage to the motors. His partner, Edward Johnson, said they would have to try it and see. Returning to Richmond, with a picked crew abroad, he started a car out from the end of the line toward Franklin Street hill. After running the car out of a sharp curve on a six percent grade, his general manager told him he could make the hill too. According to the story, after they reached the top of the hill, the motors were very hot. They waited a while to let the people who had gathered to watch the attempt look at the car, and then Sprague told his assistant that they might be having some trouble with the circuits, and he wanted him to go and bring some instruments so they could be checked. They waited until most of the rest of the people had left, then brought the "instruments" - four mules, which they towed the car back to the barn.

Various other problems had to be overcome before they had the system operating successfully, but by the later part of January the lines seemed to be running well, and it was opened for regular service on February 2, 1888. On the first day they carried children free, but after that everyone had to pay to ride.

It is reported that the Richmond system had its most severe test on a warm night in the early summer of 1888. Henry M. Whitney was in town. President of the West End Street Railway of Boston, his company, created



Franklin Street Hill in Richmond where a critical test was made of Sprague's new electric railway system

by the merger of several older systems, operated one of the largest horse car systems in the world. The care of its 8,000 horses was a tremendous problem, making some other form of motive power desireable. He had visited a number of cities with cable car systems, and wanted to check also on electric powered systems.

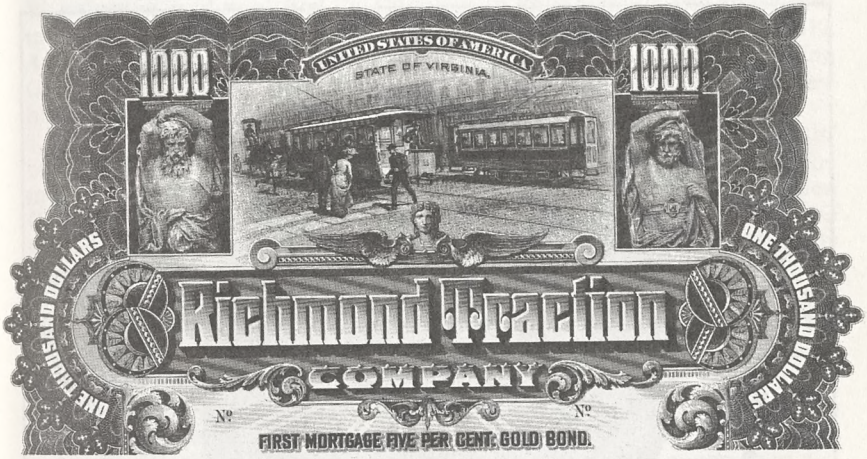
Both he and his general manager were impressed with the system that Sprague had installed in Richmond, but were concerned about what would happen if a number of cars were concentrated on a short section of track, as could easily happen in actual operation. This had not yet happened in Richmond, but Sprague thought it could be handled.

First he went to the engineer at the power house and told him that a critical test was to be made. He told him to raise the steam pressure in the boiler, fasten down the safety valve and keep all the generators running at full speed. Then, at the other end of the line, he began to collect a group of cars as they finished their runs. By midnight he had 22 cars on a section of track where there would usually be only three or four.

Then he went to the hotel, got the two men out of bed, and took them over to observe a demonstration of the ability of electric power to move this

concentration of cars.

After he signaled the cars to start, they moved out one by one, each getting into motion as the car ahead gave it clearance. As more and more cars got under way, the lights in them began to dim, and it appeared that the power supply would be inadaquate. Then the lights began to grow brighter and the cars moved faster. Before long the whole group of cars passed out of sight down the street, and both the men from Boston were forced to admit that Sprague's system would do the job. Returning to Boston, Mr. Whitney made the announcement that the West End Street Railway would electrify its lines.



Vignette from Richmond Traction Company first mortage five percent gold bond - 1895

The Sprague arrangement worked so well that no sooner were his electric cars running in Richmond than orders began to pour in from all over the country. By the next year there were some 200 electric street car lines in operation or being built, of which more than half had been built by Sprague and more than 90 percent were built according to his general plans or patents. The era of the electric trolley car had begun.

By 1900, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton and Newport News, Lynchburg and Petersburg were served by electric trolleys. Transit systems in several other cities were converted to electric power a short time later. With the direct application of electric power to the operation of transit systems, electric and power companies evolved as the logical owners and operators of many public transportation services.

The electric street car began the urban sprawl that was later picked up by the motor car after World War II.

Development of the gasoline powered motor bus signaled the demise of electric trolley systems in Virginia. The last street car route ceased operation in the City of Richmond in 1949.

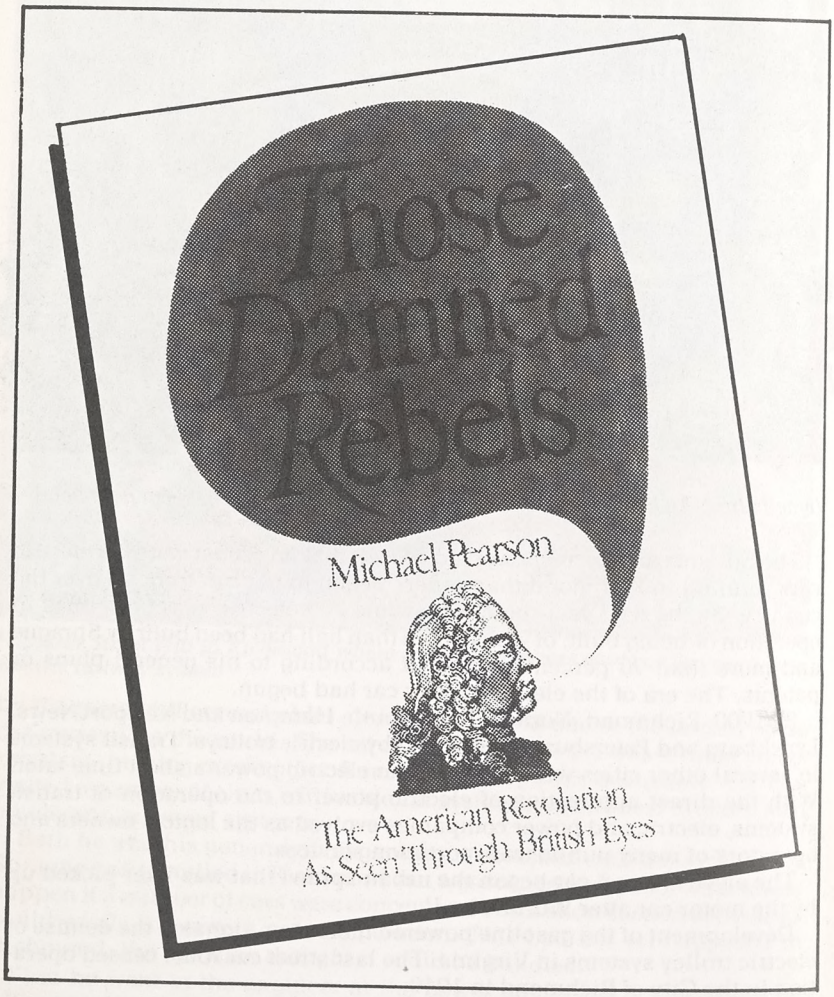
Frank Sprague went on to develop many of the control systems still used today in many elevated and subway trains, including the multiple unit and the "dead man" controllers so necessary to their operation, and in many elevator systems.

Many of us can still remember the street cars we rode to school, work or to the beach and the amusement parks in the summer time. And before you ask, no, it was not back in 1888, either!

The REDCOATS demand equal time

Probably most of us have never even thought about how the British thought about our American revolution.

Michael Pearson, in his book "Those Damned Rebels - The American Revolution As Seen Through British Eyes", gives an entirely different picture of the birth of our nation.



Dust Jacket on Michael Pearsons Book

Using firsthand journals, letters from British officers in the field, reports from colonial governors in the colonies, as well as documents in the Public Records Office in London, Pearson provides a "contemporary" report of the Revolution. Seen from this perspective, some of the major events of the war are given new interpretations:

To the British, the Boston Tea Party, the disastrous rout of the redcoats after their advance at Lexington and Concord, and their defeat at Bunker Hill were regarded as unfortunate but minor setbacks. Sir William Howe, commander of the British garrison, and the government in London wrote off Boston, that "hot bed of rebellion" whipped up by the demagogue Sam Adams, and withdrew their troops and ships to strike at that very linchpin of the American colonies, New York.

Howe took New York with remarkable ease. He leapfrogged from Staten Island to Brooklyn to Kips Bay in Manhattan in a series of military set pieces that shattered the morale of the Continental Army, outraged General Washington, and panicked the Congress in Philadelphia. His successful military tactics, coupled with a conciliatory policy toward George III's American loyalist subjects and the unexpected British success in holding Quebec and Montreal against Benedict Arnold's superior rebel forces, brought American morale low.

The British capture of Philadelphia in 1777 and General Cornwallis' sweep through the Carolinas from his base at Charleston dimmed the impact of General Burgoynes's defeat bu the rebels at Saratoga. Even General Clinton's withdrawal from Philadelphia (after Washington's forces suffered through that legendary winter at Valley Forge) did not unduly alarm the British.

Only when Cornwallis found himself with the bulk of the British army cut off on the Peninsula at Yorktown and his back to sea controlled by the French navy did London realize that all was lost. The Yankees had done what the British are famous for: They had lost the battle but won the war.

Michael Pearson not only examines the military side of the Revolution in detail, but traces the reactions to the ebb and flow of war in the courts and capitals of Europe. He describes the abrupt swings from euphoria to dispair in London, outlines the policy of the French (at the time of Yorktown, they had decided further support of the rebels was futile), explains the use of Hessian soldiers in George III's armies and tells how Catherine the Great in far-off St. Petersburg figured in British calculations.

From the Boston Tea Party to that day in 1785 when the first U.S. ambassador presented his credenials to a grudging George III, here is a full account of "those damned rebels" who somehow managed to found a new nation.

GEORGE III National Portrait Gallery, London

United States Sanitary Commission

by annie mckalvey

A report in the 1893 edition of Frank Leslies Illustrations, [The Soldier In Our Civil War, the Columbian Memorial Edition,] Volume II, Published in 1893, reports on The United States Sanitary Commission as follows:

"The history of our Civil War will ever have associated with it the work of this great organization, prompted by divine charity, guided by Providence, and without a parallel in human annuals.

The institution sprang from a meeting of a few New York ladies, guided by that clear-headed, great-hearted man, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows.

One million dollars in cash reached their treasury the first three years, of which sum three-quarters came from the Pacific Coast. Fifteen-sixteenths of this sum was expended for supplies and transportation; the other six teenth, for the support of its homes, lodges, hospital-directory, hospital and camp inspection, and in the machinery of distribution. The officers and members of committees gave their services and time gratuitously. They supported more than forty Soldiers Homes, scattered over the whole field of war. Two thousand three hundred sick and wounded soldiers were the average daily ministration in these homes - over 800,000 in one single year. A Claims Agency, a Back-pay Agency, and a Pension Agency, were supported, and with no cost to the soldiers whose interests were protected and served. A Hospital-Directory costing $20,000 per year was sustained, in which anxious relatives and friends could readily find the sick and wounded. They had sixty hospital-inspectors constantly in the field, and trains of hospital cars, on which the disabled soldiers were carried to homes and hospitals, and provisions returned to the battlefields. They would expend vast sums of money to meet the exigencies of a great battle. After Murfreesboro', Antietam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, the Commission expended from three to ten dollars for the comfort of each soldier. Nor was such an expence extravagant, considering the blessings and comforts thus dispensed at the very moment most needed, and when the General Government could ill spare the money or machinery to carry out so beneficent a schems."

In a volume entitled "Miscellaneous Agencies", listing many government organizations, another report is shown:

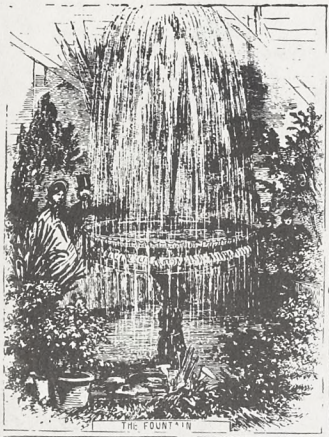
U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION

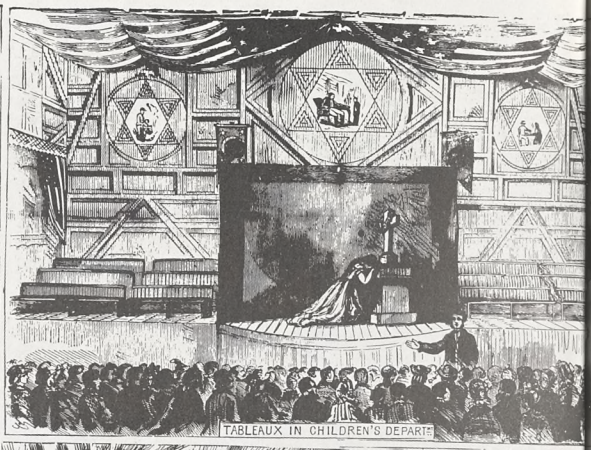
"Early in 1861 sanitarians who had been promoting the public health movement and physicians who knew of the work of the British Sanitary Commission during the Crimean War turned their attention to protecting the health of the soldiers. On the recommendation of a delegation of relief organizations in New York City, Secretary of War Stanton issued an order on June 9, 1861 (approved by President Lincoln on June 13), establishing the US Sanitary Commission. The original members of the commission were Henry W. Bellows (a prominent Unitarian minister of New York), Alexander Dallas Bache (Superintendent of the US Coast Survey), Dr.

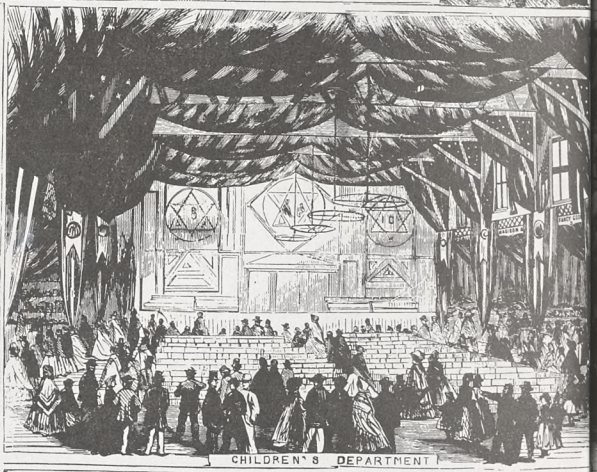
The Sanitary Commission Ministering To The Wounded and Dying After Battle, from the book "Soldier in our Civil War".

Wolcott Gibbs, Dr. William H. Van Buren, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Col. Robert C. Wood (Acting Surgeon General), Lt. Col. George W. Cullum, and Maj. Alexander E. Shiras. At a meeting of the commission on June 12 Bellows was elected president, and a plan of organization was adopted. The commission was to enquire into the recruiting practices, the sanitary condition of troops, and the means of preserving their health: and it was to advise the War Department on these matters. George Templeton Strong, a New York lawyer, became treasurer. As general secretary Frederick Law Olmsted, the land-scape architect, directed the work of the commission from 1861 to 1863. He was succeeded in that position by Dr. J.F. Jenkins in Sept. 1863, and by J.S. Blatchford in April 1865. The central office of the commission was set up in Washington in quarters supplied by the government, which also furnished transportation for its agents in the field.

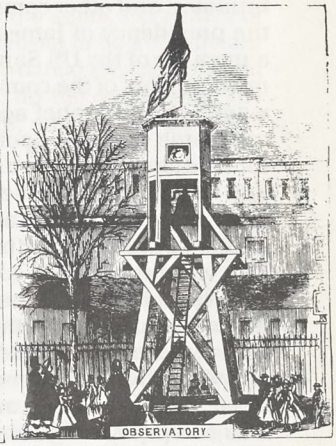
The commission developed a large organization that carried on varied activities. State branches maintained depots into which were fed supplies collected by many affiliated local aid socities. The Western Sanitary Com-

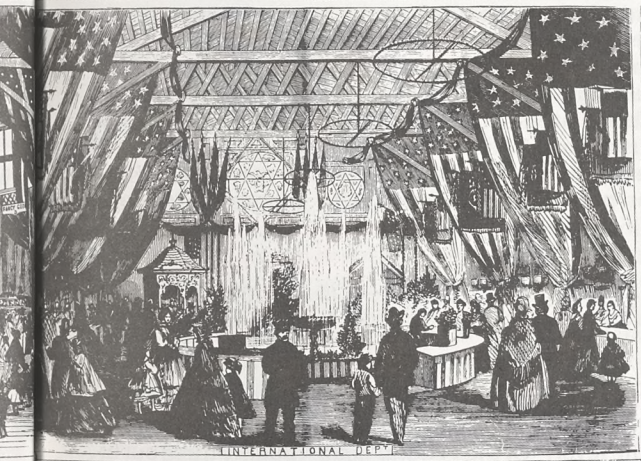


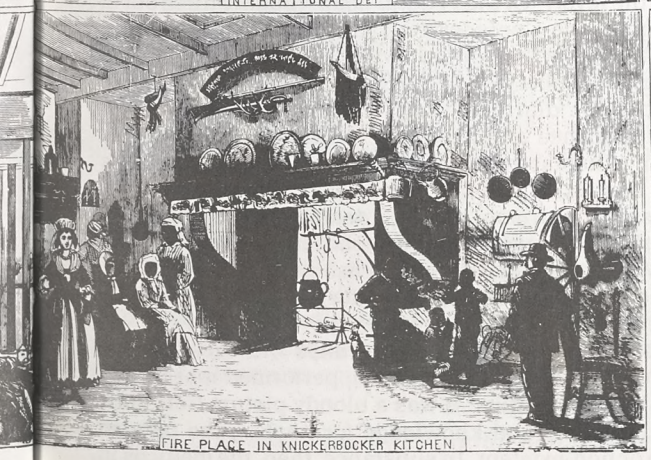


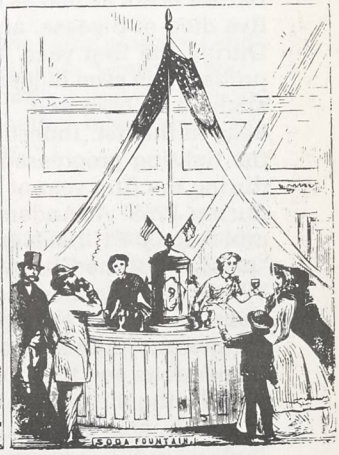


Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, New York City. — Scenes and incident vario









various Departments from the book "The Soldier in our Civil War".

mission was organized at St. Louis by William G. Eliot, a Congregational minister; and other commissions in the Mississippi Valley operated under the presidency of James E. Yeatman. In the same area Dr. J.S. Newberry, a member of the US Sanitary Commission, organized its Western Department. Agents of the commission in the field included clerks, depot keepers, wagon drivers, relief agents, and inspectors. Their labors supplemented on a large scale the operations of the Army Medical Department in caring for soldiers. The commission's inspections of hospitals and prison camps and its agitation for their improvement resulted in better sanitary conditions. It gave massive assistance in battle areas by providing ambulance and hospital services, hospital cars and steamers, and medical supplies. The various sanitary commissions assisted in recruiting female nurses, who served chiefly in general hospitals in the North; operated gardens at hospitals to improve the patients' diets with fresh vegetables; provided convalescent homes for further care of men discharged from hospitals; and established feeding stations along routes traveled by soldiers. Information on the latest means of treatment and advances in medical science was compiled and disseminated, channels by which soldiers could communicate with their families were provided, and a hospital directory was issued to enable relatives and friends to locate hospitalized soldiers. Claims agencies in Washington and in the loyal states helped soldiers and sailors and their families in pressing claims for pensions, arrears of pay, bounties, and prize money and other claims on the Government. All of these services were supported by contributions from private sources; in the latter part of the war large sums were raised by "sanitary fairs" held in many cities." The US Sanitary Commission published many documents concerning its work.

To gain some idea of the conditions at the time of the fighting in the War Between the States, Stewart Brooks wrote in his book CIVIL WAR MEDICINE:

"Surprising perhaps to the layman but not to the student of history, disease was the greatest killer of the war. As one soldier wrote, "These Big Battles is not as Bad as the fever." Of the Federal dead, roughly three out of five died of disease, and of the Confederates, perhaps two out of three. During the first year, a third of the Union Army was on sick call, and probably an even higher figure obtained in the South. Intestinal infections, such as typhoid and "chronic diarrhea," and "inflamation of the lungs" headed the list. Indeed, diarrhea and dysentery became more vicious as the fighting progressed. Whereas typhoid killed a quarter of its victims during the first year of hostilities, the figure rose well above 50 per cent during 1965. At Andersonville prison, of 7,712 deaths between March 1 and August 31, 1864, 4,529 were ascribed to diarrhea and dysentery. The "prisons" of the Civil War were factories of disease and death; roughly, 19,000 Confederates and 25,000 Federals died under . . . the terrible conditions.

Obviously, the Medical Departments of both armies was faced with a stupendous and frightful task, and, in all fairness, performed reasonably well during the later half of the conflict. It was a bloody picture from start to finish, because the materials and knowledge for healing the tattered body were either scarce or non-existent. In substance, then, the medicos in blue and gray had to do an impossible job with impossible means.

If possible, the southern soldier was worse off than his enemy brother up

north. Although the competence of the doctors and the organization of the Confederate Medical Department were just about the same, the dearth of clothing, food, and medical supplies in the South proved to be a significant hinderance to health and recovery. And as the war groaned on, the situation became even more pathetic. Among the Federals, on the other hand, the mighty mills and factories were coming to he fore; supplies of all kinds increased."

In her book BONNET BRIGADES, Mary Elizabeth Massey gives a vivid portrayal of the work of American women in both the North and South:

"Within two weeks after the outbreak of war there were more than 20,000 aid societies hard at work in the Union and Confederacy, but not all were able to continue throughout conflict, and many in the South were compelled to disband because of invasion, civilian displacement, and scarcity of supplies. Early in the war these local aid societies supplied only men from the community or the state, and in the Confederacy this generally continued to be the situation, although there were exceptions, as when a North Carolina woman conducted a one-woman campaign to raise supplies for a Texas regiment. In the North many local groups were soon brought together under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, which informed the women of what was needed and systemized their efforts. After the war Henry W. Bellows paid a glowing tribute to those on the home front who, he said, were responsible for "by far the largest part" of the $15,000,000 in supplies collected by the commission.

It was unfortunate that the Confederacy did not have a similar agency, but even had one been established early in the war it probably could not have functioned efficiently after widespread areas were overrun and transportation facilities destroyed. It is amazing that local groups were so successful; much that they did accomplish represented a real sacrifice on the part of individuals. That their efforts were not coordinated was not so much the fault of the women as of the state and Confederate officials who often refused to cooperate for the common good. Primary loyalty to the state rather than to the Confederacy was clear in the women's war work as in other aspects of the struggle.

Although women in both camps shared many of the same problems and experiences, one very important distinction existed. This "woman's war" was being fought by Southerners on their own doorsteps and the women had to battle the enemy as best as they could. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, the women did make this their war."

While visiting the White House of the Confederacy in Richmond some years back, we saw a display on the second floor of the building that brought all of these things vividly to mind.

In the case was a display of the contents of a surgeon's kit, with a small sign reading: "These instruments probably killed more men than all of the guns of both armies combined."

Let us pray that reason will prevail and brother will never again fight brother!

Virginia's Early Money of Account

BY Raymond H. Williamson

"Money of account" is the system of money units used by people, businesses and governments to keep track of their incomes and expenses, their assests and liabilities, often for long periods of time. "Money of account" was the raw material for the bookkeeping in the counting-house ledgers of colonial merchants and country stores, whereby long-deferred settlements could be achieved amicably. Today, when you write a check, you use a money of account. It is the stuff of which computerized profit and loss statements are made for businesses, and the basis for paying taxes on incomes. This money of account also has been called the "legal-money standard." (Bolles 2-156. See "References Cited" at end).

Today, we have used dollars and cents as our official money of account for so long that we take it for granted. These accounting units have been in place ready to use ever since 1792, when the new Congress of the United States said they were to be our Federal government's money of account, with coins to match; more about that later.

It is important also to understand what a money of account is not. It has little to do with the settlement of accounts outside the area where it is the accepted standard. In such cases, the transaction generally involves two different monies of account having no fixed relation to each other. For example, The Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin for July 1981 tells us that we can buy old coins from their firm in London, valuing their British money of account (the pound sterling) at $1.95 in our United States money of account. A year earlier, the pound was valued at $2.35 -- quite a difference if you're buying coins in England. Also, especially in the colonial era, transatlantic transactions often carried various discounts, premiums and even interest, because sailboat transportation was so slow. Again, the money of account frequently was only a basis for negotiation in the settlement of debts within its area of acceptance, because such a settlement often involved pieces of paper money which had depreciated in varying degrees -- or pieces of coin at a premium.

All of us who enjoy the pleasures of numismatics should always remember that the coins and paper money we delight in collecting were made to enter, however briefly, into this matrix -- the money of account.

The people who came early to Jamestown beginning in 1607 were English citizens. These colonists brought little money with them, hoping to find gold in Virginia. Capt. John Smith, Jamestown leader, wrote about what the first Virginia settlers sought:

". . . There was no talke, no hope, no worke but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, loade gold." (Beer 15).

We may safely presume that whatever money the early Jamestown colonists did bring with them was made up of English coins such as silver crowns, shillings and sixpences, with an occasional gold piece. Any early expense records they may have kept were surely in the familiar British money of account: sterling pounds, shillings and pence (L/s/d) of the mother country, where IL = 20s and 1s = 12d. The settlers didn't find gold in Virginia, and they had their "starving time," but the colony withstood the crises. The settlers had not only to cope with the crop failures, Indians and inept local government but also with England's ground rules of the mercantile system for trade -- which required a "balance of trade" favorable to Britain. (Nettels 11). This was not because the British were especially hard-hearted or greedy, but rather because the favorable "balance of trade" for the home country had world-wide acceptance as an appropriate and reasonable relationship between the mother country and her colonies. England's mercantile policy has been described as a system of "unconscious ignorance, not of conscious malice." (Beer 9).

However, as a result of the adverse balance of trade, the colonists soon found themselves very short of ready cash and cast about for ways to alleviate their position, so they could buy ever more goods from England. For over a century, people in Virginia and in other colonies bitterly complained about the "scarcity of money." While the English mercantile system of trade was mainly responsible for this situation, there was another factor: then as now, people who spent more money than they owned, for luxuries bought on credit, soon found themselves in trouble. The long period when the colonists had such a penchant for living beyond their means has been described as "the spendthrift years." (Mason, Foreward).

While the British mercantile system of trade with her American colonies was fairer to the settlers than the treatment meted out by other colonial powers of that era -- particularly Spain -- the London adventurers did indeed play the game with hardball. In 1623, Edward Misselden described the rules in his The Circle of Commerce:

> "If the native (British) commodities exported do weigh down and exceed in value the foreign (colonial) commodities imported, it is a rule that then the kingdom grows rich and prospers in estate and stock: because the overplus thereof must needs come in as treasure (coin) . . . But if the foreign (colonial) commodities imported do exceed in value the native (British) commodities exported, it is a manifest sign that the trade decayeth, and the stock of the kingdom wasteth space; because the overplus must needs go out in treasure." (Nettels 11).

They saw no form of trade whereby both parties would benefit.

CURRENT MONEY OF VIRGINIA

The Virginia colonists soon learned that one way to ease their shortage of specie was to engage in trade with the West Indies, which generally would result in some Spanish-American silver to jingle in mainland colonial pockets. (Nettels 13; Carothers 22). Another method of securing hard money for the American colonies was quite despicable -- favorable treatment for pirates who were then boldly looting Spanish treasure ships in the Caribbean. (Nettels 87).

The Spanish silver-dollar-size piece of eight reales was equivalent to 4

shillings 6 pence (4s/6d) or 54 pence sterling in English reckoning, as confirmed and fixed by Master of the Royal Mint, Sir Issac Newton in 1704. This valuation was retained for 80 years. (Bullock 17). Other Spanish silver was in proportion. Carothers tells us that this "Spanish dollar," as the English colonists called the piece of eight, is a famous coin "fairly entitled to rank as the greatest historic coin. It was the world's chief coin from 1600 to 1800." (Carothers 21). This Spanish-American Money soon became the predominant hard money of the mainland colonies. They called it "Current Money of Virginia" or "Lawful Money" and gave it legal tender status -- but they did not make it thier money of account, which was still L/s/d, requiring continuing conversion.

The lawmakers of each colony tried yet another scheme to attract specie, this time with each colony in competition with its neighbors. This device was used, hoping to maintain a supply of coin by raising the legal value if the Spanish dollar above its British equivalent (54 pence sterling) to an arbitary bookkeeping or money-of-account value of (say) 60 pence, or 72 pence, or even 96 pence -- the fictitious valuation varying widely in different colonies at different times. Thus each colony sought to attract, at the expense of its neighbors, more than its share of hard money from the West Indies trade and from pirates. The reasoning was fallacious, but was doggedly followed in all the colonies for at least 150 years, until well after the American Revolution. Of course, what really happened when a colony uprated the Spanish dollar was that, after a brief surge of success in acquiring coin, rising prices soon offset the artificially inflated, fictitious valuation of the Spanish dollar as "fictitious;" far from it. Virginia accounts and ledgers were maintained at the new valuation because it was by law "Current Money of Virginia." Entries were continued in colonial L/s/d although it was not identified as "colonial." We will discuss this artificial inflation later on.

TOBACCO AS LEGAL TENDER MONEY

Britain's mercantile system of profiting at the expense of her colonies, to the extent of continually draining off nearly all their coin, resulted in the colonies adopting various commodities and products as legal-tender noney at a very early date. Cumbersome as such a system seems, the colonials seem to have had little alternative. To pay taxes, or pay up accounts or buy land, they hauled around vast quantities of produce -- different commodities in different colonies at different times. For example, New Hampshire between 1705 and 1709 used pine boards, barrel staves, barley malt, peas, codfish, pork, beef, wheat, barley, corn and other items to perform the functions of money -- each with its legally - mandated price (Nettels 210).

By British manipulation and by colonial choice, Virginia was essentially a one-crop colony: she lived on her tobacco crop. Therefore Virginia's commodity money had to be tobacco. Apparently tobacco-as-money had come into being very early on a necessity basis without the intervention of law. The earliest Virginia law on the subject was passed at Jamestown in 1633, banning the use of tobacco as money; the language is revealing:

> "Whereas, it hath been the usual custom of merchants and others dealing intermutually in this colony to make all bargains, contracts and to keep all accounts in tobacco and not in money, contrary to the former custom of this plantation and manner of England, . . . which thing have bred many inconveniencies in the trade and occasioned many troubles as well to the merchants as to the

planters and inhabitants amongst themselves. It is thought fit by the Governor and Council and Burgesses of this General Assembly, That all accounts and contracts, be usually made and kept in money and not in tobacco, and to that purpose, It is also thought fit that all pleas and actions of debt . . . be commenced and set down in lawful money of England only and in no other commodity . . ." (Hening 1-216).

This language is evidence that before 1633, some accounts had already been kept in Virginia using pounds of tobacco as money of account, rather that the usual bookkeeping entries of L/s/d.

Ten years later, tobacco-as-money had been legally accepted. For example a Virginia law was passed setting up a schedule of courthouse fees payable in tobacco only; among others, those of the sheriff:

For an arrest	10 lb. tobacco
For bond taking	10
Warning to court	4
Going to prison	10
Whipping	20
Pillory	20 etc.

(Hening 1-268).

Another Virginia law of 1643 made debts payable in specie not pleadable or recoverable at court. The use of tobacco as money was now required rather than forbidden. (Hening 1-262). Various laws in this field were passed during the next 150 years citing tobacco as money, and it is certain that at least some ledger accounts were so maintained with pounds of tobacco as money of account. However, an inspection of a small sampling of the many surviving ledgers of this period, now in the Archives of the Virginia State Library and at the Virginia Historical Society, indicate mixed entries -- sometimes lb. of tobacco and sometimes colonial L/s/d. often mixed on the same page. This type of bookkeeping is confirmed by W.T. Baxter who cites Ninian Boog's ledger 1748-1751 at William and Mary College:

> This has a few personal accounts with double columns, in some cases headed "tobacco" and "cash," in others "sterling" and "cash." The tobacco and sterling balances may in the end be translated at suitable rates, into the currency column. (Littleton 279).

This use of tobacco as money seems and exceedingly strange phenomenon to prevail over so many decades. It is incredible that such bulky material was actually lugged into the courthouse to pay taxes and fees, but apparently it was in the earlier years. An excellent account of the later system of tobacco warehouse receipts or "tobacco notes" used as money was written in 1800 by William Tatham of London. He had lived with the tobacco business in Virginia for many years, and inspires confidence today that he knew whereof he wrote. He first described entries in the state tobacco inspector's Crop Book in the public warehouse, one line per hogshead, including the planter's special "mark." Continuing:

> From the entry, a printed formal receipt or note is filled up, signed by the inspector, and delivered to the proprietor; and it is by this note that all tobaccos are bought and sold, and circulated throughout the continent, in the same manner as bank notes, or current coin; the evidence of a deposit of so much in the public ware-

houses being there certified officially upon the face of the note, and the current value, or market price, receiving an universal tone from the specified credibility of the inspection where the deposit is made.

This note is therefore a sufficient authority in the hands of the holder, to ask, demand, receive, sue for, and recover, the tobacco or its value, which the note specifies to have been deposited; and when the tobacco is taken away from the public warehouse to be shipped by the merchant, this note is always returned to the inspector as his voucher for the delivery . . . (Herndon 76).

But each of these tobacco notes was made out for a whole hogsheaad, which by law weighed a minimum of 950 pounds. (Herndon 79). How did a person pay a debt of 50 lb of tobacco, or 10 lb, or 1 lb? Apparently, in the early days, batches of cured tobacco were actually carried about. But a system was soon developed with the aid of clerks of court, sheriffs and others who received tobacco-money in dribbles. When they brought these odd lots to the tobacco inspector, he issued as many as desired of a "transfer" tobacco note series for small amounts. According to Tatham: "A kind of circulating medium is issued upon this deposit (of tobacco) by certain officers of government, whose good faith and responsibility . . . render the warehouse of Virginia the best banks in the state." (Hening 9-158; Herndon 86; Hoober 12.)

Other Virginia commodities and products beside tobacco were at some times and places used as money. Such were roanoke and wampumpeke or wampum, following the practice of the Indians. (Hening 1-397; Bruce 2-520). Beaver skins were used in Eastern Shore counties in 1637. (Bruce 2-521). The cultivation of hemp was financially encouraged by a legal bounty as early as 1633 and for decades thereafter as a naval-stores export for the making of sail cloth. The bounty certificate received by the grower at the courthouse was payable by the General Assembly out of the public levy, and was circulated as money. Even during the American Revolution, hemp certificates were receivable for taxes in Virginia (Hening 10-508, Nov 1781). A law of 1782 (Hening 11-98) made clear the currency aspects of the hemp certificates, which were called "inspectors' receipts" and the penalty for counterfeiting them (death, without benefit of clergy). The actual format of the hemp certificate was prescribed by law as late as 1790. (Hening 13-167; Bruce 2-456). In passing, the reader should be aware that hemp (cannabis sativa) was more commomly known by the European Crusaders of the 12th century as hasheesh, and in America today as marijuana. (A fine numismatic collector's item: eighteenth century inspectors' receipts for marijuana, redeemable by a levy if the Virginia General Assembly!)

But none of these odd forms of money, save only tobacco, rated any alteration in the Virginia money of account; it was still L/s/d.

THE MONEY OF VIRGINIA'S NEIGHBORS

We have noted the competition between the colonies as to who dared to raise the fictitious value of the Spanish dollar the most, above its sterling value of 54 pence. As would be expected, the English government finally placed an upper limit on the fictitious valuation; Queen Anne's proclamation of 1704 mandated that the standard piece of eight of 17.5 pennyweights should not pass in any colony at more than 6 shillings (72 pence) colonial money of account. While Virginia honored this ceiling for all of the colonial period, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the

Carolinas found ways to honor Queen Anne's proclamation in the breach by passing laws to receive the Spanish silver as bullion at so much an ounce, thus justifying fictitious valuations of the Spanish dollar as high as 96 pence in the New York area and 90 pence in the Pennsylvania area. In fact, colonists in the Pennsylvania area identified their currency as "proclamation money" or "proc", even on their law books, although it was really valued 25 percent higher than was permitted by the proclamation. (Nettels 242).

Around 1760, most of these varying fictitious values of the Spanish dollar throughout colonial America settled down to long-term valuations which lasted in most colonies until long after the American Revolution. But unfortunately, these rates did not stabilize at the same figure in all thirteen colonies, there being three different widely-used ratings for the dollar, plus special considerations for those of Georgia and South Carolina:

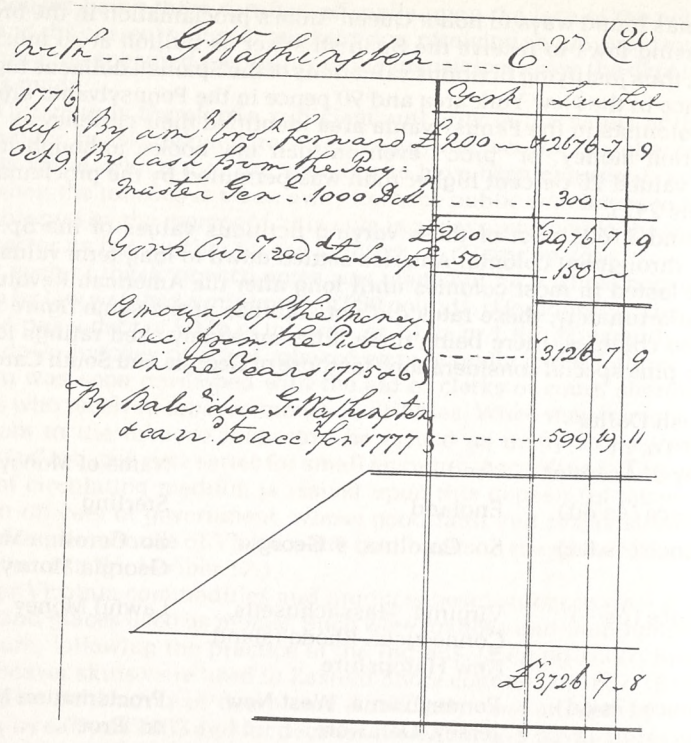
Spanish Dollar Equal To, in Money of Account	Used In	Name of Money
54 pence (4s/6d)	England	Sterling
56 pence (4s/8d)	So. Carolina, # Georgia	So. Carolina Money, Georgia Money
72 pence (6s/--)	Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire	Lawful Money *
90 pence (7s/6d)	Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland	Proclamation Money, or "Proc"
96 pence (8s/--)	New York, East New Jersey, No. Carolina	York Money

South Carolina stabilized in the 1780's, later than the other colonies; its earlier valuation had been 390 pence. (Newman paper 414; Boyd 7-166; Pike 123).

* The generic name for colonial money valued at 6 shillings to the dollar was "Lawful Money" as used in George Washington's account (Fig. 1); in Virginia, it was called "Current Money" in the law and on treasury notes. (Hening 4-50; Newman paper 390).

It is easy to see that a person traveling among the colonies must be prepared to make many money conversions. George Washington faced this problem when he traveled about the colonies as Commander in Chief of the armies of the rebelling colonies, 1775-1783. Fig. 1 shows a few sample entries of his expense account for this period. (Washington 20). Note his conversions from Dollars to "Lawful," or Current Money of Virginia; also from "York" money to "Lawful." Schoolboys were required to learn these inter-colonial money conversions by rules rather than by reasoning. (No "new math" then!) A widely used arithmetic taught the student to perform the "York-to-Lawful" conversion thus (they called it "reduction"):

> "Rule. Multiply the Federal money by 3, and, of it consist of dollars only, cut off 1 figure; if of cents also, cut off 3; and if of mills, 4 figures at the right hand; then reduce the figures so cut off to farthings, each time cutting off as at first; and the left hand figures are pounds, shillings, &C." (Pike 113).


with ---- G. Washington ---- 6.r (20

1776		York	Lawful		
Aug.	By am.t bro.t forward	£200 —	2676	7	9
Oct 9	By Cash from the Pay: master Gen.l 1000 Dol.r		300	—	
		£200 —	2976	7	9
	York Cur.y red.d to Lawf.l	50 —	150	—	
	Amount of the Money rec.d from the Public in the Years 1775 & 6		3126	7	9
	By Bal.e due G. Washington & carr.d to acc.t for 1777		599	19	11
			£3726	7	8

Fig. 1. George Washington's Expense Account, in his own Hand. A part of his 52-page account for the Revolutionary War period, 1775-1783. On this "Credit" summary at the end of 1776, he had to maintain two monies of account: "York Money" at 8 shillings to the Mexican dollar, and his own "Lawful Money" of Virginia at 6 shillings to the Mexican dollar. Note his conversion of L200 York Money into L150 lawful money. Try it yourself. From Fac-Simile of Washington's Account with the United States (1833).

Pike's Arithmetic states the rules and gives examples of these two conversions plus 67 other similar money-conversions. Any kids who mastered all this math surely were not "functionally illiterate," and what a help a hand-held calculator would have been to them!

MONEY OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

When the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia in 1775, they reviewed the chaotic spread in the valuations of the Spanish dollar among the different colonies. They promptly decided that their very first issue of Continental paper money should be valued in the actual coin of the country-- "Spanish Milled Dollars," and from that time to the present day, the accounts of the Federal government have been kept in dollars. Although this landmark measure had little influence on business practices, state accounts, or private transactions, it did familiarize many people with calculations in terms of dollars. (Carothers 38). To complete this vital transformation in money of account, it was necessary to consider what to do with fractional dollars -- especially when determining denominations for paper money less than a dollar. Decimal valuation did not yet prevail; rather, the figures to the right of the "decimal point" in the Continental accounts were

U.S. GOVERNMENT MONEY OF ACCOUNT 1775 - 1789
DOLLARS AND 90TH'S

SAMPLE ADDITION:

$111.82
12.00
39.80
43.75
26.60
$234.27 = $234 27/90

($297/90 = $3 27/90)

SEE U.S. GOV'T. DOUBLE-ENTRY ACCOUNT BOOKS, 1775-1789, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RECORD GROUP RG-104.

Fig. 2. The Federal Money of Account during the Continental Congress (1775-1789) was Dollars and Ninetieths. Try the addition.

in awkward ninetieths of a dollar. (Fig. 2). The Continental Congress was meeting in Philadelphia, and the money of account of Pennsylvania and its neighbors valued the Spanish dollar at 90 pence. Hence the "ninetieth" of a Continental dollar was a Pennsylvania penny. The following year, when the Congress got around to issuing fractional paper money, the denominations chosen were 1/6, 1/3, 1/2, and 2/3 of a Spanish dollar, corresponding to 15d, 30d, 45d, and 60d Pennsylvania proclamation money. Since there were no corresponding Spanish coins in existence, the result was an utter mishmash, driving out the Spanish fractions at once. (Carothers 39; Newman paper 37). The Continental paper money inflated so rapidly that there was no need for further issues of fractional bills.

The Federal ledger books under the Continental Congress, 1775-1789, survive today in Record Group 104 of the National Archives. The money of account is dollars and ninetieths throughout. The volumes are enormously large and heavy. They are far more detailed than the early financial records of the United States under the Constitution, beginning in 1789. They are a unique and voluminous source of historical data, when one learns to chase an account from the initial entry in the Waste Book, through the Journal book, and then into the Ledger book. Virginia, as the oldest, largest and most populous colony in the new Union of States, has her share of entries in the big books. Away from Congress, the rest of the country continued to keept book in L/s/d as the money of account as it had done most of the time for a century and a quarter.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA'S CASHLESS SOCIETY

A recent scholarly study study of "Accounting in Colonial America" describes the financial system of Colonial America in general as one of "bookkeeping barter." (Littleton 272). "Bookkeeping barter" is not like real barter, as when a savage trades a spear for a pig. Bookkeeping barter may best be illustrated by an example. Suppose both farmer Patrick and farmer Henry have charge accounts at a country store, where each farmer buys and sells products. Further suppose that farmer Patrick owes farmer Henry L10 current money. The obliging storekeeper, if requested, will cancel this indebtedness of Patrick to Henry by adjusting the charge account balance of each one, one up and one down. No money has changed hands. Also, if over a period of years both Patrick and Henry sell about as much to the country storekeeper as they buy from him, no hard money need ever change hands, except to close out the account when an estate settlement intervenes at the death of one of them.

Similar arrangements were often made for transatlantic transactions, by means of the bill of exchange. Such bills sometimes passed through several hands, like paper money. Promissory notes passed from hand to hand locally. The extent of the transatlantic credit extended to American buyers by British companies and their American agents before the American Revolution is shown the tremendous number of claims for unpaid accounts presented officially as "The British Mercantile Claims" after the war. A summary of this series of claims has been running in The Virginia Genealogist since 1962, about 275 claims published per year, and the end is not yet in sight. A very rough estimate, made after consultation with editor J. Fred Dorman is 8000 claims total for Virginia alone.

And of course, there was paper money. Massachusetts pioneered the use of paper money in 1690, and all the other colonies except Virginia had issued such notes by 1735. Virginia took seriously the aversion of the mother country to the colonial note issues, and delayed her entry into the game until 1755. (Newman paper).

Of course, some small cash was needed in Virginia to pay the innkeeper, the ferryman, the toll-road collector and for similar expenses, especially those encountered when traveling far from home. To this end, the Mexican fractional silver was generally used. A popular coin was the "nine-penny bit;" that is, the Mexican 1 real piece or bit, being one-eighth of a Mexican dollar or one-eighth of 72 pence, the Virginia valuation of this dollar; hence worth 9 pence.

A coin even more frequently seen was the Spanish (not Mexican) trade coin, the pistareen, worth 1 shilling 3 pence in Current Money of Virginia. This coin was so well known that when Virginia issued treasury notes at the outbreak of the Revolution, one of the issues of 1775 was a 1s/3d Pistareen note (Fig. 3), or PISTEREEN as spelled on the note. The Virginia

Fig. 3 Virginia 15-Pence "Pistereen" Note of 1776.

The "Pistereen", a light-weight Spanish (not Mexican) trade coin of 2 Reales, worth 15 pence ("Current Money") of Virginia.

treasury notes issued in 1775 included not only this 1s/3d (15 pence or pistareen) note, but also notes for 30 pence, 60 pence and 90 pence Current Money of Virginia. Thus their values were 1, 2, 4 and 6 pistareens, although the name of the coin appears only on the lowest denomination. The name "pistareen" never appeared on a coin, but probably came from camp Spanish for "little peso," although it is not a regularly formed Spanish diminutive. The coin is nominally 2 reales or one-fourth of a Spanish dollar, but its silver content was nearer one-fifth of a dollar, and it later passed in the United States at 20 cents up to 1827. (Chalmers 395). It was minted in great quantities to be used for colonial exploitation. This pistareen was often cut

in quarters for still smaller change. (Pridmore 26, 203).

But the pistareen did not affect the money of account of Virginia. It was entered as 1s/3d in the ledgers for many a year after the Revolution, while the heavier Mexican 2 reales coin went at 1s/6d Current Money of Virginia.

THE SLOW TRANSITION TO "FEDERAL MONEY"

Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton deserve about equal credit for their far-sightedness in promoting and establishing the coins and money of account of the new United States on the decimal system of dollars and cents, in 1792. This was one of the very few things on which they did agree -- Hamilton being particularly irritated when Washington handed the new Mint to Secretary of State Jefferson instead of to Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Treasury. Very significant is the final paragraph of the U.S. coinage law of April 2, 1792, which is the same law which specified our decimal coins and established the Mint at Philadelphia. Carothers tells us that this final paragraph "declared that the official money of account in the United States should be dollars, dismes, cents and milles. This was a suggestion to the public, as well as an official pronouncement that the government would use the decimal system in all transactions. It was probably thought that private business would be influenced by the official example." (Carothers 64). For the first time, our money and the money of account were to be one and the same.

After a reasonable time, all Federal offices were keeping their books in dollars and cents. School arithmetic books featured conversion methods and rules for changing all the different state moneys of account into Federal money of account. (Pike 382).

In Virginia, the General Assembly passed an act December 19, 1792, "That the money of account of the Commonwealth shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundreths, and milles or thousandths . . . and that all accounts in the public offices shall be kept in conformity to this regulation." Also, since in 1792, no Federal coin had as yet been minted, Spanish milled dollars were made a legal tender in Virginia "at the rate of six shillings (72 pence) or 100 cents." (Hening 13-478). This Virginia law was followed by another act passed December 28, 1792, providing for the republication of the Laws of the Commonwealth, including this language:

> Where any of the laws of the Commonwealth express any sum . . . of money in pounds, shillings and pence, the clerks of the several courts withing this Commonwealth in all process, entries, and orders respecting the same, shall reduce such sums . . . of money into dollars and cents; and where any quantity . . . of tobacco shall be expressed in the same laws, the clerk shall in like manner, reduce the same into dollars and cents, at the rate of two dollars per hundredweight." (Hening 13-533).

A few years later, Amherst County near my home in Lynchburg followed the General Assembly by submitting their annual land-tax report for 1798 to the state in dollars and cents, rather than in L/s/d as theretofore; Bedford and Campbell counties followed in 1799. (VSL).

So one might conclude that the transition to dollars-and-cents bookkeeping was quietly taken care of by all concerned by the end of the 1700's. NO WAY! Baxter tells us that throughout the new states:

> The date at which a bookkeeper switched from L/s/d to $ was

entirely a matter of his own whim. The change was usually made at some point during the fifteen years between 1795 and 1810. The break was not always a clean one; a few accounts might still be kept in the old units after the others had been changed to the new. An inner column was sometimes used for $s and an outer column for the pound equivalents; or the narrative might state the amount in $s, whereas the column translated these figures into the more traditional . . . units." (Littleton 287).

All of Baxter's statements were personally verified for Virginia by inspection of a good sampling of the several hundred old surviving nineteenth-century account books and ledgers at the Virginia Historical Society and the Virginia State Library. Fig. 4 shows some transitional bookkeeping

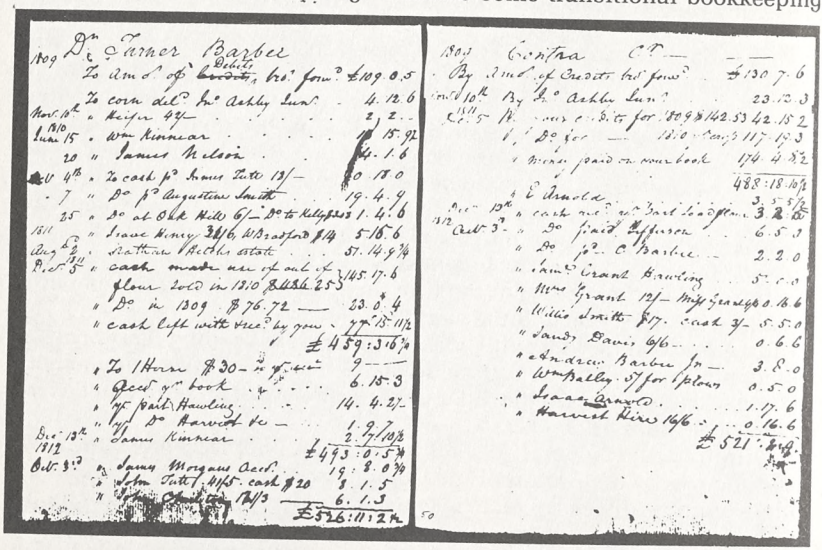


Fig. 4. Double-entry Virginia Ledger Page, 1809-1812. Frequent conversions of Federal Dollars to the long-familiar "lawful money" of Virginia, at 6 shillings to the dollar, was still going on in 1812. For bottom line, the old L/s/d money of account prevailed. (Courtesy of the Virginia State Library, Acc. No. 25347. Business Records of William Clarkson of Faquier County).

entries of William Clarkson of Faquier County, 1809-1812. (VSL). What a giant step forward this was, a change in the clumsy L/s/d money of account which had prevailed for centuries to a simple decimal notation. Its impact was perhaps comparable to that of the Virginia law of 1807 which required that all persons riding on horseback or driving a cart or carriage keep to the right when passing. (Hening 3 of 2nd Series p. 385). For obvious reasons, the drive-to-the-right law was more promptly embraced.

We must also remember that the "old ways" are most tenaciously retained by people living in rural areas, such as those who bring produce to public markets. No Virginia ledgers of the 1800's seem to have survived for such people, probably for the excellent reason that none ever existed; ledgers were for the wealthy. But incredibly, there is solid evidence that L/s/d money-of-account thinking continued among the less affluent people until well after the Civil War, rating the shilling at the colonial rate of six to the dollar, or 16-2/3 cents each. Such evidence appeared in an August 6 1963 Lynchburg newspaper column "Seen and Heard" by David Wright in The

Daily Advance. Quoted extensively in this column was E.L. Smithson of 1108 Polk Street, who recalled:

> It might surprise you to know that there were a lot of people around Lynchburg who (referred to monetary units in shillings and pence) right up to the early 1900's. They were mostly country people -- white and colored -- who traded at the Old City Market. You'd maybe ask them the price of a small broiling chicken and they'd say "a shilling." You were supposed to know that they valued a shilling at 16-2/3 cents. So you'd pay them 17 cents, since there was, of course, no 2/3 cent. Another monetary term they used was "ninepence." They valued a lot of their produce at "ninepence" -- and the valuation they gave it was 12-½ cents. I've heard them use those and other British monetary terms many a time, and they didn't seem to think there was the least thing odd about what they were saying.

Again we hear of the "nine-penny bit" or Mexican 1 real coin, worth one-eighth of a dollar or 12-½ cents.

Still further evidence of a long-term carryover of the colonial terminology results from personal experiences in my own lifetown. I well remember my grandmother, Phebe Wood Cooler, having grown up in the same household where she lived. She was born in 1845. Out in Iowa, about 1921, I recall her asking me to go to the grocers to get a shilling's worth of sugar. As a tyro coin collector, I questioned her as to the nature of a shilling and what it was worth. She replied that there would be two shollings in a quarter dollar. To her, this was a reasonable answer, since she had spent

Sill further evidence of a long-term carryover of the colonial terminology results from personal experiences in my own lifetime. I well remember my grandmother, Phebe Wood Cooler, having grown up in the same household where she lived. She was born in 1845. Out in Iowa, about 1921, I recall her asking me to go to the grocers to get a shilling's worth of sugar. As a tyro coin collector, I questioned her as to the nature of a shilling and what it was worth. She relied that there would be two shillings in a quarter dollar. To her, that was a reasonable answer, since she had spent her young womanhood in Erie County, New York, where she was married in 1871. The colonial New York money of account was still talked of there; it rated the dollar at eight shillings, so a quarter dollar would be two shillings.

Again, about 1964, after I'd become more interested in colonial shillings, I stopped at a well-kept country vegetable stand on New Jersey Highway 33, about 15 miles west of Freehold, and asked the ancient proprietor if he remembered as a boy country people using "shilling talk" in their trade, and he said he did. To my question "How many shillings went for a dollar" he immediately replied "eight shillings;" again York shillings. He had lived there in the New Jersey countryside all his long life, well east of the ancient line dividing colonial New Jersey into "East Jersey" and "West Jersey" colonies; in East Jersey where he grew up, New York money had been used long ago.

Closer to home, on two occasions about 1962, I asked Lynchburg people, living today in their eighties, questions about colonial money terminology heard in their childhood in this area. These people are Maxine Wood Anspaugh, formerly a librarian, and Boyd Burnley, a retired employee of the Appalachian Power Company. Both remembered that six shillings

went for a dollar, and Burnley volunteered that a commoner term was again the "nine-penny bit;" and two bits would make a quarter!

So murmurings of the colonial Virginia L/s/d money of account were still being whispered in the third quarter of the twentieth century. How firm are long-implanted habits! The blessings of Tom Jefferson's decimal money were sometimes slow to be fully appreciated.

The overview of the Virginia money of account here presented have been of superficial thinness in places, because it has covered some relatively "unplowed ground." If any reader notes errors or has additional information, a note from him would be most welcome.

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RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS of YORKTOWN in 1931

by James A. Johnson, Jr.

Although only remotely related to the serious field of numismatics, I thought it might be of mild interest to note some personal recollections of the Sesquicentennial Celebration held in Yorktown in 1931. These are fifty year old memories of an historical celebration as seen through the eyes of an eleven year old country boy who, although fuzzy on the details of the reason for the festivities, knew the basic facts and was inspired by the patriotism and "love of country" that was a normal, basic characteristic of the Virginians of that era. I have purposely done no background research on the contemporary reports of the event and any derivation from the published facts must be blamed on my memory and the impact of what seemed important in the eyes of the beholder.

The celebration took place over several days, finally culminating in the formal festivities on the final day. It was on this day that though the generosity of two maiden aunts I was allowed to miss school and accompany them to Yorktown. We left quite early in the morning in a 1928 Model A Ford for the 60 mile (about 3 hour) trip to an area that I had never visited. We carried a picnic lunch and a thermos bottle of lemonade in the basket that was our regular passenger on such trips. The excitement mounted as I got farther away from home and spied the ships and bustle of salt water commerce as we crossed to the Peninsula. The weather was beautiful.

When we arrived at the grounds parking was no problem, although the dust from the dirt roads is a distinct memory. After that the day was spent on foot visiting the spots of historical interest and trying to get near enough to see something in the vast crowd of people. My recollection is that about 300,000 people attended the celebration, about half of them on this final day. Since I was not tall enough to see over their heads, I presume I missed much. Grandstands were only for the most important visitors.

The Navy had a most impressive display of our warships and the Navies of France and Great Britain had sent their newest and most powerful ships. The U.S.S. Constitution, Old Ironsides, had been brought to Yorktown and was docked at a pier. Visitors were allowed to go aboard this ship, and on some of the battleships, but the throng of people around these attractions was so great that it was estimated it would take four hours to get aboard if you were lucky. I had to content myself with viewing them from a distance and they made as much impression on me then as they did many years later when I went aboard them. The French and British sailors that we encountered in the crowd were gawked at because of their distinctive uniforms and the few foreign phrases that I heard from their lips.

At the appointed time we did find a spot near the speakers stand and I was in the front now when the enormous black cars with motorcycle escorts delivered the Governor of Virginia, John Garland Pollard, and the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, to the stands. It was the first time I had seen dignataries of such magnitude and I was much impressed with their formal attire and the dignity of their conduct. I was just as much

PROGRAM OUTLINE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER SIXTEENTH

COLONIAL DAY

Speakers for the Day: Honorable John Garland Pollard, Governor of Virginia; United States Senator, Hiram Bingham; Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur; United States Senator, Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Marshal Henri Petain, of France; Congressman Robert Luce, of Mass.; John Steward Bryan, of Virginia.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH

REVOLUTIONARY DAY

Speakers of the Day: President General Benjamin N. Johnson, S. A. R.; Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; General John J. Pershing; Marshal Henri Petain; Honorable Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, United States Navy.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH

RELIGIOUS DAY

Participating Ministers: Dr. Arthur C. Thomson, Bishop of Southern Virginia; Bishop Andrew J. Brennan, D. D., of Richmond; Dr. James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington; Colonel Julian E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains, United States Army.

MONDAY, OCTOBER NINETEENTH

ANNIVERSARY DAY

Sesquicentennial Address by His Excellency Herbert Hoover, The President of the United States. Presentation of Marshal Henri Petain, of France, and General John J. Pershing, U. S. Army.

Other Speakers: Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General D. A. R., and Mrs. James T. Morris, Chairman, Yorktown Sesquicentennial Committee.

Pageant Depicting the Yorktown Victory.

Grand Review by the President of the United States.

A

Poem Souvenir

OF

DIXIE LAND

"And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust."

And The

Yorktown Sesquicentennial

YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

October 16, 17, 18, 19, 1931

IN VIRGINIA.

"The roses nowhere bloom so white
as in Virginia;
The sunshine nowhere shines so bright
as in Virginia;
The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet,
And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,
For heaven and earth both seem to meet
Down in Virginia.

The days are never quite so long
as in Virginia;
Nor quite so filled with happy songs,
as in Virginia;
And when my time has come to die,
Just take me back and let me lie
Close where the James goes rolling by,
Down in Virginia.

There is nowhere a land so fair
as in Virginia;
So full of Song, so free of care,
as in Virginia;
And I believe that Happy Land
The Lord's prepared for mortal man
Is built exactly on the plan
of old Virginia."

Copyright 1931, Nationwide Book & Art Co., Norfolk, Va.

THE FIRST CUSTOMS HOUSE IN THE U. S. AT YORKTOWN

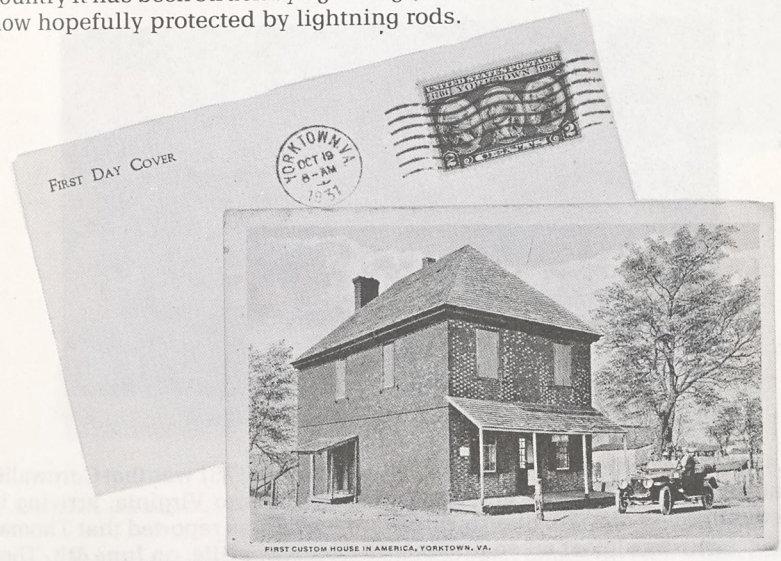
This building was built about 1751 at Yorktown, Virginia. All ships dealing with the northern cities had to first come to Yorktown before going on because Yorktown was the first port of entry.

Souvenir Booklet sold in 1931.

impressed with the fact that one of the two State Troopers escorting the Governor on motorcycles was from my home town and a friend. The speeches were from an open air speakers stand and I believe they had a microphone on it (again a first for me), but I don't remember anything that was said other than one incident that occurred when President Hoover was speaking. A vagrant breeze blew some sheets of his prepared speech off the lecterum and as he scrambled to recover them a mild expletive he muttered was picked up by the microphone causing some amusement and consternation to his listeners. I don't recall a mention of this in the newspaper coverage of the event.

In the afternoon there was a mock skirmish between the uniformed "Redcoats" and the colonial rebels in their butternut colored uniforms, but I was too short to see any of the action. It was exciting to see the puffs of black powder smoke rising above the battlefield and to hear the boom of the guns. Later the participants mingled with the crowd and I saw a number of them close up.

The visit to the monument on the grounds was a must, and I was properly awed by the high column with the figure on top, much taller than any monument I had seen. I understand that because of its height in that flat country it has been struck by lightning (and damaged) several times, but is now hopefully protected by lightning rods.



There were a couple of souvenir booths set up in the grounds, most of them small rustic structures made of wood slabs with the bark side out. I was much smitten with a miniature flint lock gun in bronze about as long as a pencil. You could pull the bayonet end off and reverse it and there was a stub of a pencil inside for writing. Sinces these sold for 25¢ or 50¢ (a minor fortune for a boy in 1931) it was needless to say I did not get one. Other things offered included buttons, ribbons and printed pamphlets. I do not remember seeing the goldine souvenir medal offered at the booths but they must have been relatively plentiful for I have seen many of them in later years.

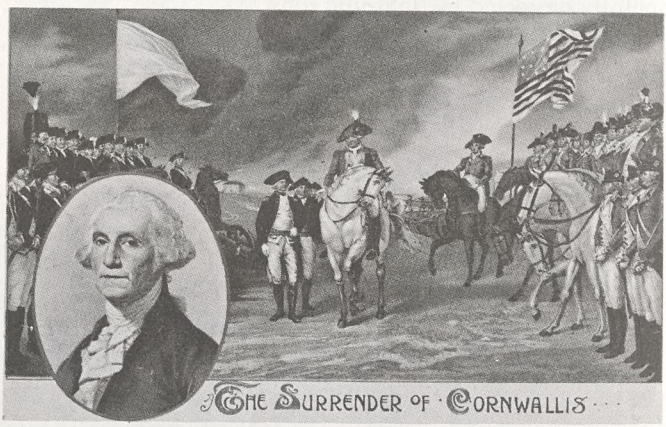
The trip home that late afternoon seemed long for a tired boy but the excitement generated by the day lived on. It brought to life many a dull page in the history books studied in later years.

YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

by Ben Duncan

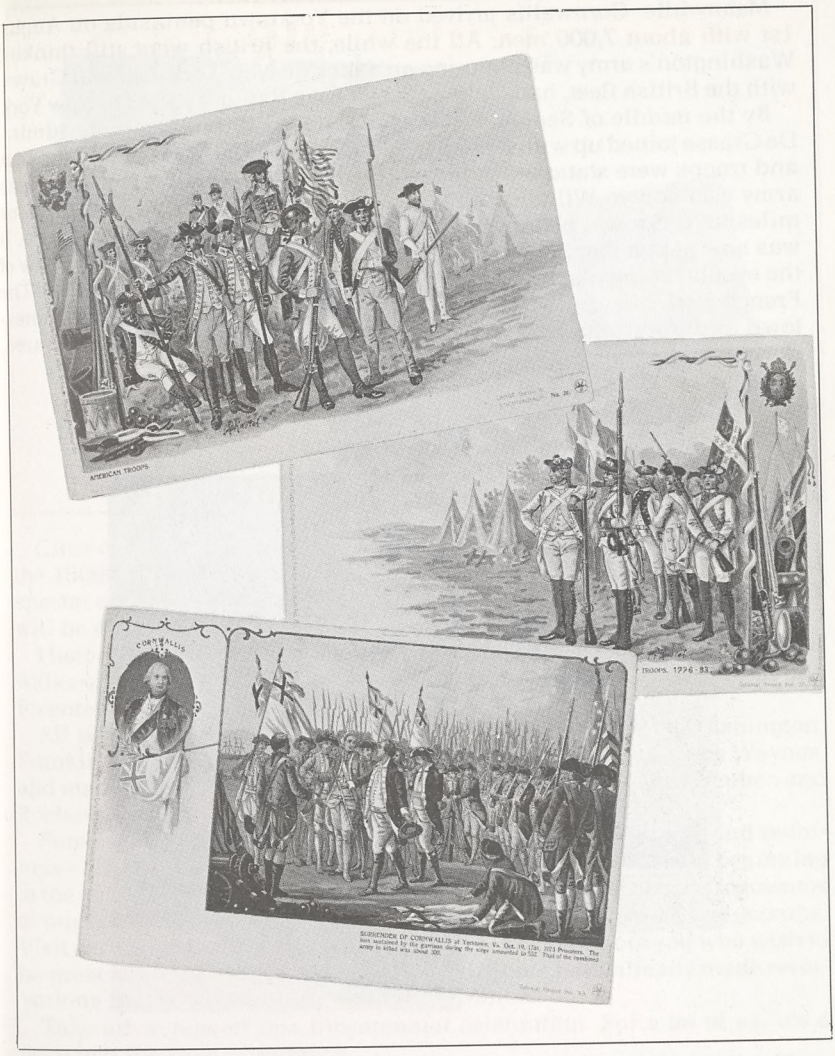
One of the most historic places in America has to be Yorktown, Virginia. It was a small town in 1781, and throught the years has remained small in size. With so much hustle and bustle going on everywhere today, it's good to visit an area that's not too crowded or too large. Just take the time to think back 200 years, and recall the events that developed causing Yorktown to be such a famous and historic place.

In many ways 1981 is a marvelous time, in terms of Modern Science, Medicine, Transportation and Advanced Technology. It was quite different in 1781: The colonial people were hard working and sturdy, determined to be a free and independent new nation. Many disadvantages were being dealt with daily. The first battle of the American Revolution started in Lexington, Mass. in April 1775. No one knew how long the war would last or when it would end. more than six years of battles had to be fought, from as far north as Quebec, Canada, to as far South as Charlestown, South Carolina. There were losses, and a few gains, but never any great victories.



One of the better known events that took place in 1781 was that Cornwallis had left North Carolina and moved his troops into Virginia, arriving in Petersburg on May 20. Shortly afterward, news was reported that Thomas Jefferson was almost taken prisoner in Charlottesville, on June 4th. Then came the news of Richmond being attacked on June 10th, by raiders under the leadership of Benedict Arnold.

All of the major seaport towns along the Atlantic coast were attacked or held by British forces. Britain controlled the seas, and blockaded or possessed every major port except Boston and Newport, Rhode Island. To top it all, desertion and mutiny were common occurences in Washington's Continental Army. Early in 1781 everything looked desperate. There was little or no money, the past winter was very bad, the army was small in size and there was unrest among the citizenary, making the future look gloomy. The many years of war was proving to be rough for the young and struggling american states. Early in the year, Washington's objective was to attack the British forces in New York under the command of General Clinton. Rochambeau, the french general with the american forces, convinced

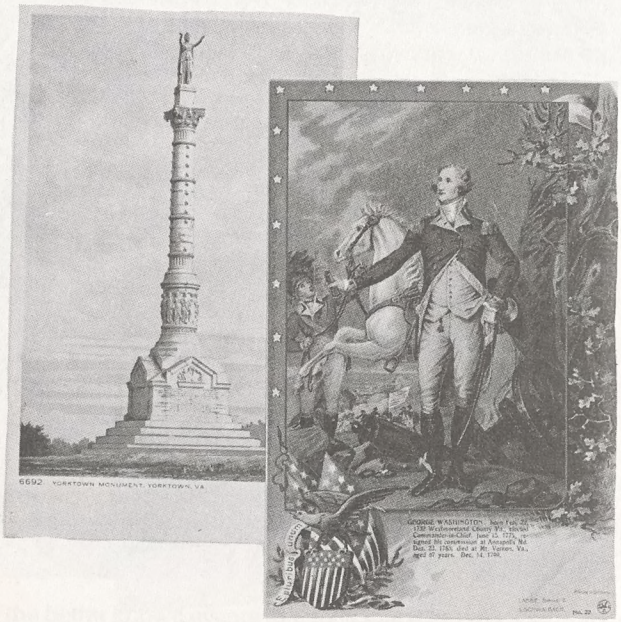


Washington not to go through with the planned attack on New York. Since changes had been made in battle plans, Washington decided to send out false data to the British general, causing him to think an attack was still going to be made in the New York area. Instead, the French-American army moved out quickly, heading in the direction of Philadelphia, with plans to go to Virginia. While nothing earlier appeared to be in readiness for an offensive campaign, events of a better nature were to take place.

The turn of events came in August. Two French fleets arrived, one carrying an army of French soldiers. These new troops strengthened the american army to a new total of 16,000 men. This caused the future to look brighter, and as history records, the goal of victory over the British, and Independence for the United States, would be taking place in just a few months. The French Admiral, Count Francois De Grasse, with ships and men arrived at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, near Lynnhaven, Virginia.

Meanwhile, Cornwallis arrived on the Yorktown peninsula on August 1st with about 7,000 men. All the while, the British were still thinking Washington's army was planning an attack on New York. General Graves, with the British fleet, had left the Chesapeake Bay and sailed to New York.

By the middle of September, Washington arrived in Virginia. Admiral De Grasse joined up with LaFayette's forces, setting a blockade on the bay, and troops were stationed at Jamestown. Washington's French-American army was now in Williamsburg, and the 16,000 troops marched the nine miles to Yorktown, penning in Cornwallis on the tip of the Peninsula. It was now September 30th and Cornwallis was greatly surprised to know of the events taking place. He was completely surrounded by the enemy. The French were blocking the bay; the american army was stationed at Jamestown and Yorktown, and most of the British were in the New York area. Cornwallis is trapped.



About two weeks later, on October 19th, with no other choice, Cornwallis surrenders to the combined French-American army. The six year conflict had come to an end, in a victory for the American states. However, a few scattered battles were fought throughout 1782 in remote areas.

To this date, after 200 years, the victory date of October 19th has not been made a national holiday.

Americans should always be grateful to the French government for the military assistance they rendered.

Grateful, also, to the Netherlands for financial help of millions of dollars in loans during 1871 and 1872. The Dutch people were among the first nations to recognize the independence of the United States.

Early in 1782, many loyalists, from every state, faithful to the British crown, left to emigrate to other nations. A vast number of charges for collaboration and treason had been placed on them. So it was in their best interest to leave the United States.

Citizens of Yorktown celebrate Victory Day annually. October 19, 1931, the 150th Anniversary, or the sesquicentennial celebration, was the most spectacular during this century. Most likely, the bicentennial this October will be even more meaningful.

Historians, Students, Collectors of memoribilia, Americans from all walks of life, visitors from Europe will come to Virginia to take part in this Bicentennial Celebration.

All of us should never forget the services and genius of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, John Adams, John Jay, Patrick Henry, Greene Waynes, and many, many others, including LaFayette, De Grasse, Von Steuben and Rochambeau.

Some of us own medals, books, prints, stamps, post cards, and paintings - all depicting events of the American Revolution, from the beginning to the end of the conflict. This year we have an opportunity to add mementos to our collections. Visit Yorktown during the coming weeks and months. Visit early and avoid the crowds. To others - Good Luck to you who wish to be present on the 19th. It will be crowded. Some have already made reservations for accomodations, a year in advance.

Take advantage of this bicentennial celebration. For a lot of us, it's a once in a life time experience.

A reminder to currency collectors - one hundred, ninety-one million dollars of continental currency was authorized by congress on January 1, 1781. Lots of paper currency worth very little or of no value. During this time in American history, this saying was first used - "Not Worth A Continental." Also, congress in February of 1781 authorized the Department of Finance.

The Virginia Numismatic Association will have its Annual Convention in September in Williamsburg, Virginia. A good time to visit Yorktown - its only nine miles away. Tour the visitor's center, see the historic film program, view the victory monument, Cornwallis' cave, and the oldest Customs house in America. Tour the battle grounds, take notice of the markers and cannons. Don't miss seeing Yorktown, Virginia. As always, Happy Collecting!

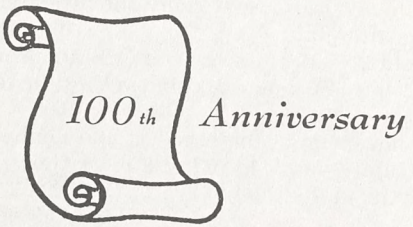
Postcards from the Ben Duncan Collection

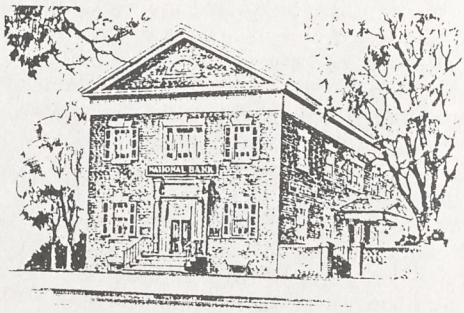
THE NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICKSBURG

I - The Farmers Bank 1812 - 1865
II - The National Bank of Fredericksburg 1865 - 1965

One of the projects of The Virginia Numismatic Association is to try to preserve the history of Virginia banks, particularly the National Banks of issue.

We are pleased to present here the history of The National Bank of Fredericksburg, Charter No. 1582, as covered in several documents. VNA members Elvin B. Miller, Ralph A. Hicks, Jr., and Frank Hannah have contributed parts of the data to make a more comprehensive report possible.





1865 - 1965

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF FREDERICKSBURG

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

INTRODUCTION

It is a great pleasure for the National Bank of Fredericksburg to publish this souvenir booklet on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. The officers and directors hope it will serve the useful purpose of acquainting the public with the city's rich and colorful past. We are proud of Fredericksburg's place in American history and its famous persons who helped write that history. Our story goes back to 1608 when Captain John Smith and his redoubtable company sailed up the Rappahannock River to the site of what is now our home. The grant for the town was made in 1671, but settlers were in the vicinity prior to that. The town was laid out in 1727.

As one goes through this booklet the exciting story of Fredericksburg and its celebrated sons and daughters will unfold. Although it looks with justifiable pride upon its illustrious bygone days, Fredericksburg also regards the future with great expectations. The National Bank of Fredericksburg is happy to have played its vital role in the life of the community for 100 years and now embarks with brighter confidence upon its second century of service to our people.

—M. P. Embrey, President

National Bank of Fredericksburg

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICKSBURG

PRESIDENTS:

S. K. Phillips	1865-1871
Jacob Tome	1871-1887
Charles Wallace	1887-1893
C. Winstar Wallace	1893-1900
Howson H. Wallace	1893-1900
J. Stansbury Wallace	1900-1906
A. Wllington Wallace	1906-1909
H. Lewis Wallace	1909-1919
Hugh D. Scott	1919-1935
M. P. Embrey	1935-1952
	1952-

CASHIERS:

William Ware	1865-1875
John M. Wallace	1875-1882
J. Arthur Taylor	1882-1919
Hugh D. Scott	1919-1935
M. P. Embrey	1935-1952
Stuart H. Payne	1952-

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George A. Scott, Jr.	Vice-President
Stuart H. Payne	Vice-President and Cashier
Franklin H. Blake	Assistant Vice-President
Charles T. Lewis	Assistant Vice-President
Ollie K. Stephens	Assistant Cashier

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Richard T. Goodwin
DuVal Q. Hicks, Jr.
George L. Hunter, Jr.
Stuart H. Payne
George A. Scott, Jr.
Clarence D. White

HISTORY

The National Bank of Fredericksburg is 100 years old October 11, 1965. Its charter (No. 1582) was granted by the Congress of the United States on October 11, 1865.

The story of the bank's rise from relatively small beginnings to a position of major financial importance is a mirror of the economic and social growth of the community. It has weathered wars, panics, depressions and other crises to stand today as a pillar of strength and security. As times and conditions have changed throughout its century the bank has met the new challenges with modernized services and new equipment.

It is almost impossible for a present-day resident to realize the circumstances in which the National Bank of Fredericksburg began its existence. The town had literally been laid waste by the opposing armies in four years of Civil War. Civilian refugees and soldiers were returning to a scene of devastation. Wrecked buildings had to be reconstructed or restored, rail, riverboat and stage transportation had to be resumed, nearby farmlands had to be retilled. Commerce and industry were at a standstill. There was a crying need for a bank.

There had been three banks before the war, but gradually all succumbed as all specie was gone and their assets were only in worthless Confederate notes. One of the three, the Farmers Bank, had made a valiant try. It received its charter February 13, 1812, when Fredericksburg was a commercial center booming with iron works, numerous mills, a flourishing river and overseas trade, stores stuffed with general merchandise and was a stopping point for hundreds of westbound wagon trains. The bank prospered until the North and South clashed.

The present building occupied by the National Bank of Fredericksburg was built in 1820 by the Farmers Bank. The original fire insurance policy covers a bank, a two-story dwelling house, kitchen and a meat-house—total value $13,650. Cashiers occupied living quarters in the bank building until the 1920s.

With the wisdom to see that Fredericksburg was doomed to become a battlefield, officers of the Farmers Bank sent their cashier, William Ware, with the specie, notes and records to the Danvillle branch of the Farmers Bank of Richmond. Thus began and continued for the next four years a most unusual and difficult series of bank transactions. Dr. John Hooe Wallace, president of the local bank, remained in Fredericksburg and his cashier was more than halfway across the state of Virginia. Somehow they managed to keep things going.

Among its most prized possessions the National Bank of Fredericksburg counts letters from Dr. Wallace to Mr. Ware. The physician tells how the town changed hands seven times during the war, was bombarded, sacked. placed under military rule, and was evacuated by its citizens. A newspaper account describes President Lincoln addressing Federal troops from the steps of the bank building after the battle of Fredericksburg. The building was commandeered by Gen. Patrick as his headquarters. Fortunately the building escaped serious damage during the bombardment of 1862.

As the postwar reconstruction began it immediately became apparent that Fredericksburg must have a bank. The prime movers to establish a new one were persons who had been associated with the Farmers Bank. A letter dated August 29, 1865, on file in the U. S. Comptroller's office in Washington from A. K. Phillips, a former director of the Farmers Bank, to Robert S. Chew says in part:

"We are badly off here for bank facilities. . . . I have interested myself in this matter and have gotten some of my friends north to help us start a bank here with a capital of $100,000 with the privilege of increasing it to $300,000. . . . Please report to the Secretary (of the Treasury) our condition here."

Eight days later a local newspaper announced a bank would be established, with most of the stock owned by Baltimoreans, that Mr. Phillips would be president and Mr. Ware cashier.

On October 27, 1865, the newspaper told its readers that the new National Bank of Fredericksburg had bought the Farmers Bank building for $10,000. It was not until the following April that the Federal military government removed itself from all rooms in the building.

Along with the building, the new-born bank acquired from its predecessor some equipment and furnishings which can be classified today as museum pieces. Included were a magnificent grandfather's clock, scales used for weighing gold dust and gold coins, a check canceler, a wooden letter-press and two iron-studded chests with secret key holes in one of them.

The original, hand-forged vault door inherited from the Farmers Bank remained in use until 1928 when it was replaced by a modern time-lock type. The old door was almost a fortress. It had three concealed locks under a hinged bar, which in turn was guarded by a giant padlock. Custody of the four keys was divided between the cashier and assistant cashier. In this way, no one could enter the vault without obtaining a key from two individuals. The vault door and keys were exhibited at the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1933-34 and now are on permanent exhibition in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Through many harsh and happy times the National Bank of Fredericksburg has grown into a modern financial institution, offering the most up-to-date services. Two drive-in windows are now part of the original building and a branch has been established.

It has today resources of $19,000,000.00 and employs 51 persons.

In the intervening years since 1865 Fredericksburg has leaped in population from 4,000-5,000 to approximately 15,000, with an equal number living within a few miles. In order to keep pace with this increase and greater industrial and commercial development the National Bank of Fredericksburg has tremendously enlarged its services, specialized equipment and personnel. It has met the challenges of the past and present and looks ahead to the future with confidence that it can and will live up to its motto:

"SECURITY, SERVICE SINCE 1865"

CERTIFICATE OF DESTRUCTION. No. 17059

(DUPLICATE.)

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

REDEMPTION DIVISION,

Washington, June 15, 1877.

WE, the undersigned, specially appointed for the purpose, do hereby certify that the following-described MUTILATED NOTES of the Nat. Bank Fredericksburg Va. retired under Section 4 of the Act of June 20, 1874, were totally destroyed this day, in our presence, under the provisions of Section 24 of the National Bank Act:

NO. OF NOTES.	DENOMINATIONS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	One-dollar Notes		
	Two-dollar Notes	150	
30	Five-dollar Notes	250	
25	Ten-dollar Notes	200	
10	Twenty-dollar Notes		
	Fifty-dollar Notes		
	One-hundred-dollar Notes		
	Five-hundred-dollar Notes		$600
	One-thousand-dollar Notes		

[illegible], for the Secretary of the Treasury.

[illegible], for the Treasurer of the United States.

[illegible], for the Comptroller of the Currency.

W. N. Roach, for the Bank. [illegible]

Government form used to record the amount of national currency that was destroyed as it was taken out of service.

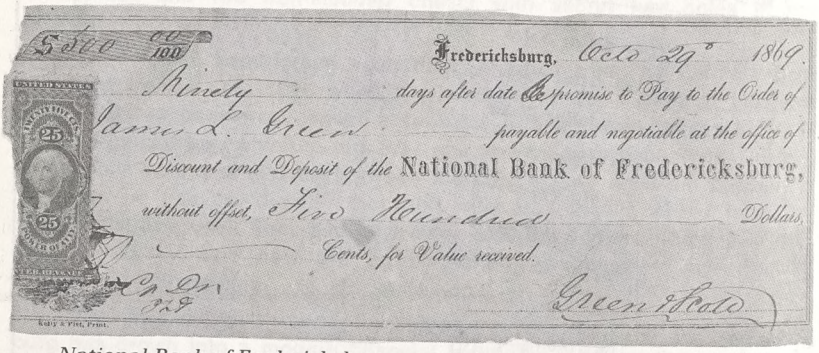
The Bank has continued to restructure itself to meet the challenge of banking needs in Fredericksburg in the 1980'S.

The building that served as the main home for so many years is now a branch facility, one of four now in use in the city. A new and much larger main building has been in use for several years.

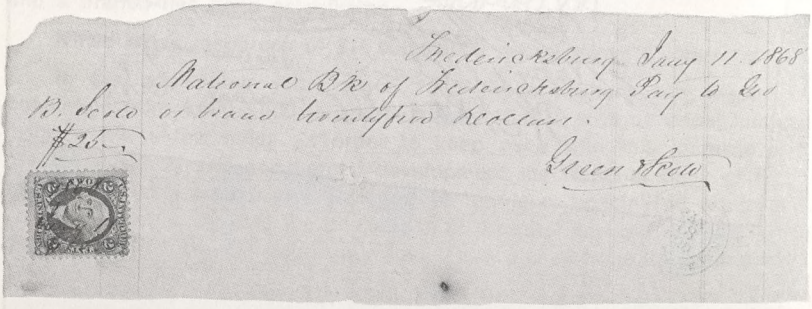
Over the years the assets have increased from $220,790 as of December 31, 1866, to $76,624,461 at the end of 1979.

Banking in Virginia has changed greatly between 1812 and 1981, but the Bank is changing to meet the challenges of the later part of the twentieth century as it has in the years before.

Series of 1902 large size note on the National Bank of Fredericksburg.



National Bank of Fredericksburg promisary note dated October 29, 1869.



Handwritten check drawn on the National Bank of Fredericksburg during its 3rd year of operation.

annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

since the celebration at yorktown for the bicentennial of the surrender of the british forces will be here before we know it, i decided that this would be a good time to write about our only dollar size commemorative coin - the lafayette dollar.

back in 1900 the paris exposition was to be held, and the equistrian statue of lafayette was to be the contribution from the united states. the statue was partly paid for by childrens contributions from all over the country.

according to an article from a southern newpaper, written some years ago by a lady reporter, the design of the statue on the coin was quite a bone of contention.

the statue, designed by paul bartlett, showed lafayette on horseback, on top of a pedestal.

an act approved on march 3, 1899 contained the authority for the striking of up to fifty thousand coins of the legal weight and fineness of a silver dollar, to be legal tender.

a commission was appointed for the purpose of approving the design and to oversee the issuing of the coin. charles barber assumed the responsibility of the design.

apparently the various members of the commission had quite different ideas as to how the coin should look. some wanted a prayer on the base of the statue, some wanted the size of the coin to be larger than the regular silver dollar.

apparently several medals of the heads of washington and lafayette were consulted by the designer for the heads of washington and lafayette, and a sketch of the design for the statue was used for the reverse, with only the upper part of the pedestal showing.

this was the first u.s. coin authorized to bear the portrait of one of our presidents, and so far is the only dollar size commemorative.

authority for the striking of fifty thousand coins was given in the act, but the red book shows only a few over thirty six thousand of them, and one report lists only thirty eight thousand struck.

on june 20th barber sent his design to mint director roberts for final approval, which was granted on july 1st. not long after that the engraver started to work on the dies.

then an argument started on the date to be used on the coin. it seems that the commission wanted the coins to be dated 1900, but wanted them delivered at once when they were struck. however, secretary of the treasury gage stuck to he wording of the law.

so the first lafayette dollar was struck on december 14, the centennial of the death of washington, but the coins were not distributed until january of 1901.

i was talking to don about this coin, and asked him if he had one - he said everytime he thought he had saved enough money for one the price had gone up some more and he still could not afford to get it. but he said he had a long time collector friend whose father had bought one when they were put out at the issue price of two dollars - and this man used it as an example of animals on coins in a display he showed every once in awhile . .

if the folks then thought they had a controversy about the design of the coin, they should have heard all of the arguments put forward for the design of the small size susan b anthony dollar, shouldn't they . . .

personally, i think that the best design i have seen for a dollar size coin is the winged liberty . . . i like that.

hope you like my vingettes

annie mck

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette

The BEALE TREASURE

is it really buried in Virginia's Hills ?

by Moira Mandrake

breathes there a man
with soul so dead,
that his heart has
never raced at the words:
there's buried treasure
in them thar hills!

According to the story: "Once upon a time, in the year 1817 a young man named Thomas Jefferson Beale set out with a party of 30 of his friends from the western part of Virginia, on what they said was a hunting trip, looking for buffalo and bears. They reached Sante Fe by December, and from there headed into the mountains of Colorado. After traveling some 250 miles north, they stopped for the night and prepared a meal. In the ravine they were camped, they saw something strange in the rocks, which was pronounced to be gold. For about a year and a half they all mined silver and gold in this region.

Along with 10 of his companions he returned to Virginia in November, 1819, where they were supposed to have hidden a half ton of gold and about 2 tons of silver.

Two years later he returned again with his crew of men and was supposed to have buried almost a ton of gold, a half ton of silver, and some $13,000 worth of jewels purchased in St. Louis "to save transportation".

It is reported that Beale made several trips back east, staying at the Washington Hotel in Lynchburg, Virginia. While there, he made friends with the hotel propiertor, Robert Morriss. When he left for the west in March of 1822, he asked Morriss to keep a strong box for him until his return. About two months later, in a letter sent from St. Louis, Beale stated that "the box contained papers which would be unintelligible without the aid of a key . . . such a key I have left in the hands of a friend here, sealed, addressed to you and endorsed not to be delivered until June 1832." From that time on, Beale and his friends were not heard from again, and it was assumed that they had been lost in Indian country.

Morris waited until 1845 before he broke the lock and forced the stong box open. In side he stated that he found two letters addressed to himself and several sheets of paper covered with numbers. The letters were from Beale and told the story of the discovery of the gold and silver - they also told him to divide the treasure into 31 parts - one for himself and one for the next of kin of each of the 30 men. The sheets of paper with the numbers on them turned out to be 3 ciphers. According to the letter; the first cipher described the exact location of the treasure, the second described the contents of the vault, and the third listed the names and addresses of the men involved. One of the letters also promised that the keys to the ciphers would be sent to Morriss from a man in St. Louis within ten years, but no such letter ever arrived.

Morriss tried for some years to solve the secret of the ciphers, without success. Finally he shared the secret with James Ward, a trusted family

71, 194, 38, 1701, 89, 76, 11, 83, 1629, 48, 94, 63, 132, 16, 111, 95, 84, 341, 975, 14, 40, 64, 27, 81, 139, 213, 63, 90, 1120, 8, 15, 3, 126, 2018, 40, 74, 758, 485, 604, 230, 436, 664, 582, 150, 251, 284, 308, 231, 124, 211, 486, 225, 401, 370, 11, 101, 305, 139, 189, 17, 33, 88, 208, 193, 145, 1, 94, 73, 416, 918, 263, 28, 500, 538, 356, 117, 136, 219, 27, 176, 130, 10, 460, 25, 485, 18, 436, 65, 84, 200, 283, 118, 320, 138, 36, 416, 280, 15, 71, 224, 961, 44, 16, 401, 39, 88, 61, 304, 12, 21, 24, 283, 134, 92, 63, 246, 486, 682, 7, 219, 184, 360, 780, 18, 64, 463, 474, 131, 160, 79, 73, 440, 95, 18, 64, 581, 34, 69, 128, 367, 460, 17, 81, 12, 103, 820, 62, 116, 97, 103, 862, 70, 60, 1317, 471, 540, 208, 121, 890, 346, 36, 150, 59, 568, 614, 13, 120, 63, 219, 812, 2160, 1780, 99, 35, 18, 21, 136, 872, 15, 28, 170, 88, 4, 30, 44, 112, 18, 147, 436, 195, 320, 37, 122, 113, 6, 140, 8, 120, 305, 42, 58, 461, 44, 106, 301, 13, 408, 680, 93, 86, 116, 530, 82, 568, 9, 102, 38, 416, 89, 71, 216, 728, 965, 818, 2, 38, 121, 195, 14, 326, 148, 234, 18, 55, 131, 234, 361, 824, 5, 81, 623, 48, 961, 19, 26, 33, 10, 1101, 365, 92, 88, 181, 275, 346, 201, 206, 86, 36, 219, 320, 829, 840, 68, 326, 19, 48, 122, 85, 216, 284, 919, 861, 326, 985, 233, 64, 68, 232, 431, 960, 50, 29, 81, 216, 321, 603, 14, 612, 81, 360, 36, 51, 62, 194, 78, 60, 200, 314, 676, 112, 4, 28, 18, 61, 136, 247, 819, 921, 1060, 464, 895, 10, 6, 66, 119, 38, 41, 49, 602, 423, 962, 302, 294, 875, 78, 14, 23, 111, 109, 62, 31, 501, 823, 216, 280, 34, 24, 150, 1000, 162, 286, 19, 21, 17, 340, 19, 242, 31, 86, 234, 140, 607, 115, 33, 191, 67, 104, 86, 52, 88, 16, 80, 121, 67, 95, 122, 216, 548, 96, 11, 201, 77, 364, 218, 65, 667, 890, 236, 154, 211, 10, 98, 34, 119, 56, 216, 119, 71, 218, 1164, 1496, 1817, 51, 39, 210, 36, 3, 19, 540, 232, 22, 141, 617, 84, 290, 80, 46, 207, 411, 150, 29, 38, 46, 172, 85, 194, 36, 261, 543, 897, 624, 18, 212, 416, 127, 931, 19, 4, 63, 96, 12, 101, 418, 16, 140, 230, 460, 538, 19, 27, 88, 612, 1431, 90, 716, 275, 74, 83, 11, 426, 89, 72, 84, 1300, 1706, 814, 221, 132, 40, 102, 34, 858, 975, 1101, 84, 16, 79, 23, 16, 81, 122, 324, 403, 912, 227, 936, 447, 55, 86, 34, 43, 212, 107, 96, 314, 264, 1065, 323, 428, 601, 203, 124, 95, 216, 814, 2906, 654, 820, 2, 301, 112, 176, 213, 71, 87, 96, 202, 35, 10, 2, 41, 17, 84, 221, 736, 820, 214, 11, 60, 760.

Cipher Number One

friend.

Ward had sufficient funds to devote full time to the problem, and he finally was able to decipher number 2, which gives the amount of the treasure and how and when Beale buried it, but not saying where. The key to cipher number 2 lay in the Declaration of Independence: Beale had numbered each word from 1 to 1322 and had used each word's number as the cipher equivalent of its first (or sometimes last) letter. The cipher thus consisted only of a string of numbers, which in Ward's translation became:

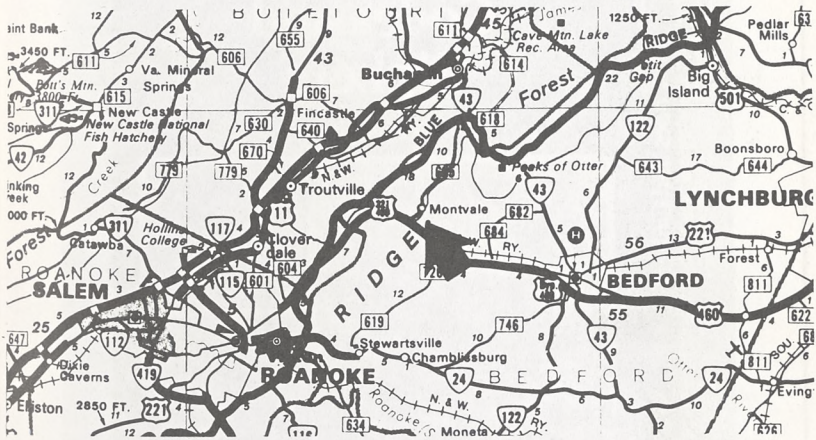
"I have deposited in the County of Bedford about four miles from Buford's in an excavation or vault six feet below the surface of the ground the following articles belonging jointly to the parties whose names are gived in number three herewith. The first deposit consisted of ten hundred and fourteen pounds of gold and thirty eight hundred and twelve pounds of silver deposited Nov. eighteen nineteen. The second was made Dec. eighteen twenty one and consisted of nineteen hundred and seven pounds of gold and twelve hundred and eighty of silver, also jewels obtained in St. Louis in exchange to save transportation and valued at thirteen thousand dollars. The above is securely packed in iron pots with iron covers. The

vault is roughly lined with stone and the vessels rest on solid stone and are covered with others. Paper number one describes the exact location of the vault so that no difficulty will be had in finding it."

Ward became obsessed with the code and the promise of treasure. He devoted many years of his life and much of his money, but was unable to break the ciphers of sheets one and three. In 1885 he gave up and published a pamphlet called "The Beale Papers", including copies of Beale's letters to Morriss and the efforts of Morriss to break the cipher, as well as an account of his own efforts. He also issued a warning to future treasure hunters: "Devote only such time as can be spared from your legitimate business to the task, and if you can spare no time, let the matter alone."

Various people tried to find the secret of the cipher and to locate the burial place of the treasure, so far as is known, without success.

In 1952 George Hart, who had acquired the Beale papers by inheritance, sent to the Roanoke Public Library an article that he had written, with all that he knew about them. The Roanoke Public Library has a file on all of the material that they have collected or been given, but they are not equipped to answer any questions. If you wish to consult this material, you will have to make your own arrangements ahead of time to look at the file.



Bufords is the previous name for the small town of Montvale, Virginia, near the Peaks of Otter and not far from Roanoke. Unfortunately for many would-be treasure hunters, the land owners of the area take a dim view of outsiders coming in and digging holes all over their land. They are probably not too happy with those who want to come on to their land and prospect with metal detectors, Geiger counters and magnetometers.

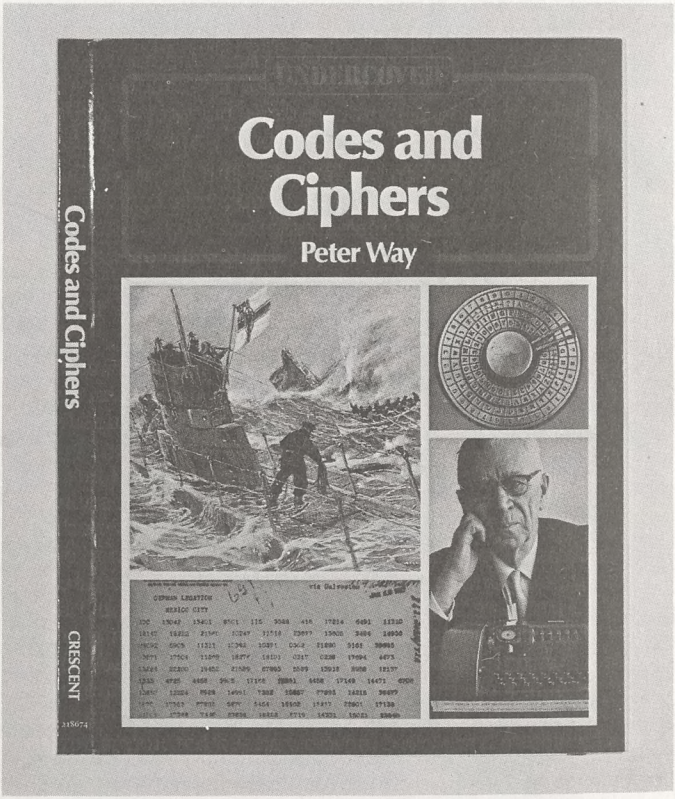
Some years back a group of interested persons got together and formed the not-for-profit (?) organization called the Beale Cipher Association, with the aim of trying to solve the Beale ciphers and possibly to find and retrieve the gold, silver, and jewels. For information, write them at: Beale Cipher Association, P.O. Box 216, Medfield, Maine 02052. They have books, maps, information on computer programs that might be used to break the ciphers, etc., as well as a newsletter for members. Many of the members are computer experts, who are interested in trying to see if they can break the cipher. Others think that it can be done by hand and the mind of man. The Beale ciphers are what cryptanalysts call multipule substitution ciphers.

Since every letter in the coded message is represented by several different ciphers, it is one of the most difficult ciphers to break.

In a recent article on the Beale Treasure in the Smithsonian Magazine, writer Ruth Daniloff makes the point when she says: "The big question is, of course, does the treasure really exist? The ciphers may be genuine, but the treasure may have disappeared. It could be a hoax, or a cover-up for a bank robbery or a hijacking of federal gold. It could also be a joke perpetrated by someone like Edgar Allen Poe, an expert cryptographer who attended the University of Virginia briefly in the 1820's."

Others trying to break the cipher say: "We may be a bunch of crack-pots, but we have a lot of fun."

Of course, it wouldn't interest you, but just think: the clue to this vast treasure vault could rest in your family bible; a passage in Shakespeare, or some long-forgotten book of the period.



To have some fun yourself, send a dollar and a large size stamped self addressed envelope to the Beale Cipher Association with a covering note to ask for their information folder on the Association, and the numbers on all three of the sheets for the full message describing the location, the amount and the names of tghe men who were involved. Then go to your local library and ask for any books they have on ciphers and codes (the English call them 'cyphers', you know). After that, you're on your own.

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

FEB 1982

the halfpenny

News and Views of the Virginia Numismatic Association

Vol. I April 1960 No. 2

The Great Seal of the Virginia Numismatic Association

The seal, as reproduced above, was designed and executed by Bernard Drexler, and has been approved as the official seal of the Virginia Numismatic Association by the executive board. It is in the form of a beaded rim coin enclosing the silhouette of the state of Virginia.

VOLUME 18
NUMBER 1
1982

RARE COINS OF NORFOLK

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Volume 18 Number 1

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcome and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your Change of Address.

All mail relating to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and ADVERTISING therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669.

Direct all other Correspondence about Membership, Address Changes, etc. to the Secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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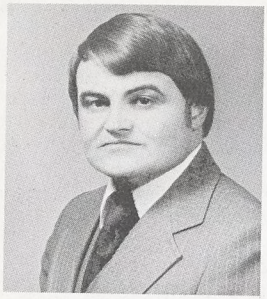
PRESIDENT'S LETTER



As we start the new year of 1982, I would like to suggest some programs that would encourage and help The Virginia Numismatic Association and all collectors in Virginia.

First would be an attempt to gain new members and bring back other members who for one reason or another have allowed their membership to lapse. We need to encourage new collectors and the help of the ones who have worked with us before would be invaluable. All of them can enjoy it, too.

Second would be the encouragement of young collectors to start in our hobby and find out how much they can learn about numismatics and how much fun they will have doing it.

Third would be to encourage and strengthen the local coin clubs here in our own state of Virginia. They need more members, more youth programs, and new ways to reach out in their own communities. The local club is the basis of our hobby.

Fourth would be the firm support needed for the State and regional clubs. The Virginia Numismatic Association, those in our neighboring states, and the various regional clubs on the eastern seaboard all need our support. In turn they can help VNA and the local clubs here in Virginia to reach their full potential, by virtue of the larger resources they can command.

Fifth would be the national associations, such as the American Numismatic Association here in the United States, and those in neighboring countries. They have the capability to help us in many ways.

Sixth would be the many groups interested in special types of material: paper money, tokens, ancient coins, medals and foreigh coins and currency, as well as the collectors of love tokens, ration tokens and other forms of materials that are or have been used as money or numismatic related items.

These items listed are in a purely arbitrary scale of importance. Every one of us would probably change the order of them and could add many more. They are suggestions to be used to increase our capability in all areas, where ever they apply, as a guide for our own use.

Finally, we can all be much more effective in promoting and enjoying our hobby if we work together as a group. All of us feel that an informed and active collector is a better collector.

As a start, I have appointed an active and experience VNA member to act as the chairman for the 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia. This will be celebrated for the first time this year by Canada, the United States and Mexico, all under the same slogan announced by the ANA: "Numismatics - A High Road to Adventure", during the third week in April, from the 18th to the 24th. I ask the support of all collectors in the Commonwealth of Virginia in bringing to the attention of the general public the aims and ambitions of VNA and our member clubs. Please report on your activities to our National Coin Week Chairman and to our Editor, Don Roberts. Have Fun! Get Involved!

Ralph Hicks

THE MONEY $TORE

BUY — SELL — TRADE BUY — SELL — TRADE BUY — SELL — TRADE

WANTED-Temperance, Total-Abstinence, Slavery medals and tokens wanted. Also New York State: Obsolete currency, National Bank notes, Scrip; and money from Concentration Camps of World War II.
Dr. Alan York, Number One Main Street, East Hampton, N.Y. 11937

WANTED - copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST - Volume 1 - #3 & #4, 1963. Also, Tokens and Advertising Items from the Roanoke, Virginia area.
William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED-Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED-note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED-Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED-Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED-Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED-for my personal collection: $1000 and $500 Va Treasury Notes, $10000 Bank of the United States, Texas CR 39 or 40, Florida CR 3A, 3B, 7.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA 30144

WANTED-City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED-Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY AND SELL - Medallic Art-medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J. Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

TONGA'S FAO COINS

by Lawrence K. Chavis

In 1968 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of The United Nations began a program to systematically promote the educational role of coins in the service of agriculture.

Since then, some 100 countries have issued coins within the framework of the FAO Money & Medals Programme, thousands of millions of pieces in all, more than one percent of all coins in circulation. This makes the FAO Money & Medals Programme the larges coordinated issue of coins in the world, and the first with a common international theme, "Food for All."

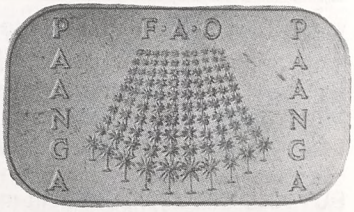
Countries issuing FAO coins range from Afghanistan to Zambia. They have been struck in many metals, sizes, and shapes.

All coins issued under the FAO Programme are unique in design and some have unusual shapes. There is one country, however, whose FAO coins I find most interesting and uniquely different. It is the Kingdom of Tonga (or Friendly Islands), a member of the British Commonwealth.

To date Tonga has issued six one pa'anga coins under the FAO Programme. The first was issued in 1975. It was a conventional round 30mm cupronickel coin with a design of oil palms -- one of the principal sources of income for the Islands. This coin shows one hundred trees indicating 100 seniti (i.e., one pa'anga).

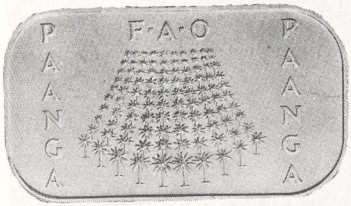
1 Pa'anga FAO Coin of Tonga (1975)

In 1977 Tonga issued the ingot-shaped FAO coin, showing again the oil palms.



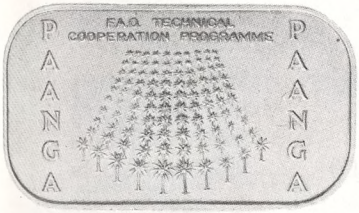
1977 Tonga FAO Coin

In 1978 the second ingot-shaped coin was issued with the same FAO design, oil palms, on one side. The design of the obverse was changed to mark the diamond birthday of King Taufa'Ahau.



1978 Tonga FAO Coin

The one pa'anga for 1979 retained the oil palms design while dedicating the coin to the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme. This Programme aims at intensifying governments' efforts to increase agricultural production (including fisheries and forestry) to generally improve life in rural areas. It also aims to prepare them to face emergencies in food supply and distribution. The words "FAO Technical Cooperation Programme" appear above the design, while the obverse marks Tonga's Decade of Progress 1969-1979.

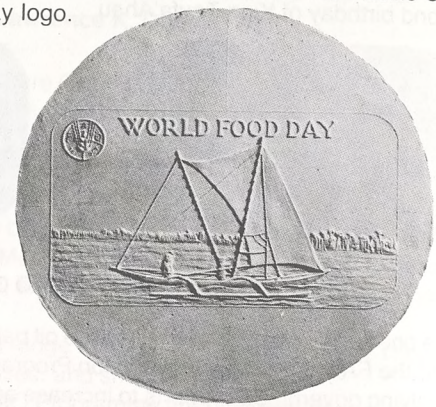


1979 Tonga One Pa'anga

The ingot-shaped one pa'anga was continued in 1980; however, the design of the coin was changed to advocate the theme of Rural Women's Advancement. This slogan appears at the bottom of a design depicting a woman weaving tapa, while "FAO" is insribed at the top of the coin. In keeping with the theme, the obverse carries the portrait of Queen Salote Tupou III, the mother of the present King.

1980 One Pa'anga FAO Coin

Another ingot-shaped one pa'anga FAO coin was issued in 1981. It marked the first World Food Day on 16 October 1981. It illustrates the Pacific Canoe and bears the World Food Day logo.



(Plaster)
1981 Tonga One Pa'anga

All the coins described in this article were struck in cupronickel, with a small number struck in silver proof for the years 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981. All were struck at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra, with mintages as follows:

1975	13,000		
1977	25,000		
1978	10,000	750	.999 silver proofs
1979	25,000	850	.999 silver proofs
1980	8,000	2,200	.999 silver proofs
1981	15,000	3,500 (?)	.999 silver proofs

The Tonga one pa'anga FAO coins, with their artistic designs and meaningful themes and slogans, are tangible specimens that promote the aims and objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations.

Acknowledgements

Much of the material and the photographs used in preparing this article were provided by the individuals listed below:

Mr. Clive Stannard
Chief of the FAO Money & Medals Programme
Rome, Italy

Ms. Janet Kerr
FAO Money Programme
Rome, Italy

To them and their staff, I express my sincere thanks.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Fredericksburg Coin Club	Fredericksburg Community Center,	Feb 13-14
ANA Midyear Convention	The Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Col.	Feb 17-21
Sociedad Numismatic De Mexico	Hotel Fiesta Palace Mexico City, Mexico	Mar 4-6
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	Mar 13-14
Tidewater Coin Club	Sheraton Inn Virginia Beach	Mar 13-14
Maryland State Numismatic Assn.	Towson State University Baltimore, Maryland	April 2-4
National Scrip Collectors Assn.	Ramada Inn Beckley, W. Va.	Apr 30-May 1
Garden State Numismatic Assn.	Hyatt Cherry Hill, Rt 70 Cherry Hill, NJ	June 23-27
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	INGLESIDE INN STAUNTON, US 11-N	SEPT 17-19

ABOUT THE COVER

Since this issue completes the tenth year of the colaboration of the present Editor and Publisher Frank Hannah with THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST, we thought that it would be of considerable interest to show a copy of the first publication of VNA, the predecessor to the current one.

Shown is a copy of Vol. 1, No. 2, April 1960 of: the halfpenny - News and Views of the Virginia Numismatic Association. The 8 page issue lists the Editors as being Bernard Drexler and H.L. Lohman, both of Norfolk.

Among the contents are items from various member clubs, and the notice that the Annual VNA Convention will be held on Saturday, September 10, 1960, at the Dunes Motor Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia. There are a number of us who remember attending that Convention, and to whom the names of the people listed in the issue are familiar, even though a number of them are no longer with us.

All of us now in VNA owe a debt of gratitude to the men and women who worked to bring our organization into being, and to promote and preserve it through all of the years since. Ave atque vale!

annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

to start off the new year, i want to share with you two items that came to my attention in the last few weeks.

the first is a christmas seal that came on the back of the envelope containing a christmas card sent to me during the holiday season.

every time i see one of these, it reminds me of all of the people who have over the years given so freely of their time and money to help so many people who have had crippling illnesses, and to seek to find cures for them. while there are still diseases that afflict us, many of the ones that our parents remember are considered rare today.

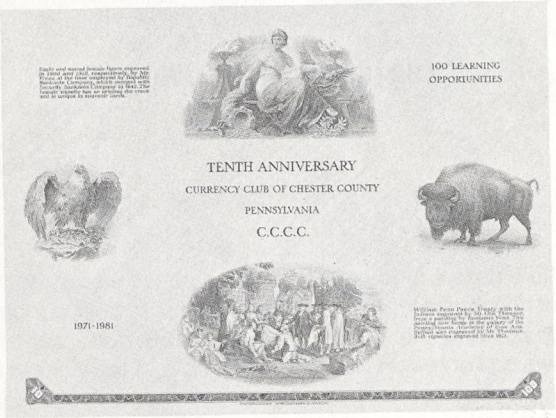
of course, there are still many to be overcome, but all of us, joining with the various government agencies working on the problems, can still contribute of our time and money, as those before us did to help us. as tiny tim said - god bless us, every one.

the second one goes back 40 years, to december of 1941. it is the vignette of president cleveland, from a 100 dollar series e defence savings bond, marked with a post office dating stamp showing the date of december 10, 1941. this was issued just three days after the japanese attack on pearl harbor, on sunday, december 7th. at that time these bonds were sold by post offices. it was issued for a period of ten years, which was extended several times to a total of 40 years, until it stopped accruing interest in december of 1981. the purchase price was 75 dollars, which i have been told was equivalent to a months pay for many people at that time. the bond can now be redeemed for 377.40 at a bank, after the owner signs it and offers satisfactory proof of identity. i bet that the 40 years seemed a lot longer looking ahead in 1941 than it did looking back in 1981. on the other hand, does the 377.40 buy any more now than the 75.00 did in 1941 . . .

hope you like my vignettes
annie mck

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

It has been announced that on December 22, 1981, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began the sale of 32-note sheets of uncut currency issued on the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. About 32,000 32-note sheets issued on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston had been sold between October 26, when the sale of uncut currency sheets began, and December 22, 1981. The quantity of sheets sold with the Richmond designation will be about 36,000. The serial numbering system will be the same one used for the Boston sheets. The 16-note sheets will continue to be issued on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York until further notice.



NEW SOUVENIR CARD ISSUED BY THE CURRENCY CLUB OF CHASTER COUNTY

An attractive souvenir card has been issued by the Currency Club of Chester County to celebrate their tenth anniversary. The cards, printed by the United States Bank Note Company, come in two colors, green and brown.

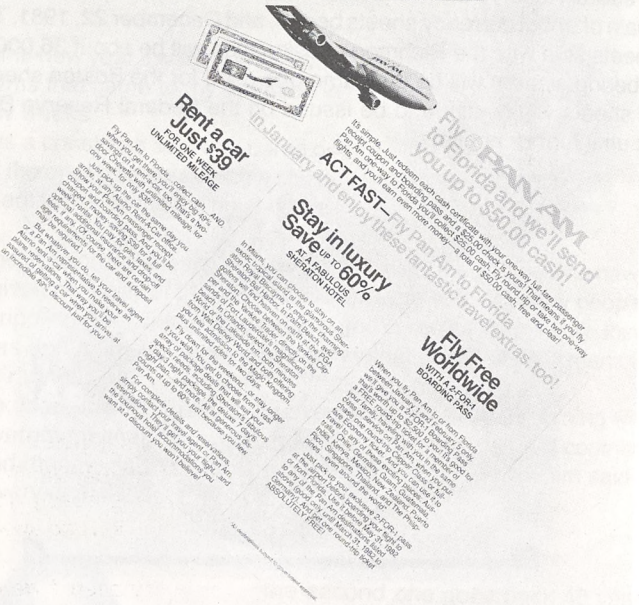
The present price is $6.00 for one or $10.00 for two, plus an additional $1.00 for postage, sent with your order.

Orders may be sent to: Chuck O'Donnell, P.O. Drawer A, Williamstown, New Jersey 08094.

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted upon by the Board of Directors.

APPLICANT	SPONSPOR
Hubert H. Wright, III, Cambridge, Md.	Don Roberts



NEW AIRLINE PROMOTION MONEY

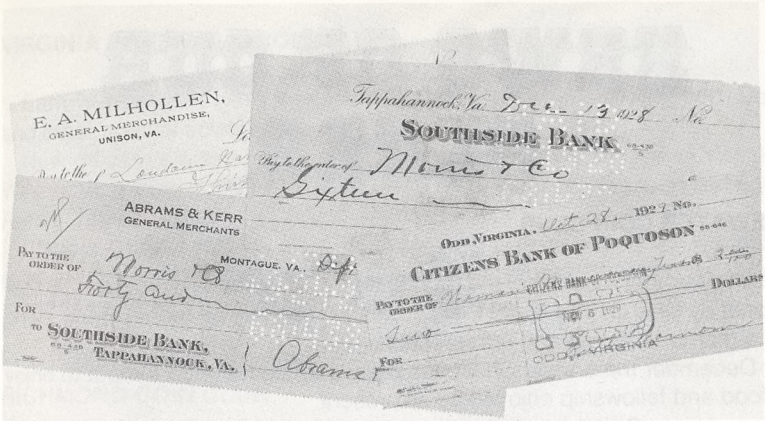
The huge increase of fuel and operations, and the cut in the number of flights since the controller's strike, has brought new troubles for the nation's airlines.

Pan American, in connection with American Express, has started a new promotion to make travel by air more attractive and less expensive for air travelers.

Shown here are pictures of the new cash certificates and promotional material from Pan American World Airways, to encourage more people to use Pan Am's flights and charge the fare on American Express cards, and help fill any empty seats on flights to and from Florida.

If you have an American Express card and you want to go to Florida in the time frame they specify, it's a good deal for you.

Right now, with the temperature in the teens or lower, and snow in many parts of the country, it looks even more attractive! This could be a good time to be with the rest of the "snow birds" from the North that are already down there. Pack your summer clothes, your American Express card, lots of money; kiss your friends good-by, and fly Pan Am to the sun belt. Have fun!



A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

Dear Don:

Sometime ago I wrote to you a few thoughts about a couple of checks and how they brought back memories. Seems like I forgot to mention that there are people who collect checks. Some of you people are probably going to say "pshaw, who would wnat to collect such things." Now don't go away till I get a chance to explain.

First off (and this will get a few of your right away even if we didn't have inflation and rising prices) they are cheap. Didn't say inexpensive - said cheap. Second a fellow could if he was a mind to learn something or if he was lazy he could a least day dream and be in another world for awhile.

For instance this check of the Southside Bank of Tappahannock, Va. is probably a branch of a Bank in Richmond. Maybe not though cause this next check of Abrams & Kerr is on the Southside Bank of Tappahannock, Va. and its in Montague, Va. By golly now Montague is for sure near Tappahannock and I'm almost moved enough to get out the map and find out. Have to be careful in this hobby - a fellow might get to studying and wind up giving a talk.

Third - look for different names - like the "Citizens Bank of Poquoson" in Odd, Va. I didn't believe it either, but here it is in black and white.

Fourth this fellow - E.A. Milhollen was proud that he was in General Merchandise - had it right on his check. Course when you get as old as I am its good to have before you what's going on. Now he had a business up near Leesburg, Va. in a place called Unison, Va. which I never heard of either. Must be one of these dirt roads going away from Leesburg that I been scared to try.

Anyhow here's a few reasons to look into something else to collect - you don't have to Odd or even in Unison - just check it out and discover the fun.

Walt Mason

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

The November meeting of the Club featured an interesting program "A Tour of Isreal By Way Of The Isreal City Medals", presented by Sidney Berg, along with a member bourse and refreshments.

In December the annual Christmas party attracted a good turnout to enjoy the food and fellowship enjoyed by all present.

Plans are well under way for the Annual Coin-A-Rama to be held at the Sheraton Inn on the waterfront at Virginia Beach on March 13 and 14.

The officers for 1982 will be installed at the annual dinner to be held at the Sheraton on Friday, March 12th.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Over 50 members and guests attended the annual Christmas banquet. A buffet dinner was enjoyed by all and door prizes were given away. The Outstanding Club Member Award was presented to Ivan Lam. The 1982 officers installed by William Irvine were: Pres - Robert L. Trayer; Vice-Pres - Frank Cacciapaglia; Rec-Sec - Morgan Peterson; Corr-Sec - Russell Potter; Treas - Douglas Seal.

Preparations are well under way for the Annual Coin and Stamp Show to be held March 13 and 14, at the Ingleside Hotel, on US 11-N.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

All of the members of the club are working on preparations for the Annual Coin Show to be held February 13 and 14, at the Fredericksburg Community Center, at the corner of Charles and Canal Streets. There will be a bourse, displays and door prizes. All collectors are invited to come to the show.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Even though the club in Washington has had to meet at new places each month, winter programs were presented as usual.

In November the program was a slide program called: "The Greek General", which showed some of the early coins of Greece.

A Holiday Party in December not only had good refreshments, but members were also able to enjoy exhibits of Christmas related items and voted for a slate of officers for the coming year.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Early winter meetings of the Club featured several short talks, a short auction and other special activities for the Christmas season.

New officers elected to serve for the coming year will be: Pres - Walter R. Wilson; Vice-Pres - LTC Fred Clark; Sec-Treas - Eugene Albertson and Sgt-at-Arms - James Ross.

Plans are under way for the Annual Meeting in February, which will include exhibits, door prizes, a speaker and an excellent dinner. Members and guests are requested to get their reservations in early.

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

The club in Richmond had what was described as the best dinner meeting yet in December at the Downtowner Club: good attendance, door prizes, excellent food and fellowship.

VNA member James Johnson was scheduled to give a talk on Virginia Colonial Money in January.

A report of the annual election showed that the entire slate of officers who served so well in 1981 was returned for 1982, headed by President Jim Ruehrmund.

KENT COIN CLUB

The new officers for next year are: Pres - Steve Taylor; 1st Vice-Pres - Tony Dec; 2nd Vice-Pres - Eleanor Reynolds; Treas - Terry Bryan; Rec-Sec- Phil Pynders; Corr-Sec - Doug Moore; Sgt-at-Arms - Cary Williams; Junior Board Members: Mary Dec and Andrew Bryan.

1982 DUES NOTICES

Due to serious illness in the family of Richard Jones, VNA Secretary - Treasurer, the 1982 dues notices have not yet been mailed.

We request all members to forward their checks for the 1982 dues ($10.00 for Club and Business membership, and $5.00 for personal membership) to VNA, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669.

1982 Membership Cards will be sent out as soon as our Secretary-Treasurer is able to again attend to VNA business.

All of us join with Richard in best wishes for the recovery of his Father, and his return home in good health.

JUNIPER WATERWAY
A HISTORY OF THE

BY ALEXANDER CROSBY BROWN

Published for the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Virginia and the Norfolk County Historical Society, Chesapeake, Virginia, by the UNIVERSITY PRESS OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville

Alexander Crosby Brown

Juniper Waterway: A History of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, by Alexander Crosby Brown, is the illustrated history of one of America's most heavily used, commercially important and scenically beautiful man-made waterways. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal is a seventy-five mile ribbon of amber colored juniper water which joins the headwaters of Virginia's Elizabeth River and North Carolina's North River. It is now a part of the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway, America's "Grand Canal." Today it provides access to some of America's most unusual scenery, including the Dismal Swamp, and is a boon to yachtsmen and small craft owners.

From the Canal's conception in 1728 to its completion in 1859, Brown vividly describes the construction and engineering obstacles encountered in building a canal through the Tidewater wilderness. Particularly intriguing is the chapter on the role played by the Canal during the upheaval of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Brown also chronicles the golden years of steamboat travel along the Canal and the eventual decline of transportation activity due to the growth of railroads. By 1913, the Canal had fallen into disrepair, and it was acquired by the United States federal government. The final chapter is a personal exploration by Brown and company. The book is beautifully illustrated and enlivened by diagrams, drawings, and letters taken from historical sources.

Alexander Brown, the author of ten other nautical works for The Mariners' Museum, was formerly chief of publications at the Museum and remains active as a senior member of the docent volunteer program. His diligent work on behalf of The Mariners' Museum was rewarded with a life membership to the Museum, which was presented by the Board of Trustees. Brown, a resident of Newport News, is the descendent of a Baltimore shipping and trading family. In fact, several of his ancestors were on the ill fated ARCTIC when she sank in 1854. He graduated from Yale, and during the last year of World War II served as an officer on the staff of naval historian Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison.

Brown's literary career includes the writing of numerous books, magazine articles, newspaper articles, and even a little light verse. He was one of the founders and longtime associate editors of *The American Neptune* magazine. His interest in maritime writing and research earned him a life membership in the Steamboat Historical Society of America.

Juniper Waterway: A History of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal is on sale in The Mariners' Museum gift shop.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CELEBRATES 100 YEARS ON THE PENINSULA

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad celebrated their one hundred years of service to the Peninsula area on October 16th with two different observances, one at the new Amtrack Station in Newport News, and the other one at the old station at Lee Hall.

Representatives of the railroad, city, state and the U.S. government and of France spoke at both observances. Bands from France and from Fort Monroe made music for the people assembled there.

After the new Amtrack station at Newport News was dedicated, many there boarded a steam powered train and rode to Lee Hall, where they saw the Governor of Virginia and other dignataries from the area and the railroad drive new spikes in honor of the one hundred years of service to the Peninsula. Some of the people watching continued on to Richmond on the steam train, some rode back to Newport News on the Amtrack train, some returned by bus.

Rail fans and stamp collectors remained at Lee Hall to get special markings on their envelopes to celebrate the occasion. The old station at Lee Hall, where the trains to Yorktown had left the main line to Newport News during the 1891 Centennial, had been fixed up and painted, and an office in it opened up for the special station of the Post Office to mark the many covers of collectors. The

D Section | Theatricals, Music, Books, Movies, Radio, TV | Daily Press — Newport News—Hampton—Warwick | Columnists, Editorials, Feature Articles | D Section

NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON-WARWICK, VIRGINIA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1955

First Passenger Train Went To Yorktown Exposition In 1881

"Plan of Yorktown and Vicinity, showing the Historical Sites of 1781, and the Celebration Grounds of 1881."—from the map in Harper's Weekly, Oct. 15, 1881, courtesy of the Mariners Museum.

By H. REID

The day dawned with a late season warmth over reddening leaves on trees piercing soon-to-be commercial areas of the little village of Newport News. To the north, pines rustled gently from cool air blowing up the steep clay-yellow banks of the York River at the site of Cornwallis' surrender in Yorktown.

To be sure, it was as any other Autumn day would have been—the farmers at Lee Hall had long since cut their corn. Some of it still stood as sentinels, bound upright in sheaths.

It was a Sunday. Oct. 19, 1881 should have been no different from any other Sabbath except this was a very special time. Although no one was in the fields, there was a commotion, for on this, the Century anniversary of the end of the Revolutionary War, a celebration was about to commence, one attended by French guests who had sailed all the way from their homeland just for the three-day fete, an occasion dutifully marked with a concert and other festivities. In those days, what would a gathering be without a band? So the Third U. S. Artillery Band puffed away while a parade of excursion boats tooted a second chorus with their whistles.

ATTENDED SERVICE

Being the Lord's Day, visitors attended church services held midst the redoubts of Americans who'd won their liberty from British rule that had sort of gotten out of hand.

As if that weren't occasion enough for much glee for Peninsulars, the Yorktown Centennial—actually the second rememberance of the date as an impromptu one had been staged for the French ally Lafayette on a visit 57 years earlier—unlatched another emotion nearly as great. The centennial opening on Oct. 19 was the very day the first Chesapeake and Ohio Railway passenger train was to steam out of Newport News, then the southernmost end of the line planned 10 years before.

An Eastern Extension jutted from Lee Hall to Yorktown for the accommodation of surrender celebrants and that was about the biggest event to come upon the Peninsula since old Capt. Christopher Newport barged in for a visit a few hundred years previously.

That Eastern C&O Extension just did make it in time. The grand marriage of rails came on Oct. 16, a scant three days before the Yorktown shindig.

WAS AFTERTHOUGHT

The Yorktown stretch cropped into C&O plans as an afterthought. The big play was to push the main line down the Peninsula out of Richmond, and the Yorktown business would be fine and dandy if time allowed. In those days, men didn't mind showing a pride in their work as well as a sense of patriotism—not to mention the good publicity for C&O on a fast track laying job.

So, that's what happened.

Mr. E. H. Lively, in charge of construction, thought enough of the performance to issue a handbill for all and sundry to view.

Beneath hulking circus type into which the name "Chesapeake and Ohio Railway" had been set, the jubilant Mr. Lively announced:

"At 1:40 P. M. this day, the two working parties (meaning the track gang from Richmond working east, and that from Newport News proceeding westward) met in Magazine Field, one-and-a-quarter miles west from Williamsburg . . . and they met as above stated on Revolutionary soil. The locality bears the marks of the ravaging party under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, while Washington was holding his chief, Cornwallis, in a state of siege at Yorktown."

From the history lesson, Mr. Lively took off in a high flight of the contemporary.

RAILS 'KISSED'

"The rails in both directions came together 20 minutes before 2 o'clock and kissed and I thought to myself that the morning and evening stars sang in happy euphony in honor of the occasion."

Ahem. Well, one must remember that in those days, people sat on their porches and watched the train go by instead of in their parlors before television sets, and, indeed, the coming of the train proved to be dramatic fare.

Mr. Lively wrote befitting the occasion, then.

"The men worked dexterously and untiringly to consummate this result that there might be no drawback on the centennial at Yorktown — the completion of this work being one of the grand auxiliaries in the successful celebration of the 100th anniversary of American Independence when on the 19th of Oct. 1781, the English Lion trailed his defeat on the sward above the tidal wave of the noble York.

"At 2 o'clock P. M., Major Gordon, constructor, drove in the last spike in the last joint, when a vociferous applause made the welkin ring from the mouths of 600 employes," Mr. Lively modestly said of the completion.

PRAISE TO HUNTINGTON

After giving due praise to C&O president Collis P. Huntington, to whom "our people feel gratefully indebted for the construction of this road," Mr. Lively cited the names of others who "worked day and night and up to the final consummation"—among them Colonel J. S. Morrison, chief engineer for whom Morrison, formerly a little settlement named Gum Grove, was named; and Colonel Carter M. Braxton, whose name is perpetuated today in Newport News' Braxton Courts.

From then on, it was a relative snap to swing the railway line over to Yorktown from Lee Hall.

So, on the 19th, after the hectic struggle was won in providing tracks for the train to run upon, a healthy portion of the Newport News populace gathered at a place which, through ambitious imagination, was called a depot.

Actually, it was a siding near a fishing camp just off the James beside George Benjamin West's 18th St. general store, an area later to acquire the unsavory title of "Hell's Half Acre." No waiting room, no ticket office, no shed, no nothing, but the train was there and that was all that mattered that Fall morning.

Now, the engine just did make it, too.

They'd unloaded it from a four-masted schooner to tracks hastily dropped on an unfinished cargo pier. It was Newport News' first locomotive and the train was a first, too, as you already know.

POLISHED LOCOMOTIVE

Behind the well polished 4-4-0 machine trundled day coaches, wooden and painted green. The cars furnished a prime target for cinders belching from the engine up ahead. Small matter. That was a part of travel, and if the trip grew dull, one could always see who could catch the first hot cinder in the eye. So the coaches wouldn't reflect the soot, the C&O wisely adhered to the dark green paint. Brilliant orange cars were to come 10 years later when the F.F.V. was introduced, with electric lamps, yet.

The late Charles W. Baines, secretary-treasurer of the Pioneers Club, which organization since went all out in perpetuating the memory of the train, once told his society of "a strange thrill as that locomotive began to puff, snort and screach."

The trip ought to have been committed to paper in someone's memoirs. The journey must have been a dandy. Unfortunately, the excursions—there were three days of them after the initial trip—came at a time when Newport News had not yet gotten big enough to support a newspaper. Cash Thomas' "The Wedge" was first published at the Hotel Warwick April 11, 1883, but at this time there wasn't even a Warwick, let alone a paper. April 11, 1883 was when the hotel opened. Even the shipyard was still in the planning stage and was not incorporated for more than four years after the first train ran.

LITTLE DUST

It is safe to say, though, the C&O service shook little dust as the roadbed hadn't settled and if the train were to chug along rabbit-like, somebody would surely have tumbled over along with the train on the mushy roadbed.

On some railroads, the end of the line can be a fairly dismal site, but not so on the C&O's shortlived Yorktown branch. After the trim American type engine jolted past the U. S. Soldiers' Cemetery, across Hampton Road, past the Second and First Parallels and smack dab in front of the Moore House, passengers were confronted with vendors perched on horsedrawn wagons chuck full of fat, fine York River oysters which fishermen peddled in feeding the crowds from afar. Heed this. The asking price was a dime a dozen. York farmer wives proferred coffee at five cents a cup. Cream, gratis, was strictly the rich, farm variety.

Now all this was well and good, but, alas, the C&O decided to pull out after the celebration, much to the chagrin and disappointment of Warwick and York County denizons. They were so moved as to take the matter to court.

FORCEFUL HINT

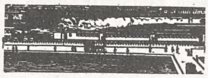
When C&O heard of this somewhat forceful hint to retain operation of the extension it quietly laid plans to forestall the action.

As Mr. Baines recalled it, "the railway company, without fuss or notice assembled their forces and suddenly swooped down on the unsuspecting community and took up the entire trackage from Yorktown to the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio at Lee Hall on a certain Sunday night, loaded the materials on freight cars and took it to the main line tracks at Lee Hall, so as to complete the removal job before the court had an opportunity to act, and Yorktown was left without the tangible nine-tenths of the law which possession is said to entail.

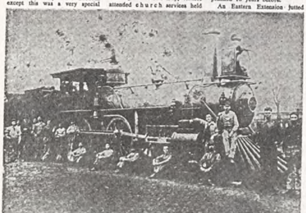
"Imagine the chagrin of the Yorktownsmen on that Monday morning when they awakened to find not only the railroad service abandoned, but the railroad itself gone!"

So the York people simply gave it up as a bad deal.

They didn't even complain of the C&O's working on Sunday.



A passenger train at Newport News—detail from a woodcut in an 1892 booklet issued by the Old Dominion Land Co.



This late 19th century Chesapeake and Ohio locomotive, with 4-4-0 wheel arrangement, is undoubtedly similar in type to the engine that hauled the first passenger train from Newport News to the Yorktown exposition grounds, Oct. 19, 1881. Photo courtesy of the C & O.

Coffee and fried chicken are being served to C & O passengers in this curious old woodcut, an illustration accompanying Ted Hotchkiss' article "New Ways in the Old Dominion" in Scribner's Monthly of December, 1872.

Eastern Extension

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Completed.

SUNDAY, October 16, 1881.

At 1:40 P. M. this day the two working parties met in the Magazine Field, one and a-quarter miles west from Williamsburg. One working party started from Newport News, the other from Richmond, and they met as above stated on Revolutionary soil. The locality bears the marks of the ravaging party under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, while Washington was holding his chief, Cornwallis, in a state of siege at Yorktown.

The rails from both directions came together twenty minutes to 2 o'clock and kissed, and I thought to myself that the morning and evening stars sang in happy euphony in honor of the occasion.

The men worked dexterously and untiringly to consummate this result that there might be no drawback on the Centennial at Yorktown—the completion of this work being one of the grand auxiliaries in the successful celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, when on the 19th of October, 1781, the English Lion trailed his defeat on the sward above the tidal wave of the noble York.

At 2 o'clock P. M., Major Gordon, constructor, drove the last spike in the last joint, when a vociferous applause made the welkin ring from the mouths of six hundred employes.

To Mr. Huntington, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, our people feel gratefully indebted for the construction of this road.

Aside from the employes, the Readjusters who witnessed the event were Colonel H. D. B. Clay, T. Davis, R. Owens, R. R. A. Bowry, and E. H. Lively.

The names of those who worked day and night and up to the final consummation deserve to be perpetuated.

The meed of praise for the timely completion of the eastern extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is due to Major Gordon, and Colonel Morrison, chief engineers and Messrs. Young, Coleman, Captain Nelson, Colonel Braxton, and several other engineers whose names I can't remember.

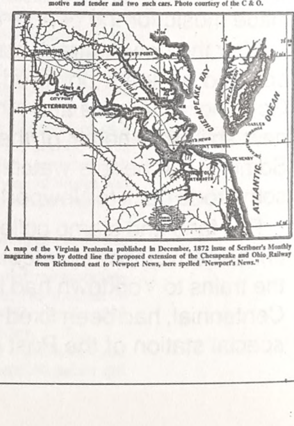
The happy internal improvement dreams of Messrs. Bisby and Colonel Wm. Lamb of Norfolk, are at last realized. The waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio have at last linked together as with "hooks of steel."

Hastily,

E. H. Lively

Broadside announcing the completion of the Eastern Extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Oct. 16, 1881, signed by E. H. Lively—courtesy of Edwin G. Long, C & O public ralations department.

A wooden passenger day coach of the type probably used to carry passengers to the Yorktown Centennial in October 1881. The first train to leave Newport News consisted of locomotive and tender and two such cars. Photo courtesy of the C & O.

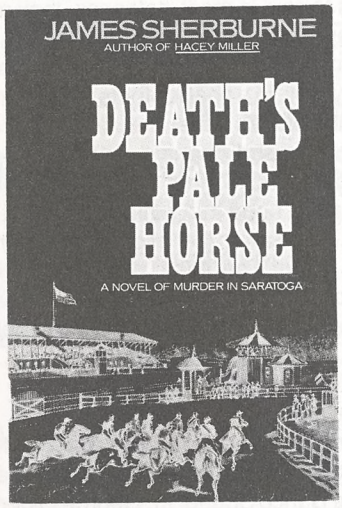


A map of the Virginia Peninsula published in December, 1872 issue of Scribner's Monthly magazine shows by dotted line the proposed extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Richmond east to Newport News, here spelled "Newport's News."

marking devices had to be returned to Washington at the end of the day, the Post Master at Fort Eustis told these waiting in line (the branch post office at Lee Hall comes under the office at Fort Eustis, located a few miles away).

The president of the CSX, the holding company that operates the railroad, did not remind those at the ceremony that the railroad had taken up the branch line to Yorktown up over the weekend, back in 1891.

A whole lot of those at the ceremonies were of the opinion that they took away a lot of the fun of railroading when they discarded the steam locomotives and started using the desiel engines for motive power. Oh well, sic transit gloria . . . or is it mess transit now?



NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK! A CON GAME, MURDER AND A HORSE RACE

By John D. Swindler

I don't often do book reviews, but a short time ago I found one in our public library that combined so many things I like that I just couldn't pass it up.

The book is called "Death's Pale Horse - A Novel of Murder in Saratoga in the 1880s", by James Sherburne.

Sherburne weaves a tale of the old con game of The Spanish Prisoner, murder and racing, at the Saratoga Springs during the 1880s. I love to watch the bang tails run, enjoy a tale of thud and blunder and can never pass an opportunity to read about as old a con game as The Spanish Prisoner.

Any of you that have been to Saratoga Springs will find that there have been many changes made in the old town, but it still has a flavor all its own.

In addition, murder is the ultimate con game, the taking away of your most prized possession, life itself, by wile and force.

The Spanish Prisoner con has been around for a long time, in many variations, but basically involves an attempt to get people to invest money in an attempt to release a man supposedly imprisoned on a false charge of murder or political revolt. He has money hidden away, but only he is supposed to be able to secure it, and has to be able to get it in person. He will share the money with those who help him escape, but this will take a considerable amount of money, for bribes and the escape route. After the initial payment, they keep coming back for more, as unexpected development require more bribes, etc. After they get as much as they can from the person or group they are attempting to swindle, they furnish reasons why they have to leave, to secure more funds and work out the final details of the escape route and work on the people who have to be bribed. Needless to say, in most instances, they are never seen again by the person whom they have fooled. By the time he is aware of what has happened, they have moved on to new fields of endeavor, far, far, away.

The author put it very well, in a final footnote to the book: "Finally, be warned: Old con games, like old soldiers never die - but unlike old soldiers, they don't even fade away. The Spanish Prisoner, newspaper reports confirm, is alive and well and enriching its practitioners in the United States today."

I enjoyed the book, and I hope that you will, too. But right now I have to get down to see my bookie. I just saw in the list of entrants in the third race at Pimilco a horse called Pick-Up, out of The Alley, by Black Maria. It hasn't won many races, but I just can't pass up a bet on a horse with that pedigree!

Editor's Note: John is a consulting engineer, with a hobby of finding out about things connected with money and con games.

His attorney has offices in the same building. They have the firm name of Ketchem and Cheatem.

Their favorite watering place is a small bar about halfway betwen their office building and police headquarters. Here they often meet and pass the time of day with the head of the Bunco Squad, Lt. George Gideon, who is an old friend. One time when he was asked by a reporter how it was that so many people, otherwise well informed, could be caught by the same old tricks and cheated out of their money, he said he guessed that it was probably because there is a little bit of larceny in all of us.

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1982

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Charles S. Robb

Governor

VOLUME 18
NUMBER 2
1982

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18 NUMBER 2
MARCH 10, 1982

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All mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist and Advertising therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Va. 23669.

Direct all other correspondence about membership, address changes etc. to the secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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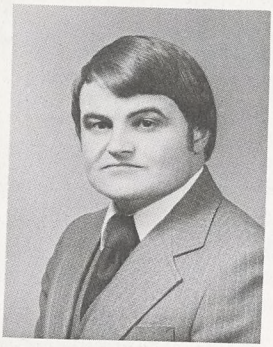
PRESIDENTS LETTER



On January 27, 1981, I, along with VNA Past President Lou Doucet and other VNA members addressed the Virginia State Sub-committee. The topic of discussion was legislation to regulate the buying and selling of precious metals. Our objective was the protection of the Virginia Numismatic Association, since the proposed laws would have all but eliminated our Annual Show and Convention along with the sale of coins by coin dealers state-wide. It is apparent that our efforts, along with the efforts of many of our member dealers, was successful. Since that day many local ordinances have been enacted using the state guidelines, the purchase and sale of coins being exempt from the law.

National Coin Week will be observed this year during the week of April 18-24 - the theme being: "Numismatics - A High Road To Adventure". I urge all clubs to get in touch with local financial institutions to set up educational displays, as was done by many clubs last year. The Chairman will be sending packets of information to the member clubs. This is a special week for all of us to promote our hobby and to encourage new collectors of numismatic materials to become educated and informed collectors. Please report on your activities to National Coin Week Chairman Keith Littlefield, 18 Wakefield Avenue, Fredericksburg, VA 22401, and to the Editor of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST.

We should not let the current economic trend discourage us from acquiring the coins and currency that are becoming available for our collections. Due to the decreased demands, prices have fallen on many desirable numismatic items.

The next Board of Directors meeting will be held in connection with the Coin Show being held by the Shenandoah Valley Coin Club at the Ingleside Inn on US 11-N, near Staunton, on Saturday, March 13th, at 1 PM.

I have received many fine comments on the last issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST for 1981. The multi-color cover was beautiful. Well done, Frank!

Ralph Hicks
President, VNA

VNA MEMBER ILL

We regret to report that long time VNA member Ben Douglas is now in a nursing home in Rockville, Md.

We hope that those of our members who dealth with this fine gentlemen over the years will drop him a card or letter to wish him well and let him know that we remember him still.

The address is: Mr. Ben Douglas, Potomac Valley Nursing Home, 1235 Potomac Valley Road, Rockville, MD 20852.

THE MONEY $TORE

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FOR SALE - Virginia Depression Scrip, issued by West Virginia Pilp & Paper Co. Covington, Va., on March 10, 1933. $6.00 each or Two Different $10.00
Ray Haymaker, Rt. 1 - Box 284, Clifton Forge, VA 24422

WANTED - copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST - Volume 1 - #3 & #4, 1963. Also, Tokens and Advertising Items from the Roanoke, Virginia area.
William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED - Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED - note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED - Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED - Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED - Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED - for my personal collection: $1000 and $500 Va Treasury Notes, $10000 Bank of the United States, Texas CR 39 or 40, Florida CR 3A, 3B, 7.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA 30144

WANTED - City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED - Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

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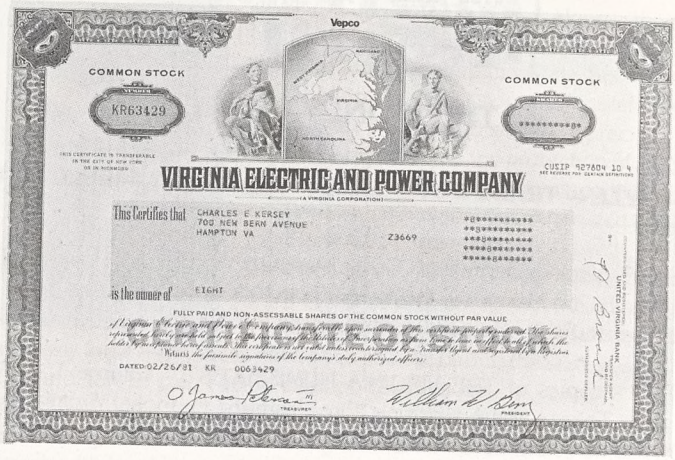
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by Pierre St. Simon

Electric power is so much a part of our life that most of us probably think that it was always like this. But it was not so one hundred years ago.

It seems to be generally accepted that the genesis of our electric power service came about when Thomas A. Edison built the first steam electric-power plant in the United States. This plant, the Pearl Street Station, went into operation in New York City on September 4, 1882. It supplied power to light 400 of Edison's newly invented incandescent lamps in 59 buildings.

The September 1881 issue of the Scientific American carried the following item:

"The Edison system of electrical conductors now being placed under the street pavements of New York will rely on gigantic dynamo-electric machines. With engines of the most perfect build, and with the armature weighing 8,500 pounds as a flywheel, the Edison machine attains great uniformity of speed and steadiness in the light. The central station will be with engines of 150 horsepower each. The current flowing through large sized conductors laid in the streets, from which the smaller conductors lead into the houses."

Prior to that time the electric lights in use were of the electric-arc type, which could only be safely used for street lights and in some factories and theaters. Some small power sources were constructed for lights for the Yorktown Centennial Celebration in 1881.

Electricity is primarily made by changing mechanical force into electric force: by means of water wheels, water turbines, steam engines and steam turbines, gas or gasoline powered engines and turbines driving the generators, with a small amount by other methods.

The most recent method of providing steam to drive the turbines that turn the electric generators is by heat from a nuclear reactor. The big advantage of nuclear

power is the amount of fuel used: one tablespoon of uranium provides as much energy as 750 tons of coal. Diesel engines and gas turbines are widely used for stand-by or back-up us in many areas. Solar and thermal operated units have been tried, as well as wind-powered drives, but so far these are very expensive and subject to many interruptions in service.

Another method of supplying power that has come into favor lately is called cogeneration: a firm can buy power from the electric utility and also can generate some of its own. When it can generate more than it can use in its own plant, the utility will buy the surplus and sell it to its customers in other locations. Some cities are also burning garbage and other combustible solid waste, and selling the surplus power to the public utility.

Two developments in recent years have had great effects on power companies and consumers alike: the tremendous escalation in prices of petroleum products due to the pricing policies of OPEC (The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and the inflation that has accompanied it. None of us have escaped the effects of the changes on our pocket books and lives brought on by these actions, and there seems no prospect of relief from them in the immediate future.

Most of the electric power companies seem to have been started to furnish a source of electricity for street lights, then power for street cars, ice and storage plants, businesses, stores, factories and homes and farms, as power lines were extended to customers desiring the service.

Electric trolly and interurban lines expanded and people spread out into the country side, as power and transportation made it possible and more comfortable.

With this expansion came more regulation of transportation and power generation and distribution, by various governmental agencies. The trolly and interurban lines peaked in the 1920s, but the demand for power continued to increase. Electric power had changed the life style of Americans, but more changes were coming, along with the depression and World War II. The electric companies had to change, too. They would have to become larger, more flexible, serve larger geographic areas and become more responsive to the needs of the customers and the requirements of governmental bodies, as well as dealing with the demands of more powerful unions.

After World War II the automobile made travel easier and cheaper, and these conditions helped changed where and how people lived. The exodus from the cities began, and new homeowners in the outlying areas wanted the same services they enjoyed in the cities. They also wanted central heat, air conditioning, electrical appliances and television. All of this required more electric power and transmission lines, calling for greater outlays of money on the part of the companies.

According to a talk given some yars ago by the then President of VEPCO:

"Virginia Electric and Power Company can point to a long, interesting and varied history. The roots of Vepco's family tree date from 1787, six years after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

It was the General Assembly of Virginia that authorized, by charter, the establishment of the Appomattox Trustees, a company whose original purpose was clearing, improving and extending the navigation of the Appomattox River so that rum and tobacco might be hauled from the highlands to Tidewater and Hampton Roads.

The Upper Appomattox Company was organized in 1787, and from its beginning the Trustees provided a small barrel of whiskey for each directors' meeting, a formidable custom which has not been carried over to the present time.

Since the first corporation was established, betwen 200 and 300 companies, founded for various and sundry enterprises as water power, real estate, horse shoe manufacturing, ice making, coal mining, laundry, railway, ferry service and street lighting, have gone into the corporate ancestry of VEPCO."

"Several rivers have played an important part in the history of VEPCO, but it was the streets of the cities, not the waterways, where most of the activity and development took place.

Tracing the corporate entaglements of the street railway companies in the 19th century is a difficult and involved procedure, but the picture is one of ambition, enthusiasm and intense rivalry. First came the horsecars, then the street lights, and in 1888, Frank Sprague was called to Richmond to build an electric trolly system for the Richmond Union Passenger Railway Company. His system became a model for many of the electric railroads in the country. (Editors note: see the article "When the Electric Trolly Car Came to Richmond", in the October 1981 special Bicentennial Issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST, for more information about Sprague and his work).

Franchises in those days were somewhat easy to obtain but were not exclusive. At one time there were four separate tracks on Broad Street in Richmond, two electric and two horsecar. In Norfolk several of the companies had different gauges of track, the better to keep rival companies off each other's tracks.

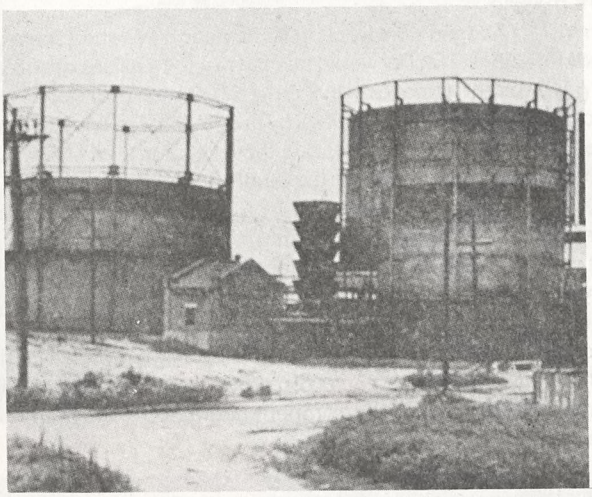
By 1904, many street railways in Virginia were in trouble financially, and some were in the hands of receivers. Frank Jay Gould had been attracted by these companies because of their potential. On June 29, 1909, he lead a group of investors in forming the Virginia Railway and Power Company to acquire three of the largest railway companies in Richmond. This was the corporate birthday and the real beginning of the present Virginia Electric and Power Company. Mergers with other railway companies took place and the enlarged organization became the purveyors of light and power, operators of street railways and distributors of manufactured gas. Until the 1920s, transportation was the major segment of the total business of the company, and it was not until 1922 that the pendulum swung from transporation to electric light and power.

One of the most significant events in the company's history came in 1925, when Stone & Webster, Inc., a New York engineering and construction firm, joined with four investment firms to form a syndicate to buy the Virginia Railway and Power Company from Jay Frank Gould. Engineers Public Service, a subsidiary holding company, was formed to own and manage these and other Stone & Webster properties, and a new era began in utility management. Other properties were merged into the new firm, which was renamed The Virginia Electric and Powere Company, which de-emphasized the transportation end of the business. Certain properties in North Carolina were also merged into the new firm.

The depression and World War II brought new problems to the company, but it survived and even grew during the period.

In 1942 the Securities and Exchange Commission ordered Engineers Public

Service and its subsidiaries under the Utlities Holding Company Act to dispose of all of its investments and holdings except those of VEPCO. Also, if VEPCO were to be retained, it would have to dispose of all gas and transporation operations. In 1944 and 1945, the company reluctantly sold its transportation properties, and Engineers chose to liquidate and disolve. In 1947, it distributed all of the common stock of VEPCO to the common shareholders of Engineers. In this manner, in July, 1947, after 22 years as a subsidiary of a holding company, VEPCO became an independent, publicly owned utility, with 11,000 shareholders and 450,000 customers. More expansion continued throught the 1940s, and in the 1950s the hydroelectric power plant at Roanoke Rapids in North Carolina was put on line.



The 1960s and 1970s brought more expansion and new and larger generating plants on line in VEPCO's system, including the construction of large coal fired facilities at Mt. Storm, West Virginia, near the coal fields, power grids and interconnections with electric companies to the South and West to exchange power in case of need, and the construction and use of nuclear powered generating plants at several locations in Virginia.

New challenges face VEPCO in finding answers to the tremendous leap in costs of fuel since the OPEC nations caused prices to rise so drastically, and environmental requirements for generating and moving power have caused not only great expenditures to satisfy these new requiremnts mandated by the various government agencies, but cause long delays in obtaining the permits now required for new construction or additions to existing plants, and the increase in prices during these periods that add so much to the final costs of a project.

VEPCO is serving some 1,381,000 customers in Virginia and portions of North Carolina and West Virginia. VEPCO's fuel mix has changed significantly over the past few years. For 1981, the fuel mix was 41.5% nuclear, 30.5% coal, 18.8% purchased power, 8.4% oil and 0.8% other. It is currently estimated that in 1982 oil generation will be reduced to 4% and purchased power will represent only 10% of

energy output. Since 1975, six oil-fired generating facilities have been converted to coal and the company plans to convert 8 more oil fired units by 1986. In addition to improving its generating mix, the company has taken major steps in improving the operation and availability of its generating facilities. A new all-time one-hour peak of 8,879 megawatts was reached on January 11, 1982.

A recent editorial in one of the local papers on the subject of nuclear waste remarks on the problem of the disposal of the spent fuel rods from reactors powering the generators:

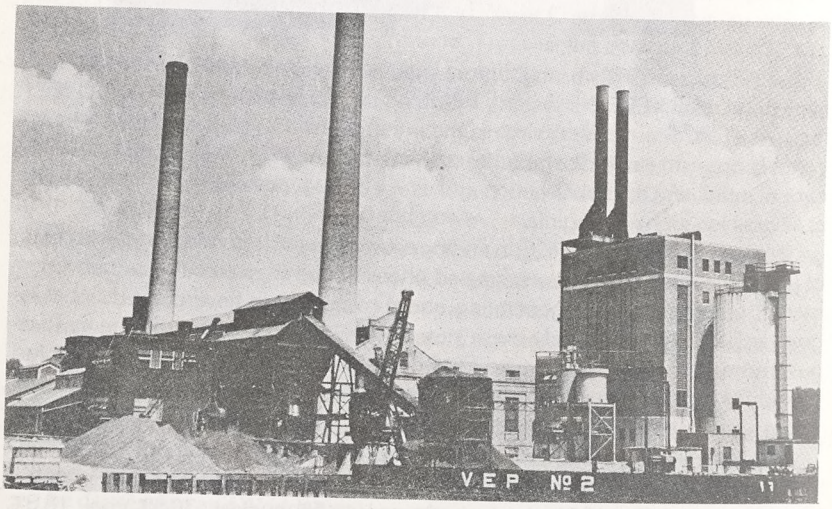
"The plight of VEPCO in regard to disposal of nuclear waste from generating plants deserves sympathetic consideration. In the main, the problem is not of VEPCO's making.

When VEPCO began constructing its nuclear generating plants, it anticipated that a federal disposal facility would be constructed. Utilities were reassured by the federal government almost to the time the disposal project was abandoned.

Left to fend for themselves, utilities by and large have done a good job. VEPCO has used its holding pools well, but those at Surry are filling up. The utility anticipated using new facilities at the North Anna plant until other disposal sites were available, but now is confronted by a Louisa County ordinance blocking it.

According to VEPCO, the Surry plant will have to be shut down in a few years unless it can use the Louisa site. No alternative can be available in time. Closure of the Surry plant would be a disaster for both the company and consumers. It would create shortages of electricity for industry and homes, with all the ramifications that involves. The ripple effects would be even more damaging to the state.

Whether individual utilities can go on providing permanent disposal facilities in a separate concern. It is not being properly addressed at the moment, but must be in the near future."

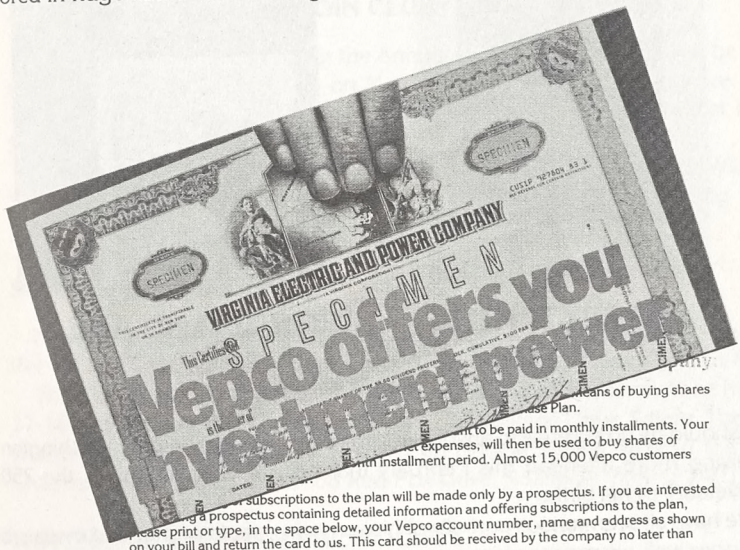


The change in production of electric power can be shown graphically by the picture of the generating plant located at Hampton, which furnished power to the Peninsula area during World War II.

This plant was rated at 33,000 kilowatts (thousands of watts) output. Modern plants now are rated at megawatts (millions of watts) output.

In some sections of Virginia VEPCO also serves its customers with natural gas, brought in through pipe lines from the west.

Before natural gas was available, manufactured gas was made locally and stored in huge tanks before being distributed to customers.



...eans of buying shares ...ese Plan.

...nt to be paid in monthly installments. Your ...t expenses, will then be used to buy shares of ...ith installment period. Almost 15,000 Vepco customers

...r subscriptions to the plan will be made only by a prospectus. If you are interested ...g a prospectus containing detailed information and offering subscriptions to the plan, ...ease print or type, in the space below, your Vepco account number, name and address as shown on your bill and return the card to us. This card should be received by the company no later than June 30, 1981.

Sincerely,

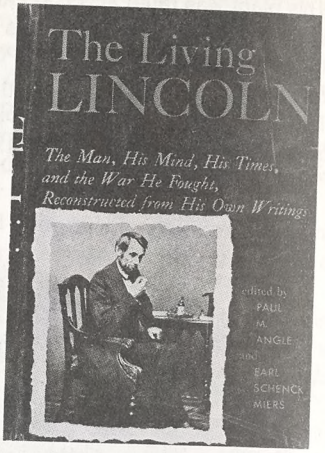
T. Justin Moore, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

THIS NOTICE IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL, OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY, ANY SECURITIES.

Last year VEPCO introduced a new manner of financing to utilities companies: it started a program to allow its cutomers to invest in shares of the company without paying a stock broker any fees. Customers were allowed to add money each month to the amount they paid on their monthly bill, for a period of one year, then they would receive the stock they had paid for, and could then continue to let the dividends on the stock accrue, and also to pay more money in at the end of the quarter, to buy additional shares. The company has been very pleased with the results of the program, and other utilities are looking into using the plan in their own areas.

VEPCO now has an additional help in selling stock to its customers: a proposed new tax law will defer taxes on dividends from their stock if the owner invests the dividends in additional stock in the company, until such a time as the stock is sold.

(Authors note) I am endebted to Mr. Charles Kersey of the Hampton office of VEPCO, who was very helpful in loaning me material on the history of the company and its growth.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY, GEORGE AND ABE

by annie mckalvey

It should be no surprise to anyone in Virginia to hear that George Washington is receiving more attention this February than ususal; after all, this is the 250th anniversary of his birth.

We have all seen various portraits of him on coins, paper money and medals, but if all goes well, we may see him on a commemorative coin, the first in many years in the United States.

Much has been said and written about him. Shown here is one of the many good books about his life and times. If you can't find this one in your local library, get one that they have and take the time to read it.

George Washington helped winthe Revolutionary War and served as the first President of the Nation in which we live. Happy Birthday, George.

Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States during the War Between the States, and was instrumental in maintaining the Union. We can only speculate as to how different conditions in the South may have been if he had lived.

He was always capable of summoning up the words suitable for special times. He wrote:

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

Those words are as true today as they were when they were written. Shown here is one of the many good books about his life and times. I hope that you will take time to read this or another one about him. Happy Birthday, Abe.

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Preparations are firmed up for the Annual Coin and Stamp Show to be held at the Ingleside Inn, on US 11-N, on March 13 and 14. All collectors are invited.

A Board Meeting of the Virginia Numismatic Association will be held at 1 PM on Saturday, March 13, at the show.

Featured at the February meeting was VNA 2nd Vice President William B. Spilman of Waynesboro, who was scheduled to speak on collecting tokens, medals and medallions.

SALEM COIN CLUB

Newly elected Club officers for 1982 are: Pres. - Carter Sinclair; V-P - Peter Hite; Rec Sec - Nedra Caldwell; Corr Sec - Emmett Yonce; Treas - Robert Phlegar.

The Club members are busy on plans for the Annual Coin Show, to be held April 17-18, at the American Legion Building, 710 Apperson Drive, Salem. There is no charge for admission. For information on Bourse Tables, write to the Bourse Chairman: W.L. Camp, Jr., 3868 Red Fox Drive, Roanoke, Virginia 24017.

WINCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The new Club officers for 1982 are: Pres - Russell Lewis; Vice-Pres - Bill Broy; Sec - (at large); Charlie Gutberlet, Treasurer.

Colored slides of the US Commemorative coins were shown by Russ Lewis, and a number of comments were made about the historical significance of this coinage.

The Club would like to congratulate Ralph "Tuffy" Hicks on his recent election as President of the VNA.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Featured at the January meeting was a very successful donated auction, and the election of officers for 1982.

At the Annual Dinner Meeting in February, members enjoyed an excellent dinner and a very interesting talk by John Quarstein, Curator of the War Memorial Museum in Newport News, on "Total War."

Plaques were awarded to exhibitors Page Mann, Mervyn Reynolds, Don Schorr and John Gearhart for their interesting and informative exhibits.

The new officers were installed in due form by Master of Ceremonies James Ross, who also presented a Past President's plaque to outgoing President Mervyn Reynolds. The officers for 1982 are: Pres - Walter R. Wilson; Vice-Pres - Fred M. Clark; Sec-Treas - Eugene T. Albertson; Sgt-at-Arms - James E. Ross.

SOUTH SIDE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The January meeting of the Club in Petersburg was held on a cold, stormy, icy evening, to which nine members braved their way. Mrs. Audry Doucet plied them with fresh homemade cookies to make them welcome.

In its report, the nominating committee presented the names for the 1982 officers: Pres - Bill McAllistor; Vice-Pres - Bill Anderson; Sec - Grover McDonald; Treas - Homer Catron; Reg Agent - Homer Catron; Auctioneer - Gerald Perry, for the election in February.

Tentative plans for 1982 include a SSVNA sponsored coin show, group visits to other coin clubs, active participation in 1982 Coin Week in Virginia, and a group (bus) trip to the VNA Convention at the Ingleside Inn in September.

Beside the election in February, a group study session on exhibit preparation is scheduled, to encourage exhibiting at the VNA Convention and other shows.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Washington Coin Club was forced to cancell its January meeting on account of the weather.

New officers for the coming year are: Pres - Wayne Wilcox; 1st V-P - Frank Palumbo; 2nd V-P - Frank Katen; Sec - Doris Fuller; Treas - Eldridge Jones; Sgt-at -Arms - William Morris; Board of Directors - Burnette Anderson, John Fuller, Mae Clarke, Howard Daniel and Laurese B. Katen.

Scheduled for the February meeting was a talk on Coinage of the Middle Ages, by Mr. Gordon Singer.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

The January meeting was cancelled because of freezing cold and broken pipes at the meeting place.

Election of Board members was scheduled for the February meeting, with the installation of the Board and new officers at the annual Banquet in March.

Membrs are still working on the details of the Coin-A-Rama to be held at the Sheraton Beach Inn at Virginia Beach, March 13 and 14. In addition to the bourse tables, Charles Hoskins, of the International Numismatic Guild, will offer authentication services at a nominal price. Collectors are invited to come to the show, enjoy the exhibits and look through the bourse for that numismatic item you need for your collection.

Mrs. Anne Winter, the Bourse Chairman, may be reached at (804) 499-2303, for information about the bourse tables.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

The Coins Show this year was described as probably one of the best Shows the Club has had. There were 23 dealers in attendance, with a variety of material for sale in the Bourse. Silver dollars were given out every other hour, and tickets were sold for three $5 US Gold Coins.

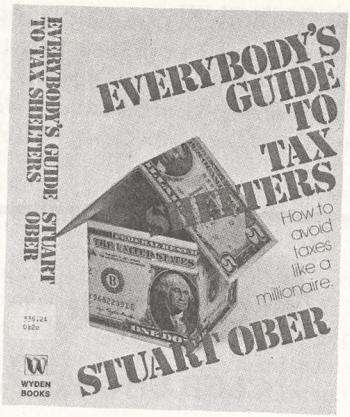
Continued

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

Exhibit Awards were presented to: Best of Show, Keith Littlefield, Fredericksburg Currency and Scrip; Awards went to: Ralph A. Hicks - Obsolete Notes; Danny Fines - Silver Dollars; John Tinney - Gold Coins; John Weinhardt - US Two Dollar Postal Cancellation Notes, and Dennis McClevey - Silver Medals.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Sociedad Numismatic De Mexico	Hotel Fiesta Palace Mexico City, Mexico	March 4-6
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel Staunton, US 11-N	March 13-14
Tidewater Coin Club	Sheraton Inn Virginia Beach	March 13-14
Maryland State Numismatic Assn.	Towson State University Baltimore, Maryland	April 2-4
Salem Coin Club	American Legion Bldg. Apperson Dr., Salem	April 17-18
Tri-Club Show	Sheraton Motor Inn New Carrollton, MD	April 23-25
National Scrip Collectors Assn.	Ramada Inn Beckley, W. Va.	Apr 30 - May 1
Great Easter Book, Paper & Adv Show	The Fairgrounds Allentown, Penna	May 1-2
Garden State Numismatic Assn.	Hyatt Cherry Hill, Rt 70 Cherry Hill, NJ.	June 23-27
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	INGLESIDE INN STAUNTON, US 11-N	SEPT 17-19
Great Eastern Numismatic Assn.	Statler Hotel NY, NY	Sept 30 - Oct 3



TAX SHELTERS, ANYONE?

by John D. Swindler

Awhile back I was at the local library and found a book on tax shelters, called "Everybody's Guide To Tax Shelters - How To Avoid Taxes Like A Millionaire," by Stuart Ober.

In 24 chapters, he lists all sorts of tax shelters, ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, for all sorts of tax payers.

The last one in the book is called: "The Pure Tax Shelter: A Cat Ranch"

"Every so often a "pure" tax shelter scheme emerges, and I have saved the best for the last. It was brought to my attention several years ago by an accountant friend of mine. I combines a conservative, sound investment with good tax shelter benefits.

Consider investing in a cat ranch in Mexico. The operation will start small with about a million cats. Each cat should average about 12 kittens a year, giving us 12 million cats. Skins can be sold for 20¢ for the black ones and 40¢ for the white, giving us an average price of 30¢, which times 12 million cat skins means revenues of almost $10,000 a day including Sundays and holidays.

A self-respecting Mexican cat man can skin about 50 cats per day for a wage of $3.15. It will only take 663 men to operate the ranch, so the net profit will be over $7,900 per day.

The cats will be fed on rats. Rats multiply four times as fast as cats. We will start a rat ranch right next to our cat farm. This is where the first-year tax break really comes in. Since we will be using the rats to feed the cats, we can expense the entire first batch of rats purchased during 1980. If we can start with a million rats at a nickle each, we will have four rats per cat per day, and a whopping $50,000 1980 tax deduction.

The rats will be fed on the carcasses of the cats we skin during 1980-1981 and successive years. This will give each rat one-quarter of a cat. You can see by this that the business is a clean operation, self-supporting, and automatic throughout. The cats will eat the rats and the rats will eat the cats and we will get the skins and the tax benefits. The ecologists think it's great.

Eventually we hope to cross the cats with snakes. Snakes skin themselves twice a year. This will save the labor costs of skinning and will also give us a yield of two skins for one cat.

Compare this to tax shelter deals that skin investors as many as 365 days a year."

Authors Note:

I took this suggestion up with our accounting firm, Winkem, Blinkem & Nod, CPA. and asked them if it would get a favorable report from the Infernal Revenue Service.

About two weeks later, I had a phone call from Nod. He asked me if I remembered the joke they used to tell about Calvin Coolidge: After church one Sunday, one of the people in the White House asked him about the subject of the minister's sermon. "Sin", he replied. "What did he say about it?" He answered: "He was agin' it."

Editors Note: The only comment I can make about this suggested tax shelter is that I hope that annie mckalvey's cat doesn't see it when annie is reading this issue.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK IN VIRGINIA - 1982

This year will be the first time that Canada, the United States and Mexico have joined together to celebrate National Coin Week at the same time and using the same theme: "Numismatics - A High Road To Adventure." All of our members and member clubs are urged to work together to make this an outstanding success.

The Proclamation by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, marking the week of April 18 - 24 as National Coin Week in Virginia, is shown on the cover.

A packet of material with suggestions for local clubs and members will be mailed out by the VNA National Coin Week Chairman: Keith Littlefield, 18 Wakefield Ave., Fredericksburg, VA 22401. Please report on your activities to him and to the Editor of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST.

This is a special week for all of us to promote our hobby and to encourage new collectors of numismatic material to become educated and informed collectors, and to get new members for The Virginia Numismatic Association and our local Coin Clubs. Talks, displays and publicity will all help to spread the word if our great hobby. Get involved - don't wait for someone else to do it! Many clubs donate numismatic books and publications to their local libraries as one of their projects for the observance of National Coin Week.

United States Senator Robery Byrd of West Virginia has introduced to Congress Senate Joint Resolution No. 138, to authorize and request the President to designate the week of April 18, 1982, through April 24, 1982, as "National Coin Week." We urge all VNA members and member clubs to write to your Congressman and request him to give this his full support, since a majority of the House members will have to vote in favor of the bill to ensure its passage. This would be a big step forward for our hobby. Our two Senators will have to vote for it, also, to let them know of your wishes.

BANKING WAS DIFFERENT IN THOSE DAYS

A recent article in the WALL STREET JOURNAL and two banking items from a bank that closed in the depression of the 1930's brought back very vivid memories of the bank closings of 1933 to those of us that remember the times.

Blameless Banking

Imagine: For 140 years, financial institutions in the U.S. were highly competitive, loosely regulated and exceedingly innovative. Institutions were free to appear, fail or succeed, change and even trench on each other's business. And, mirabile dictu, it all worked very well. The country prospered as the financial system developed and refined itself to accommodate growth and the deepening of the economy.

The Depression, however, marked the end of such goings-on. A legislative hazing transformed many financial institutions into noncompetitive or highly constrained fraternities, with commercial banks bearing the heaviest regulatory punishment. Why the banks? Had they been especially naughty? Were they to blame for the Depression? Herewith an expurgated history of banking.

Freeing Finance-II
An Editorial Series

Panics and failures punctuated the first 140 years of unfettered banking. Doesn't sound innocent, does it? But wait. The banks didn't cause these panics and failures, exactly. They were caused by an economy which had to absorb shocks without a shock absorber like, say, a central bank. Before the Civil War, the U.S. was prey to shocks from the British economy and international trade flows. After the Civil War, the U.S. economy was tugged around by business and agriculture cycles. Consider, for example, a typical 19th Century crisis generated by the agriculture sector.

Most small banks kept their reserves at big banks, generally in New York City. Big banks, in turn, lent these funds on the call market. In spring, of course, small banks had to accommodate increased money demand from farmers; so they would recall their reserves from the big banks who then called in their loans. But the system wasn't perfectly liquid or perfectly perfect. Some banks might come up short, meaning that either the big bank was out of specie—gold or silver — and/or the little banks couldn't get back all their reserves.

A "bank failure" happened when one of those banks, big or small, had to suspend convertibility—that is, stop redeeming notes or currency in specie. Often depositors at other banks would then panic and cause a run on otherwise sound banks. As banks scrambled for specie, their drive to get liquid would further contract credit. These bank failures usually meant a few days of suspended convertibility. (Of course banks did really fail — go bankrupt — regularly because of normal cycles or normal greed.)

Between 1873 and 1907 there were five serious panics. Indeed, the panic of 1907 was so serious that, in some cities, specie redemption was impossible for as much as two months. This seemed a bit much, so Congress brought forth the Federal Reserve Bank in 1913. Since the Fed was to provide the liquidity necessary to combat cyclical crunches, banks were enjoined from suspending specie redemption.

It sounded good, all right; unfortunately, the Fed didn't help much in the Depression. There were three distinct banking panics during the Depression. The first, in 1930, was a tough, garden-variety crisis which started in the Midwest after big crop failures in the Corn Belt. The second, tougher crisis hit in 1931 after the Fed pushed up interest rates to stop a gold exodus. The final crisis, which began in 1932 and rolled along to 1933, was devastating. The banks—along with everything else—were clobbered by the Depression.

There was also the stock market crash. At the time, the Fed among others blamed the banks for fueling "excessive speculation" in the market through irresponsible lending. "Excessive" however is a call made after the fact. Throughout the Twenties speculation in stocks made sense—prices went ever up and returns were competitive. The market fell because profits and expectations of profits fell. The market crashed because margin buying made the financial system less liquid and more vulnerable. The market debacle itself was just a dramatic preface to a long and sickening economic decline for which the banks bore no responsibility.

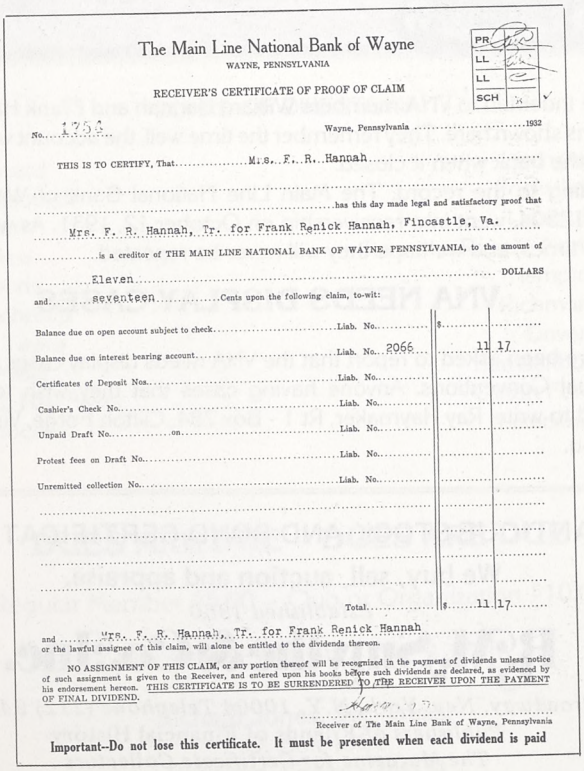
But the banks were blamed anyway—especially after Roosevelt declared a Bank Holiday making them visible and convenient targets. The remedy, similar to other New Deal solutions, was to cartelize the banking industry. After all, given the country's recent experience, competition and free markets seemed full of downside risk. Thus, as New York University professor William Silber has observed: What was done was the safe solution, not the optimal one.

Beginning before 1900, there was a prolonged increase in the number of banks in the United States, which continued for decades.

By 1933, bank holidays were proclaimed in state after state in order that the threatened banks might close under a cloak of legality and avoid devastating runs. One of the first acts of the new Roosevelt administration, on March 6, 1933, was a proclamation making the closure nation-wide. Thereafter, banks deemed to be in satisfactory condition were gradually authorized to reopen. The greater part of the banks were out of business, which made the banking crisis of 1933 probably the most severe ever suffered here. It affected every city, country and state, and every one of us who was here then, and will never be forgotten by those of us who lived through it.

Some of the banks were never able to reopen, many were merged into larger institutions, and some were able to reopen under the same name and management, but with reduced capital.

The crisis of 1933 occasioned the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to insure deposits in all member banks of the Federal Reserve System and in nonmembers which were able to qualify, to a limit of $5,000. This is still in effect, although the limits have been greatly increased. Each bank pays an annual assessment to cover the service.



The Main Line National Bank of Wayne
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA

RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM

PR
LL
LL
SCH

No. 1754 Wayne, Pennsylvania 1932

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Mrs. F. R. Hannah has this day made legal and satisfactory proof that Mrs. F. R. Hannah, Tr. for Frank Renick Hannah, Fincastle, Va. is a creditor of THE MAIN LINE NATIONAL BANK OF WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA, to the amount of Eleven DOLLARS and seventeen Cents upon the following claim, to-wit:

		$	
Balance due on open account subject to check	Liab. No.		
Balance due on interest bearing account	Liab. No. 2066	11	17
Certificates of Deposit Nos.	Liab. No.		
Cashier's Check No.	Liab. No.		
Unpaid Draft No. on	Liab. No.		
Protest fees on Draft No.	Liab. No.		
Unremitted collection No.	Liab. No.		
Total		$ 11	17

and Mrs. F. R. Hannah, Tr. for Frank Renick Hannah or the lawful assignee of this claim, will alone be entitled to the dividends thereon.

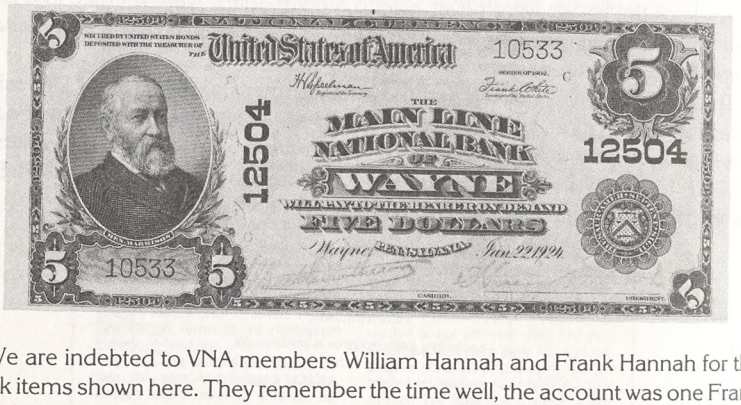
NO ASSIGNMENT OF THIS CLAIM, or any portion thereof will be recognized in the payment of dividends unless notice of such assignment is given to the Receiver, and entered upon his books before such dividends are declared, as evidenced by his endorsement hereon. THIS CERTIFICATE IS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE RECEIVER UPON THE PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND.

Receiver of The Main Line Bank of Wayne, Pennsylvania

Important--Do not lose this certificate. It must be presented when each dividend is paid

Shown here is a Receiver's Certificate of Proof of Claim, from The Main Line National Bank of Wayne, Pennsylvania, approving a partial payment on an account in the bank, in the amount of $11.17, signed by Isaac Jackson, Receiver, for a small percentage of the amount of the account in the bank at the time of its closing.

We do not know how much the bank was able to pay to the depositers. In some instances the banks were able to pay out in full, others were only able to pay a part, and some paid nothing. Those were bad times, and we hope that they will never be repeated.



We are indebted to VNA members William Hannah and Frank Hannah for the bank items shown here. They remember the time well, the account was one Frank had with the bank when it closed.

According to the record, The Main Line National Bank of Wayne, Charter Number 12504, went into receivership on October 12, 1931. As we said, those were bad times, and we hope they will never be repeated.

VNA NEEDS DISPLAY CASES

We have been asked to report that the VNA needs display cases to be used at our Annual Conventions. Anyone having cases that they wish to donate are requested to write: Ray Haymaker, Rt 1 - Box 284, Clifton Forge, Virginia 24422. Thank you.

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The Magazine for Certificate Collectors

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary - Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

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1st Vice-President, Malvern L. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, Virginia
2nd Vice-President, William B. Spilman	Waynesboro, Virginia
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Sergeant-At-Arms, George K. Morehead	Moseley, Virginia

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JUN 1982

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18
NUMBER 3
1982

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The Virginia Numismatic Association has on file the names and addresses of all Advertisers. Any complaints or requests for information regarding advertisers should be referred to The Virginia Numismatic Association at P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669. The right to edit copy, to require payment in advance, and to decline any advertisement is specifically reserved.

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The deadline for all copy is the fifteenth of the month preceding month of issue (e.g. April 15th for May 10th issue).

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18 NUMBER 3
MAY 10, 1982

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcomed and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your change of address.

All mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist and Advertising therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Va. 23669.

Direct all other correspondence about membership, address changes etc. to the secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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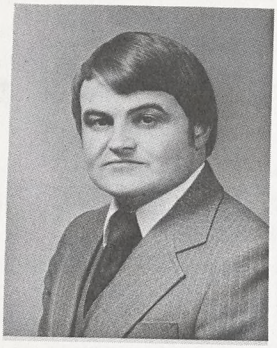
PRESIDENTS LETTER



I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Keith Littlefield for his outstanding work during National Coin Week in Virginia. Keith who recently completed his masters at the University of Virginia, is a collector of Obsolete Virginia Paper Money. VNA needs young energetic individuals such as Keith to be involved.

On a more serious note, National Coin Week which should have been a time for us to be aware of our hobby turned out to be unpleasant at our home. On Sunday April 18 my wife, son and I went out for breakfast around 9:30 and returned at 10:15 to find our home completely ramsacked. Although we were gone only 45 minutes, the thief had time to steal quite a large number of items mostly jewelry. His efforts netted him in the range of seven thousand dollars he only was able to take one coin ($5 U.S. gold on chain) because I have all of my collection safely in a safe deposit box at the bank. I can not stress to you the collector the importance of this, no home is completely safe, as was ours when the thief did not open any locks but gained entry by knocking the complete door and frame off.

You can never tell who the thief will be, the police have a suspect in jail charged with 18 warrants and believe he is the one that stole our valuables, although none have ever been recovered. This man is an ex-policeman and did not fit the description of any burglar you may have in your thoughts.

I have several suggestions in this matter: 1. Have dead bolt locks installed, they may not stop him but they wil slow him up and he will have to make noise to get in. 2. Neighborhood watch programs are the thing today, let people get involved. In my case I had three neighbors who saw the man not familiar to them go to my home, they thought he was a friend or a visiting workman. 3. Most important do not put off getting that deposit box at the local bank. As with our family you can not lock up all your jewelry, or it would be of no use in having it. You can lock up those proof sets and silver and gold coins. With the economy and the large increase in crime any of us can be victims.

I hope to have someone in the enforcement field write an article for VNA on security in the near future.

Putting this aside since we are entering into the collecting season when we can travel to the many shows, it appears to be a collectors market and we can once again purchase many coins for their true value. I believe this will run into the fall when our convention is in full bloom and it will be a welcome relief for all of us.

Ralph Hicks
President, VNA

THE MONEY $TORE

BUY — SELL — TRADE BUY — SELL — TRADE BUY — SELL — TRADE

WANTED - VIRGINIA GOLD MINING stock certificates. Also interested in any other Virginia gold mining items: books, photos, documents, interviews, etc.
James Gray Norman, Jr., P.O. Box 21, Great Falls, VA 22066

WANTED - copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST - Volume 1 - #3 & #4, 1963. Also, Tokens and Advertising Items from the Roanoke, Virginia area.
William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED - Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED - note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED - Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED - Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED - Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED - for my personal collection: $1000 and $500 Va Treasury Notes, $10000 Bank of the United States, Texas CR 39 or 40, Florida CR 3A, 3B, 7.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA 30144

WANTED - City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED - Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY AND SELL - Medallic Art - medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J.Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

VNA NEEDS DISPLAY CASES

We have been asked to report that the VNA needs display cases to be used at our Annual Conventions. Anyone having cases that they wish to donate are requested to write: Ray Haymaker, Rt 1 - Box 284, Clifton Forge, Virginia 24422. Thank you.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Great Mid Atlantic Antique & Adv Show	The Fairgrounds Gaithersburg, Md	June 5-6
International Paper Money Show	Holiday Inn - Rivermont Memphis, Tenn	June 18-20
Garden State Numismatic Assn.	Hyatt Cherry Hill Cherry Hill, N.J.	June 24-27
Metro Washington Numismatic Assn	Sheraton Inn New Carrollton, MD	July 8-10
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	INGLESIDE INN STAUNTON, US 11-N	SEPT 17-19
Great Eastern Numismatic Assn	Statler Hotel New York, NY	Sept 30 - Oct 3
South Carolina Numismatic Assn	Carolina Coliseum Columbia, SC	Oct 29-31
North Carolina Numismatic Assn	The Fairgrounds Raleigh, NC	Nov 5-7

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted upon by the Board of Directors.

APPLICANTS	SPONSOR
Halbert Carmichael, Raleigh, N.C.	Don Roberts
Charles W. Hall, Welch, W. Va.	Don Roberts

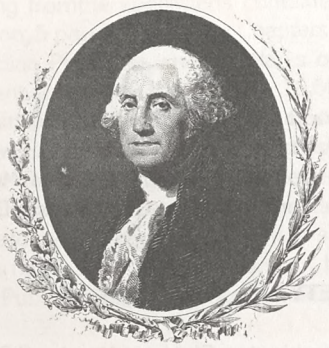
annies vignettes

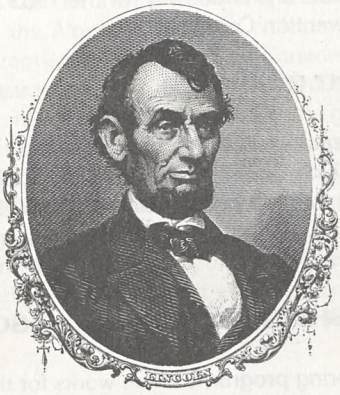
by annie mckalvey

three items came to my attention in february that i want to share with you this time. the first one was that i liked just for fun - it is beautiful 20 cent stamp with the word - love - made with flowers. that was perfect for valentines day, and for any day in the year as far as i am concerned.

the second one is a vignette of george washington from the bureau of engraving and printing, showing him facing to the left. the one we usually see is facing to the right on the one dollar federal reserve note. george had his 250th birthday in february, which this year could have been celebrated on either the 11th, 15th or the 22nd, depending on which of the days that were established by two different calendar systems or the us congress.

one writer expressed it this way - happy 250th george. thanks for being the first in war, the first in peace and the first guaranteed three-day weekend of the year . . .





the third is a vignette of abraham lincoln from the bureau of engraving and printing, showing him facing to the right. this is somewhat similar to the one we see on the five dollar federal reserve note. we only have to use the one date for abe, his birth date of february 12th.

hope you like my vignettes,

annie mck

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

Programs scheduled for January, February and March were: The Currency of Colonial Virginia, by Jimmy Johnson; Collecting Foreign Coins, by Joe Bush, and an Auction Sale for March. The Club meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Bank of Virginia, 7 N. 8th Street. Visitors are welcome.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Club members were pleased with the results of the 1982 COIN-A-RAMA. The new Board of Directors for the coming year is: Russell Ambrose, John Balchunis, Jim Boyle, Charles Caravello, Ellen Harris, Preston Harris, Glen Hazen, Bill Jones, Ted Maroulis, Jim Meehan, John Rausch, Ray Robinson, Mort Ronick, Hank Ullman and Anne Winter. The new officers are: Pres. - Anne F. Winter; Vice Pres - John Balchuis; Sec-Treas - Bill Jones and Sgt-at-Arms - Preston Harris.

Programs scheduled for March are: The Dealer at a Coin Show, by John Rausch, and April - will be announced.

Plans are under way for the 1983 Coin Show at the Pavilion - Virginia Beach Convention Center.

KENT COIN CLUB

Featured at the April meeting was a program by Tom Mercer on Austrian 50 Schilling Commemorative Coins. At the May meeting a program will be given by Gary patterson on Whithead and Hoag Company, Manufactures of Medals, Tokens, Ribbons, etc. Visitors are always welcome when the Club meets in Dover, Delaware.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Spring programs in the works for the Washington Club are: March - U.S. Half Cents, by Joseph Kane, April - Mr. Kenneth Swab will talk on the status of legislation of commemorative coins for the 1984 Olympic Games and other coinage legislation, and May - Frank Katen plans an interesting numismatic quiz.

Club members were pleased with the Tri-Club Coin Show held in New Carrollton in April.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Plans were made by the Club to observe 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia by donating books to the public ligraries in Hampton and Newport News, a display of numismatic materials and information in the Hampton Charles Taylor Library, and several talks were scheduled.

Featured at the March meeting was a VNA slide program on Early Money in Virginia with a Member's Auction in April and a talk in May by Jim Ross on Chinese Cash Coins.

The usual "What's My Coin" game and a raffle were held at each meeting. Visitors are welcome at the monthly meeting on the 3rd Monday.

SOUTH CAROLINA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The Annual Convention of the South Carolina Numismatic Association will be held at the Carolina Coliseum, Columbia, S.C. For information write the Bourse Chairman: Hugh Shull, Box 712, Leesville, S.C. 29070.

BOOK REVIEWS

MASONIC CHAPTER PENNIES, by E.A. King

This work is a state-by-state listing of the Mark Pennies of each Chapter known to King fromthe specimens contained in the Albert M. Hanauer collection. In addition, 5 pages of Foreign Chapters are represented, a section on Canada and Canadian Provinces and 23 plates of Illustrations. The individual pennies are sequentially numbered and over 16,000 numbers are provided with some gaps. Subvarieties are noted. Although this work is limited to the documentation of a single collection, it is the major listing of such pieces.

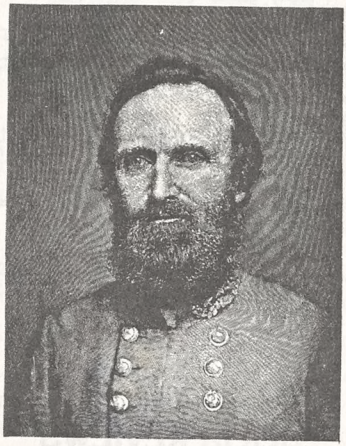
The work was originally published in 1926 and is scarce in the original edition Quarterman's 1972 edition has long been out of print so a new printing has been made to provide copies to those now seeking them. The book contains 384 pages and is hardbound in Library buckran. It is priced at $35.00 postpaid from Quarterman Publications, Inc., 5 South Union St., Lawrence, Mass. 01843

THE HIDDEN YEARS OF STONEWALL JACKSON
by Holmes Alexander

The author of this book states that he has purposely avoided a womb-to-tomb life and military chronicle of familiar/battles. Both have previously been done, and well done. His purpose has been to research and write a human-interest biography of this great and puzzling man.

This book should be of interest to those who are interested in the story of the men who fought in the War Between the States.

Information on price and delivery can be obtained from Jim Comstock, Leader Publishing Company, P.O. Box 591, Richwood, W. Va. 26261.



MERCHANT TOKENS OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

by David E. Schenkman

This deluxe hardbound eighty page colume in an 8●" by 11" format catalogs nearly two hundred tokens from Washington, D.C. In addition to complete description of the tokens, a price guide has been included.

The book is extensively annotated with historical information about the token-issuing merchants. Over 75% of the tokens listed are illustrated, and the advertisements of many merchants have been reproduced.

Your copy will be autographed by the author on request.

The price of this interesting volume is $20.00 per copy, postpaid (please note that Maryland residents must add $1.00 sales tax.)

Orders should be addressed to: Jade House Publications, Post Office Box 155, Bryans Road, Maryland 20616. A few copies of a specially bound white edition of 25 numbered copies are available for $35.00 each.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I received today thru the United States Mail of America Volume 17 Number 6 - 1981 "The Virginia Numismatist." I always look forward to this publication partly because it's part of my dues and also because I like to read. This issue gave me many insights and also added pleasure.

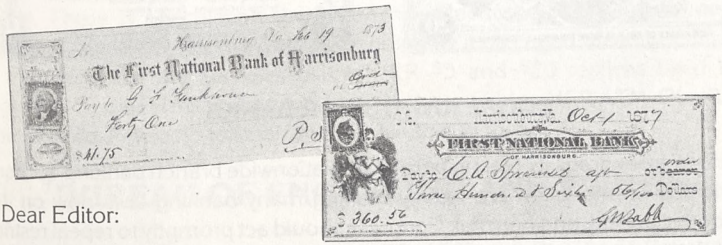
First here it is January 12, 1982. Back aways last year all my children and grandchildren came home and we really had a good time celebrating Christmas for several days. January 2, 1982 we took down the tree - the children were all gone - things cleaned up and put away. I was downright sad. Then today in the Virginia Numismatist I was wished Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Like our new president Mr. Hicks says this is the best organization around - Christmas came again.

The there was the article about Cyrus McCormick - brought back memories my back got to itching from the thought of wheat chaff falling down my back. Did you look at all those pictures about the show last year. Jim Beard sorta looks like Eddie Cantor - his eyes popped out every time the camera flashed. Frank Hannah be setting into middle age - Marge it's gonna take more than buttons to keep his coat together. Speaking of Frank I always thought he took the pictures for VNA but I see somebody called him a "Graphics Coordinator." I hope he didn't go to work for the government cause he usta take good pictures.

Thanks VNA for cheering me up.

Sincerely,

Walt Mason



Dear Editor:

With reference to the editor in the current issue of the Numismatist from Mr. Walt Mason, I am enclosing two xerox copies of interesting local checks with the revenue stamps still intact.

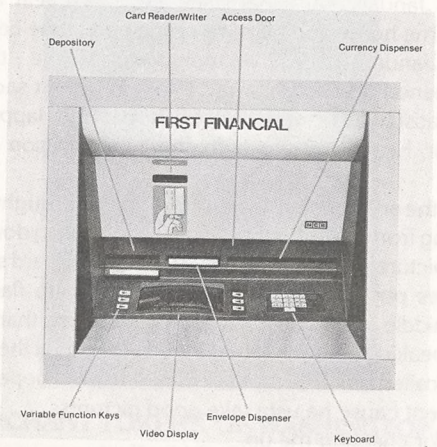
Like the hamlet of Odd (intersection of routes 171 and 172) being swallowed up by the bigger Poquoson, the First National Bank has been swallowed up by the Virginia National Bank. Odd had a population count of one hundred people in the 1940 census count.

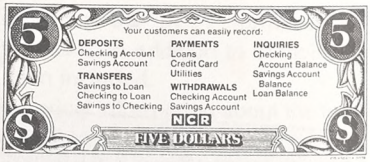
Happy Hunting,

C.J. Bennington

ELECTRONIC BANKING
THE A T M's ARE COMING!

An editorial in January issue of BUSINESS WEEK presents a very brief but important view of the changes that may be coming to the nation's banks as a result of the development of new electronic banking machines:





EQUAL RIGHTS FOR BANKS

"While Congress drags its feet on permitting nationwide branch banking, technology and new competition are rapidly making many banking laws now on the books both obsolete and harmful. Congress should act promptly to repeal restrictive legislation, especially the section of the MCFadden Act that prohibits interstate branch banking. This half-century-old law has no place in today's fast changing financial markets." "The chief victims of the current congressional inaction are the nation's banks, whose very survival is being challenged by nonbanking institutions such as Merrill Lynch & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co., which are free to offer a wide range of financial services on a national basis. Banks, meanwhile, are restricted to their home states or communities. Banks are trying to meet new nonbank competition with national networks of automated teller machines that offer customers many services. So far, bank regulators have looked the other way, leaving unanswered the question of whether these substitute for the prohibited brick-and-mortar branches - or are, in fact, legal. Whether they are or

not, the situation simply underscores the foolishness and unfairness of the restriction. Congress must permit the nation's banks to compete nationally on an equal basis. Unless it does so quickly, many banks are likely to fail eventually, and the big loser will be the country's consumers, who will face reduced and competition and higher costs for financial services."

Most banking firms have by now either purchased their own computers or have time-sharing agreements with large banks with extra space in the systems they installed for their own use, so electronic banking started some time back in one form or another.

With the introduction of the first automated teller machines (ATMs) in the early 1970's, a new dimension was opened up for the banks. It took some time for these units to be accepted, but they are now being installed at an increasing rate, all over the country.

Some people see the ATMs as a threat to the major credit cards, since they are operated by a debit card, which can give access to all of a customer's accounts within a bank. By using an ATM, a bank customer can make deposits, withdraw cash, make deposits in both savings and checking accounts, transfer funds between accounts and find their current balance, even if the bank is closed.

Retail point-of-sale terminals and home hook-ups combined could have the ability to replace many checking transactions if they were included in the electronic network.

The use of the bank debit card could also have an adverse effect on the major credit card systems, such as Visa and Master-Card.

It has taken years for the ATMs to catch on, but it will be interesting to see how much effect they will have on banking. Many bankers have been asking to have the 1927 McFadden Act's prohibition against interstate branches removed for years. There is speculation the full-service electronic banks will be oeprating nationally by 1985, if it keeps on expanding as it has been recently.

Pictured here are samples of the NCR $5 and $20 replicas used to train oprators on the ATMs and a typical control board for an NCR ATM. Our thanks to the local NCR people for their permission to use these.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

It has been announced tha on May 18, 1982, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will begin to sell to the public 16-subject uncut sheets of 1976 $2 star notes. These will be priced at $37.00 at the Visitor Center and $45.00 throught the mail.

On the same date, the price for the half and full uncut sheets of $1 notes to be sent through the mail will increase by $2.00, to $28.00 and $47.00, because of increases in handling costs.

Please remember that only money orders, bank-type cashier's checks, and certified checks will be accepted for mail orders. **Personal checks will not be accepted** by the Bureau. Send mail orders to: Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Uncut Currency Sales Program, 14th and C Streets, S W, Washington, DC 20228.

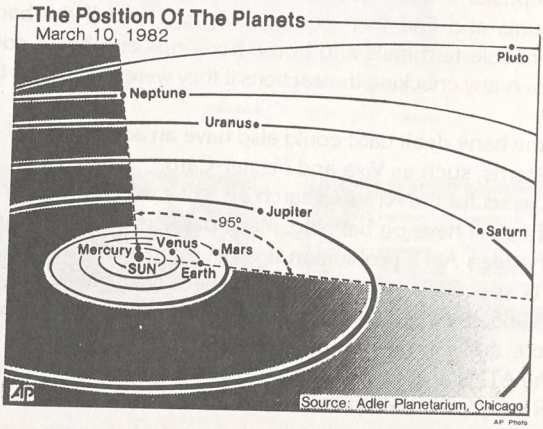
CATASTROPHE!

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE

by Sara Pendragon

Many stories and a number of books have been written about the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Anyone who has visited this beautiful city on the shore of the Pacific is usually interested in hearing about the earthquake and the fire that followed it. I know I certainly enjoyed the time I spent there, and hope that I will be able to visit it again sometime. I had thought I would write the story last year, but when they started to write about the so called "Jupiter Effect," I decided to wait until this spring and see what happened.

For the first time since 1803 and for the last time until 2357, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto will all be within a 96



degree area on the same side of the sun (not in a straight line as some reports stated). The event has given birth to all sorts of theories and fears. The arrangement was described in a book by John Gribbin and Steve Plagemann entitled "The Jupiter Effect," which predicted that the gravitational pull of such a lineup would suck cosmic winds from the sun and activate earthquake zones around the Earth, particularly along the San Adreas fault. I'm glad that nothing happened and also glad that I waited to find out before I wrote this article . . . as I said, I like San Francisco, and want to go back there again sometime.

One of the more interesting reports was written for an insurance company: "On April 18, 1906, at 5:12 in the morning the ground shifted horizontally an average of ten feet and vertically as much as four feet along 210 miles of the California coast lying over the San Andreas fault in the earth's crust, causing

damage for thirty miles on both sides of the fault. The worst damage occured in what Will Irwin called "the gayest, lightest-hearted, most pleasure - loving city of this continent, and in many ways the most interesting and romantic" - San Francisco.

Cornices dropped into the streets, and in a few places entire walls of buildings toppled. The streets had humps and holes. Twisted steel rails had snapped. The City Hall was in ruins. Like a madman's fountains, broken mains spouted water. Snapped gas mains let loose their contents. All this in a little over one minute!

After the broken telegraph lines were replaced scraps of information, rumors, unconfirmed reports, and random intelligence clattered into newspaper offices throughout the country. The nation's attention was focused on San Francisco.

Insurance companies shared the general concern for the victims of the disaster, and in addition were apprehensive about the possibility of huge losses. First newspaper accounts indicated that the fires were simply consuming the rubble of buildings already demolished by the tremblor. Because fire insurance does not cover earthquake damage, it appeared that the insurance companies would not be hard hit. Only if the fires spread to buildings relatively untouched by the earth remors would the underwriters be liable.

In an eyewittness account by Jack London, he wrote: "The earthquake shook down in San Francisco hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of walls and chimneys. But the confligration that followed burned up hundreds of millions of dollars."

The fire storm raged through San Francisco for three days. When the flames had burned themselves out, a quarter of a million people were homeless. Three hundred and fifteen persons were know to have lost their lives and 352 more were reported missing, few of them ever to be found. The inferno had destroyed 28,188 buildings in 522 city blocks, covering an area of more than 4 square miles. The property loss was estimated at over $400 million.

The lack of water, because of broken mains, was the most important factor in the city's inability to contain the flames, but the insurance companies had every reason to believe the percentage of fire damage would be high. For in their files they had copies of a report from the National Board of Fire Underwriters stating that the congested district of San Francisco was "unmanageable from a fire-

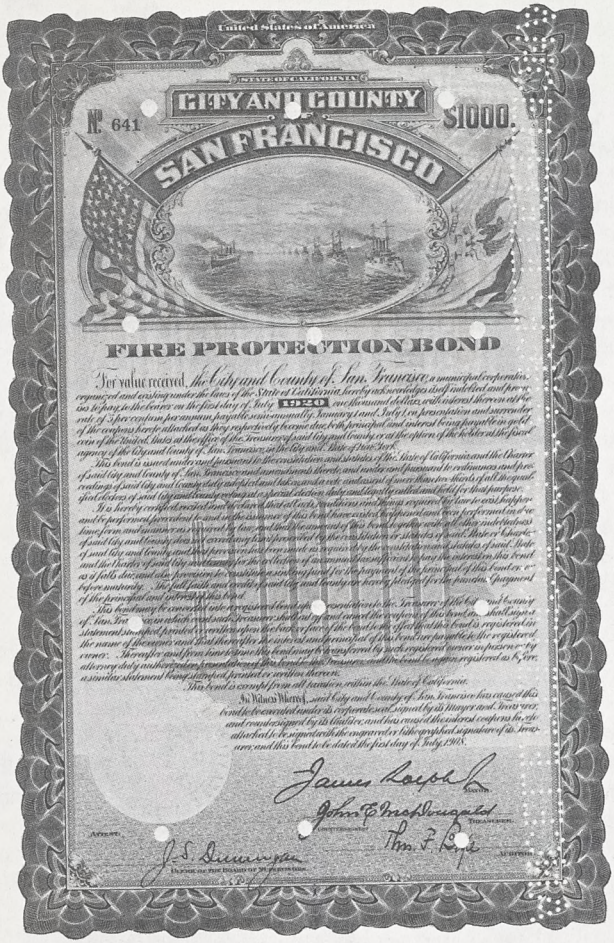
fighting standpoint, and concluding: "In fact, San Francisco had violated all underwriting traditions and precedents by not burning up: that it has not done so is largely due to the vigilance of the fire department, which cannot be relied upon indefinitely to stave off the inevitable." That report had been written just 8 months before the catastrophe.

To this day, San Francisco publications make reference from time to time to the way the insurance companies handled claims in 1906. All told, some $225 million of fire insurance payments were made to the citizens of San Francisco to help them rebuild a greater city. It was estimated that this sum was equivalent to all the profits of the fire insurance companies throughout the country for the preceding 45 years. 27 companies out of 113 paid in full, many of them taking a one or two percent discount for cash, some of the companies paid as much as they could, some of the firms went into bankruptcy, some tried to get out of paying at all. This money from the insurance companies was to form the heart of the bankroll which would rebuild the City.

Shown is a $1000 San Francisco Fire Protection Bond issued in 1908 to pay for improving the city's fire protection system after the earthquake and fire of 1906. It is engraved, with red borders, flag vignettes, and shows Teddy Roosevelt's Great White Fleet at the top center. The signatures are of officials of the City and County of San Francisco.

A map detailing the world's larger volcanoes shows clearly that many of them are located around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. Starting at the mountain chains of South America, a line of volcanoes runs north to Alaska and continues in a great arc down again through the islands of the western Pacific as far as New Zealand. This long line of volcanoes and earthquake zones is generally known as the "Ring of Fire." The theory of continental drift suggests that it is a result of actions caused by movement in the ocean floor. In the eastern Pacific a belt of new material is added to the plate on the ocean floor, causing older parts of the plate to move both ways. The leading edges of the plates move and are forced below the adjacent continental plates, resulting in earthquakes and volcanic activity.

Back in the early part of this century a scientist named Alfred Wagner proposed a new theory, now almost universally accepted by geologists, that all the continents, when the land first appeared, formed one tremendous supercontinent surrounded by a huge ocean. This gradually broke up as the pieces drifted to their present position on large planetary blocks or tectonic plates, floating on the still



molten magma of the earth. The rift can be seen in Iceland, where the hot lava is still forcing the plates apart. When these plates rub against or move in relation to each other the effects can appear in the form of earthquakes or volcanoes.

While a large section of California is on the North American plate, the San Adreas fault is one area where it touches the Pacific Plate. Thus the section of California west of the San Andreas fault is on the same plate which causes so much trouble with Japan, China and the Philippines. Earthquakes under the ocean can cause huge tidal waves, that can travel long distances at high speeds and cause great damage when it strikes land.

Earthquake damage is caused by the different types of waves from the quake acting on stuctures or by the movement of the land where the plates move. The waves are rated by the numbers on the Richter scale, from 1 to 12. It should be remembered that the Richter scale is logarithmic, not arithmetic. Each advance of one number means that it is ten times as powerful as the previous one, or a

hundred times as powerful as the one before that.

Spurred by the unexpected disaster when Mount St. Helens erupted, and warnings from California Governor Brown that seismologists are increasingly worried about the infamous San Andreas fault, the President ordered a federal study of earthquake dangers in California. The report by the Federal Emergency Management Agency last year painted a bleak picture. "Earth scientist unanimously agree on the inevitability" of a catastrophic quake in a heavily populated area, the report said. The odds are greater than 50-50, it said, that a quake of terrifying 8.0 or more on the Richter scale will strike in the next 30 years, probably in the Los Angeles area. The report said the damages will "surpass those of any natural disaster thus far experienced by the nation. "Indeed, the United States has not suffered any disaster of this magnitude on its own territory since the Civil War. "The nation is essentially unprepared . . . Preparations are woefully inadequate to cope with the damage and casualties . . . and with the disruption in communications, social fabric and governmental structure that may follow." Disaster officials at all levels have all voiced the same warning. The 1906 quake was estimated at 8.3 on the scale.

Some of the books that I have looked at may be of interest to others. These were written at different times and from varying viewpoints:

The History of the San Francisco Disaster and Mount Vesuvius Horror, 1906, by Charles Eugene Banks and Opie Read

The Earth Shook - The Sky Burned, 1959, by William Bronson

The San Francisco Earthquake, 1971, By Gordon Thomas and Max Morgan Witts

Another book that you might want to read is Goodbye California, by Alistair MacLean. His prose is much better than mine, and he tells how the people of California might react to a blackmail attempt using the threat of an earthquake started by a nuclear bomb exploded underground or underwater.

Certainly one of the most unusual books about earthquake prediction is We Are The Earthquake Generation, by Jeffery Goodman. His theory is that the recent rise in earthquake activity is only the beginning of a twenty year series of catastrophic continental upheavals that will mean the end of civilization as we know it. Let's all hope that this theory is no better than the one about the one proposed in The Jupiter Effect!

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary - Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

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TIMES ARE TOUGH
or
SPEND YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU HAVE IT

by Walt Mason

Sometime around 1920 or maybe a little before a store opened in Alexandria, Virginia. It was listed in the 1920 Dunn and Bradstreet as "Louis Levinson Clothing and Mens Furnishings" address 424-26 King Street in the main part of downtown - a good location. Don't know when, but hey eventually moved to 817 King Street, Alexandria, Va. cause that's where I found them in 5-17-1972/ I'd found a token many years ago on the above named firm that was good for $1.00 on the purchase of an overcoat. In 1972 I called Mr. Levinson to ask if he could tell me the history of the token - when made and used, etc. He said he had never heard of it or ever seen one and could I please mail it to him for examination. Mailed the token to him and later received the reply - Dear Mr. Mason -

Thank you for sending the token. I enjoyed seeing it. I really am not sure of its age but I feel that it must be about fifty years old. If I can be of any further help, please feel free to call.

Sincerely Yours,
Morris Levinson
President

OY VAY. No help so I put the token carefully away intending to someday write about it and hope someone else might have more information. Last week during the big snow - I cleaned off the desk and lo and behold I found the token again safely in the letter from Mr. Levinson. Opened the yellow pages and no Clothing Store, looked in the white pages of Northern Virginia telephone book and no Mr. Morris Levinson. Remembered a neice of mine who works in Alexandria so asked Beverly to drive by 817 King Street for a look and 817 King Street is now a Gourmet Food Store.

Called Dave Schenckman. He's the one who told me the business started in 1920 or before. Also that aluminum tokens of 38mm were commonly used in the 1920's and 1930's. Now you know all I know. Woe is me Why "woe is me." Well ya'll know times is tough. Folks being laid off work - Government giving away cheese and crackers and who knows what next week. Besides its cold up here. I was going to ask Mr. Levinson could I buy an overcoat and get a $1.00 off with this token. Now it looks like he's out of business and this poor old boy lost out again. Back in the 1930's they used to say "Brother can you spare a dime." What with inflation since then I have to ask "Brother can you spare a ." I still cold and and sure would like to get a coat.

Walt Mason

NUMISMATIC NEWS ANNOUNCES 30th ANNIVERSARY PLANS

Numismatic News, one of the hobby's oldest and most innovative weekly publications serving coin collectors, dealers and investors, celebrates its 30th anniversary this year.

A schedule of programs and events celebrating this special occasion has been announced by Clifford Mishler, publisher.

The most significant program for collectors is the creation of a free 30th Anniversary Commemorative Set. Featuring a cupronickel medal, an aluminum token and a year set of 31 uncirculated cents (1952-1982) housed in a custom made Whitman folder, the limited edition Commemorative Set is available free to everyone entering a one-year subscription to Numismatic News.

The finely detailed medal and token were designed exclusively for Numismatic News by Frank Gasparro, the recently retired chief sculptor and engraver of the U.S. Mint. Both of these pieces were struck at the Franklin Mint..

Collectors should note that the free Commemorative Set offer expires October 13, 1982. Cost for the one year subscription is $16.50.

Also highlighting Numismatic News' 30th Anniversary will be a number of special events this summer by Numismatic News and Krause Publications.

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The Virginia Numismatic Association has on file the names and addresses of all Advertisers. Any complaints or requests for information regarding advertisers should be referred to The Virginia Numismatic Association at P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669. The right to edit copy, to require payment in advance, and to decline any advertisement is specifically reserved.

ADVERTISING COPY DEADLINES

The deadline for all copy is the fifteenth of the month preceding month of issue (e.g. April 15th for May 10th issue).

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18 NUMBER 4
JULY, 1982

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcomed and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your change of address.

All mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist and Advertising therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Va. 23669.

Direct all other correspondence about membership, address changes etc. to the secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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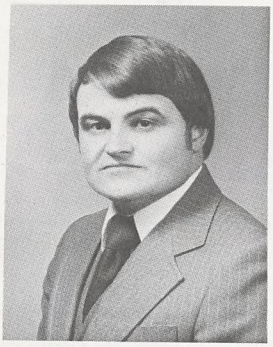
PRESIDENTS LETTER



This has been an exciting year for those in the hobby interested in paper currency. The sale of $1 uncut sheets that began in October 1981, has sold over 100,000 sheets. The beauty of this project is that the profits were used to renovate the entrance to the old Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. It is almost complete with air conditioned comfort and exhibits of tools and products. Then to add more excitement an error was found in the $1-32 note sheets which doubled their value over night. Now the sale of the $2-16 note sheets began on May 18, also buyers may purchase more than the three per customer limit of both the $2 and $1 sheets if the customers wishes. The cost per sheet is $20.25 for the 16 pane and $38 for the 32 pane $1 sheet at the Bureau or $28 and $47 respectively through the mail system. Remember to mail only money orders, cashier's check and certified checks for payment, or they will return all personal checks. Allow up to 120 days for delivery on all orders.

In recent auctions paper has been averaging above average premiums according to recent articles on the NASCA auctions. National Bank Notes have generated much interest in the past several weeks. In any publication we pick up there are numerous adds for not only the sale of Nationals but the purchase of such with extensive want lists. Confederate notes which showed a decline in 1980-81 have shown dramatic increase in interest, especially in the auction market. Even the foreign currency market has increased in the demand for certain types of paper currency. Memorabilia relating to the Civil Was that dropped during the years following the 1961-1965 Centenial years has been on the increase in recent months as well as stock certificates and other related items.

For those of us that have been sitting around relaxing the time has come to get out again for it appears that new items never before seen are coming forth. The hobby is alive and well and waiting for us to explore again the same places that excited us a few years ago, for new material and additions to our collections.

Ralph Hicks
President, VNA

VNA NEEDS DISPLAY CASES

We have been asked to report that the VNA needs display cases to be used at our Annual Conventions. Anyone having cases that they wish to donate are requested to write: Ray Haymaker, Rt 1 - Box 284, Clifton Forge, Virginia 24422. Thank you.

THE MONEY $TORE

BUY — SELL — TRADE BUY — SELL — TRADE BUY — SELL — TRADE

WANTED - VIRGINIA GOLD MINING stock certificates. Also interested in any other Virginia gold mining items: books, photos, documents, interviews, etc.
James Gray Norman, Jr., P.O. Box 21, Great Falls, VA 22066

WANTED - copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST - Volume 1 - #3 & #4, 1963. Also, Tokens and Advertising Items from the Roanoke, Virginia area.
William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED - Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED - note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED - Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED - Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED - Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED - for my personal collection: $1,000 and $500 VA Treasury notes; $10,000 Bank of the United States, and Georgia CR 9. Have large price list of Confederate and obsolete currency (especially VA) for large SASE.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA. 30144

WANTED - City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED - Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY AND SELL - Medallic Art - medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J.Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

AN INVITATION TO OUR 1982 CONVENTION

We hope that all collectors will accept our invitation to come to our 1982 Convention to be held at the Ingleside Inn, located on US 11-N near Verona, a few miles north of Staunton, just off of Interstate 81. The accommodations at the Inn are excellent, and it has its own golf course located close to the main building.

1982 V N A CONVENTION LINEUP

As in many previous years, the climax of our numismatic activities for the year in Virginia will be the 24th Annual Convention of the Virginia Numismatic Association, to be held this year in the beautiful mountain area of the western part of the state.

Our Convention will be held the third weekend in September, at one of the most beautiful times of the year to see the glories of the mountains with their colorful fall foliage.

For the ladies there are antique shops, stores and flea markets in a number of locations within a few miles of the Inn.

Make your plans now and get your reservations in early to be sure of getting the accommodations your want. Come early and stay late and enjoy the fall season int the lovely mountains of Virginia.

Please remember too, that our conventions are not only fine commerical coin shows . . . there are lots of bourse tables with wide variety of numismatic items for sale, and in addition there are also exhibits of all types, meetings and talks, and best of all, the fellowship of meeting and talking with friends, both old and new. Do yourself and your family a favor - come have fun and enjoy yourself at the 24th Annual V N A Convention this fall.

EXHIBITS

Be sure to get in touch with Exhibit Chairman James M. Beard, 317 Miller Street, Lexington, Virginia 24450, to reserve space for your exhibits. This is a once a year opportunity to share with the rest of us your items of special interest and to tell us some of the unusual things we should know about them. VNA does not have exhibit cases for them, so be sure to bring your own cases. Awards will be presented to the winners of the various types of exhibits at the annual banquet. Non-competitive exhibits are also shown by collectors, as long as space permits. Have fun - try your best to come up with an award winning exhibit for the Annual Convention, and be sure to enjoy this most important part of our meeting.

BOURSE

Admission to the Bourse is free and all are invited. Chairman Ray Haymaker tells us that the tables are selling well, and that a wide range of numismatic materials will be shown there to whet the appetites of all collectors. And remember, new and young collectors are welcome to look at the material, talk and buy from the dealers. Many of them are also buying materials to replenish their stocks, too.

If you don't see what you want displayed on the tables, ask them if they have it with them or if they can tell you where you might find what your are looking for. If you are an experienced collector, add to the items you already have, and look around for new collecting interests.

For information about bourse tables, write: Ray G. Haymaker, RFD 1, Box 284, Clifton Forge, Virginia 24422.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1983-1984

The By-Laws of the Virginia Numismatic Association state that an Election Committee appointed by the President shall present a slate of Officers and Directors for each expiring office, not later than July 15th of each year. Additional nominations for any open office shall be published during the month of August and voted on by mail or at the Annual Convention in September, by ballot.

The nominating committee present the following slate of officers:

1st Vice President	Keith Littlefield	Fredericksburg, Virginia
2nd Vice President	William B. Spilman	Waynesboro, Virginia
Secretary-Treasurer	Malvern L. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, Virginia
Board of Directors	James M. Beard	Lexington, Virginia
	Walter L. Mason, Jr.	Rockville, Maryland
	Robert M. New	Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina
	Stephen R. Taylor	Dover, Delaware

ANNUAL BANQUET

One of the most enjoyable parts of the Convention is the Banquet, held on Saturday night after the social hour. Following the excellent dinner will be the installation of officers for the next year, presentation of awards and exhibit plaques, and our featured dinner speaker. Please be sure to get your dinner tickets when you register at the desk for the Convention.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

In according with past practice, the annual business meeting of the Virginia Numismatic Association will be held at the Ingleside Inn, near Verona, Virginia, on Saturday, September 18, 1982. The time and place of the meeting will be announced at the Convention.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

The Virginia Numismatic Association does not charge any admission fee to the Annual Convention, but space is available in the Convention Program for advertisements by members, dealers, clubs and friends, to help to partially offset the cost of presenting the show. In addition to the regular ads, for the sum of $2.00 you can be listed in the Program as a Patron.

"RAG-PICKERS" GET-TOGETHER

And remember - for the last but not the least of the Saturday night activities, reserve a place on your schedule of the evening after the banquet is over for the annual meeting of the "rag pickers." It is not often that you have an opportunity to attend a meeting like this!

CLUB REPRESENTATIVES BREAKFAST

All member clubs are asked to appoint a Club Representative to attend the Annual Club Breakfast on Sunday morning, and meet and talk together with representatives from other clubs across the state. This is a time to exchange views, ask questions and meet and get to know folks from other coin clubs in Virginia.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Next to the registration desk will be a table displaying: Dave Schendman's book on "Virginia Tokens;" Volume II of Charlie Affleck's book on "The Obsolete Paper Money of Virginia;" Douglas Ball's "Confederate Interim Depositary Receipts & Funding Certificates Issued in the Commonwealth of Virginia;" as well as Douglas Ball's article on Virginia Currency during the Civil War and Dave Schenkman's article on the Medals About the Monitor and the Merrimac. These not only make a valuable addition to your own library, but also make excellent gifts to friends or to your local library.

OUR DINNER SPEAKER

For our guest speaker on Saturday night we have selected Mr. Clifford Mishler, executive vice president of Krause Publications, writer and collector of numismatic materials. He will talk about some of his experiences in our hobby.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Please remember to arange in advance for your rooms at the Ingleside Inn, to be sure to get the accommodations that you want. You will be sent a reservation form early in August. Be sure to send it in early, and also be sure to mark your request for the VNA Convention.

DON'T FORGET . . . you will receive a Special Mailing from VNA in August as you do each year, with Hotel Reservation Cards and all of the latest Convention information that is available. Be on the look out for this mailing, make your room reservation early to be sure you get the accommodations that you want, and get ready to have a good time at the 24th Annual Convention of the Virginia Numismatic Association at the Ingleside Inn, on US-11-N above Staunton, September 17, 18 and 19, 1982! We'll be seeing you all there!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor V.N.A.
Dear Don,

The other day my July Issue of The ANA Numismatist arrived and while thumbing thru the pages looking for somthing to read besides the ads I saw some pictures. One of the pictures showed a real good looking lady sitting beside a fellow who looked familiar. Read the caption and it was Larry Chavis and his wife - donor of The Martin Luther King exhibit in ANA Colorado Springs. Don't know what kind of toothpaste Mrs. Chavis uses, but she sure has a pretty smile. A little futher on in the same publication was another picture of Larry Chavis discussing his National Coin Week exhibit with the Mayor of Colonial Heights, Va. and a pretty Vice-President of The First National Bank. Down home we would say that Larry was in high cotton.

You know at first I was a little bit envious, but if you stop to think about it Larry Chavis is a true numismatist - over many years he's done his homework researched his collection - showed his knowledge with all of us and deserves his current place in the sun.

Hooray for one of the best in VNA and hopefully may he have many more years to share with us.

Walt Mason

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DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE OF OCTOBER 1965

Shown here is a copy of The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, Vol. XXXI No. 10, October 1965, Whole No. 356, published monthly by Hewitt Brothers, 7320 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60648, at a cost of $4.00 for one year of 12 issues, consisting of pages number 2713 to 3000.

The ads contain many names familiar to long time collectors, and the prices were a lot lower then than they are now.

The Scrapbook was later purchased by and merged into another numismatic publication.

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

ROANOKE VALLEY COIN CLUB

The Annual Coin Show of the Roanoke Valley Coin Club will be held at the Roanoke Civic Center, Williamson Road and Orange Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia, July 23 to 25.

For information write the Show Chairman, H. L. Tomlinson, 2512 Alberta Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia 24015.

There will be bourse tables available and members will exhibit from their collections.

All collectors will be made welcome.

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

Programs scheduled for April, May and June were: Richmond Tokens and Money, by Messers Silvert, Perdue and Hilbush; Detecting Counterfeits of Rare U S Coins, with color slides; and an auction sale. Visitors are welcome at the meetings.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Programs scheduled for May and June were: a short quiz on U S coins by Frank Katen and exhibits of different types of paper collectables; a family night dinner and a slide program on "Why Collect Coin?", as well as a short auction.

There will be no meetings for July and August, but members will be busy with the MWNA Show in New Carrollton and the ANA Show in Boston.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Programs scheduled for June, July and August include auctions, a business meeting, a program by Brooks Booker on Bits and Pieces of History and a picnic at the DuPont Pavilion to enjoy the summer weather and fellowship.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

The June program scheduled a talk on Oddities in U S Coins, by Ray Robinson, a coin auction and refreshments.

Plans are under way for the Club's Coin and Stamp Show to be held in 1983 at the Pavilion - Virginia Beach Convention Center. Peggy Vollman will be the Bourse Chairperson.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Programs for June and July were a very interesting talk by Norman Bretschneider on "Investments in Coins and Stamps," What's My Coin? games and an Auction.

Letters were received thanking the Club members for the books donated to the Newport News Public Library and the books donated to the Hampton Public Library and the display there for 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia.

Visitors are welcome at the meetings on the 3rd Monday night of the month.

Members are making plans to attend the Annual Meeting of The Virginia Numismatic Association the third weekend in September, taking displays and attending the Club Breakfast on Sunday morning.

SOUTHSIDE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Members of the Club celebrated the 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia by exhibits and other activities to spread the good news of our great hobby.

Congratulations were extended to Larry Chavis for having his picture in the July issue of THE A N A NUMISMATIST twice, once with his wife and once with his exhibit for National Coin Week in a local bank.

Our congratulations to Larry and his Lady for their fine work in advancing our hobby.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

Members reported on their work in connection with 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia, and are making plans to attend the Annual Virginia Numismatic Association Convention the third weedend in September to support VNA President Ralph Hicks, a member and past president of the Fredericks Club.

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

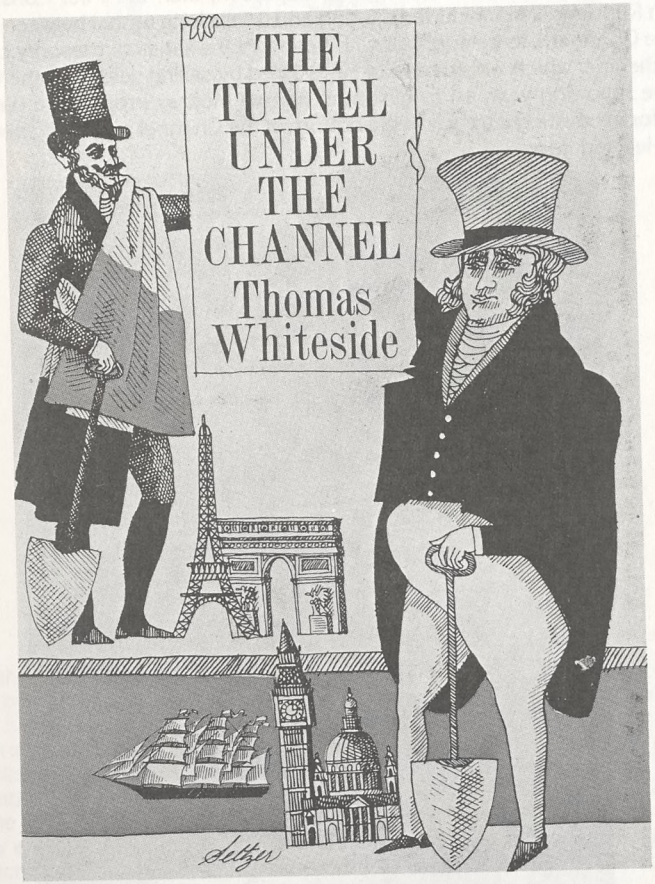
The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of this notice unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted upon by Board of Directors.

APPLICANTS	SPONSOR
Patricia K. Kane, McLean, VA	Frank Hannah
Ronald A. Miller, Timberville, VA	George E. Miller
David Laing, Roanoke, VA	Paul Garland
George H. Alford, King George, VA	Richard Jones
R. W. Fritzman, Ashland, VA	Richard Jones
John D. Bouthillier, Manassas, VA	Richard Jones
Mrs. Larry Wright, Norfolk, VA	Richard Jones
Will Paulsen, Charlottesville, VA	Lionel Key

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

By Sara Pendragon

Those of us who live in Tidewater Virginia are very familiar with the problems of travel over the various bodies of water that are included in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Skiffs propelled by oars, canoes, sail boats, steam boats, motor vessels and large ferries were long the methods used to get across these bodies of water. Now we fuss if traffic backs up and slows us down when we cross the various bridges or use the bridge-tunnels that have been built in the past few years, forgetting easily the long waits we used to have before the new systems were available, and the long detours that were required to get from one place to another before they were built. Most of the bridges and tunnels have been proposed in this century.

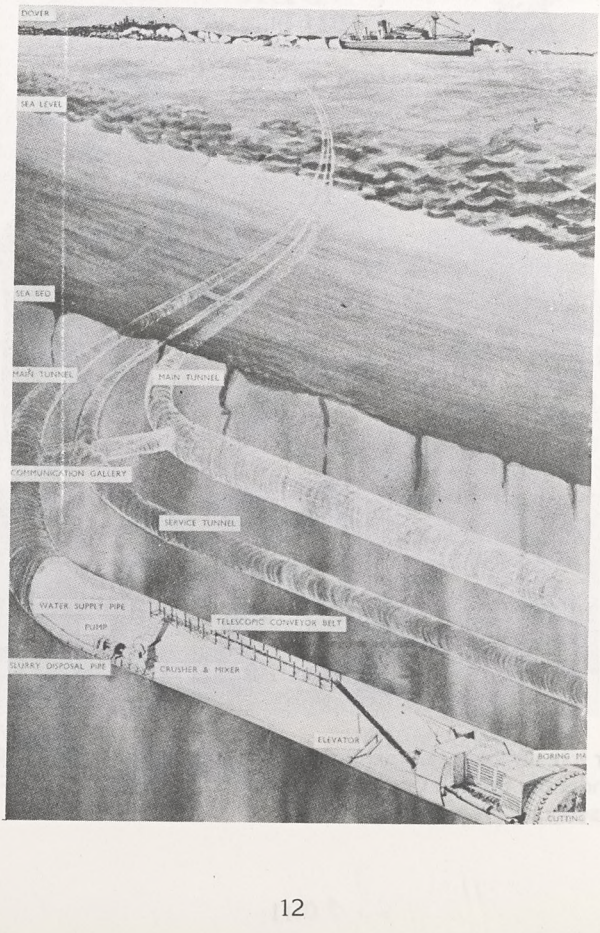


But for a really long wait for such a system to come into being, consider the tunnel under the English Channel, or Chunnel as it is many times called, which was first seriously proposed in 1802.

Thomas Whiteside, in his book THE TUNNEL UNDER THE CHANNEL, starts his first chapter with: "In the social history of England, the English Channel, that proud sea passage some three hundred and fifty miles long, has separated that country from the Continent as by a great gulf or a bottomless chasm. However, at its narrowest point, between Dover and Cap Gris-Nez - a distance of some twenty-one and a half miles - the Channel, dispite any impression that storm-tossed sea travelers across it may have of yawning profundities below, is actually a body of water shaped less like a marine chasm than an extremely shallow puddle." And the shallow puddle has proved to be, as Mr. Whiteside says, "not only a body of water, but a state of mind." Since about 1802, insularity, pride and fear of an invading army have triumphed over comfort and convenience." The Channel Tunnel surely holds the record for the longest planning period for such a project.

The first proposal was made in 1802, when the French mining engineer, Albert Mathieu-Favier, presented a design to Napoleon, then the First Consul of the French Republic. This included digging an 18 mile long tunnel between England and the Continent, to be supplied with fresh air by a series of masonry chimneys along the line, which would have to be avoided by sailing vessels in the Channel.

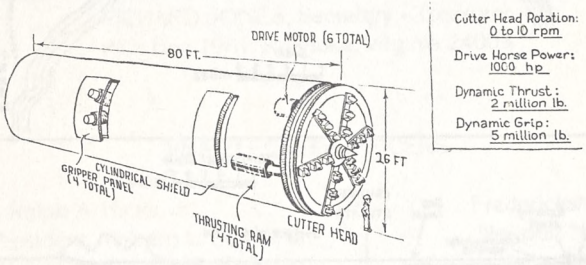
In the following year, an Englishman named Mottray proposed a plan which called for excavating a trench in the bottom of the Channel and laying a steel tube on the leveled base.

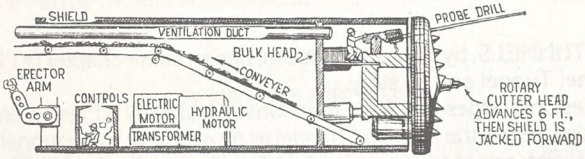


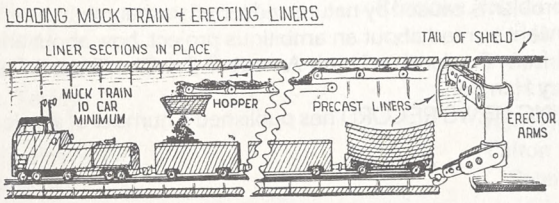
From then to now, various proposals have been made for boring tunnels through the chalk under the Channel and lining them with steel or concrete, digging trenches and laying sections in them, or various types of bridges.

In the early 1880's work was started on a tunnel project by both French and English forces to drive a tunnel across the Channel. Several thousand feet of tunnel was dug on the English side, using a tunneling machine driven by compressed air, The French blasted, which did not work very well in the chalk.

But in 1882 various segments of the people in England worked to stop the project, on the basis that forces from the continent could all too easily invade England, and by 1883 public opinion forced the work to be abandoned.



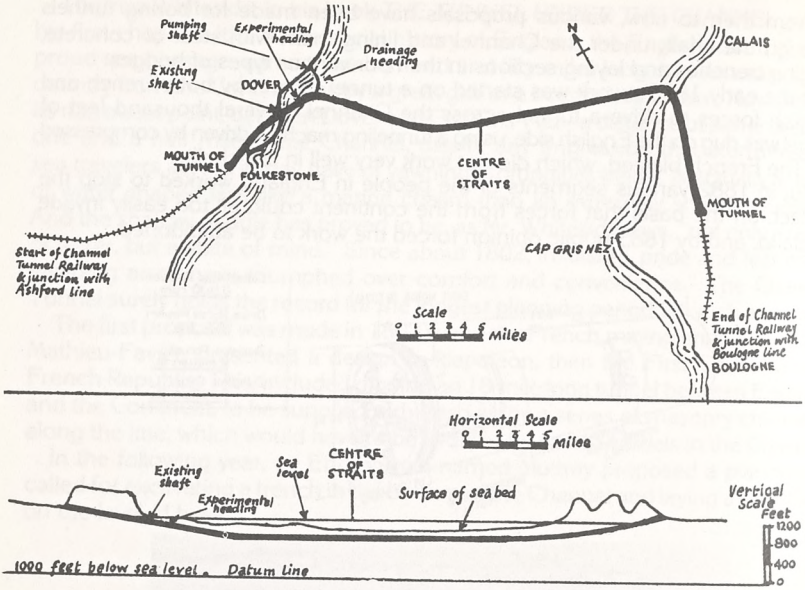




Over the years since then, many other attempts have been made to revive the project, by both England and France. The most promising ideas were for three tunnels, two outside ones large enough to take cars carrying vehicles and freight on them in the two directions, with a center smaller tunnel for utilities and air lines for ventilation. Cost estimates ran in the billions of dollars, depending on the size and location and the number of the tunnels. All of them were proposed to run in the same general area between Dover and Calais.

Oddly enough, the French are still in favor of the project, and the English are still concerned with the threat of invasion from the Continent. Maybe someday they will get together and go ahead with the Tunnel.

The most complete story of the English Tunnel is in THE TUNNEL UNDER THE CHANNEL, by Thomas Whiteside, which was expanded from a series of articles started in The New Yorker.



The book TUNNELS, by Gosta Sandstrom, has an entire chapter (#17) devoted to the Channel Tunnel and its story.

Joseph Gies, in Bridges and Men, mentions a design by a French engineering firm for a bridge across the English Channel as an alternate to the tunnel proposal.

Just for fun, you might try a novel called The Tunnel, By Bobert Byrne, telling about an attempt to drive a tunnel across the Channel, which talks of the problems that would be encountered and the machines that could be used in such a project, as well as the problems caused by nature and terrorists that might be encountered.

If you really want to read about an ambitious project, how about an attempt to build a tunnel from England to North America? Try The Tunnel Through The Deeps, by Harry Harrison.

ENGINEERING NEWS RECORD has published a number of articles about the Tunnel.

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary - Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

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Richard Jones, Sec-Treas.
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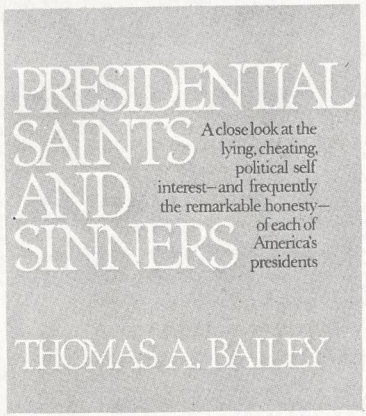
annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

this time i have two small vignettes and a book with a number of them in it. the first one is the virginia stamp of the sheet showing the bird and flower for each of the fifty states, showing the cardinal and flowering dogwood of our beautiful state. i just had to buy a whole sheet of those to keep.

the second one is another stamp observing the 50th anniversary of the international peace garden, featuring a maple leaf and a red rose. perhaps the most evident reminder of 150 years of friendship between the united states and canada is the international peace garden, a kaleidoscope of flowers, structures and trails on over 2,000 acres stradling the border of north dakota and manitoba. that is a beautiful rose, wish i could grow them like that.

the third one is something entirely different . . . it is a book called presidential saints and sinners, by thomas a. bailey . . . with a brief biography of each of the presidents of the united states from george washington to jimmy carter. some he liked and some did not, but he presents a vignette of each of them during their term of office. they certainly have been a diverse lot of men, and have had a great effect on our country and on us. you may not agree with his evaluation of each of them, but it can be a lot of fun to read.



hope you like my vignettes

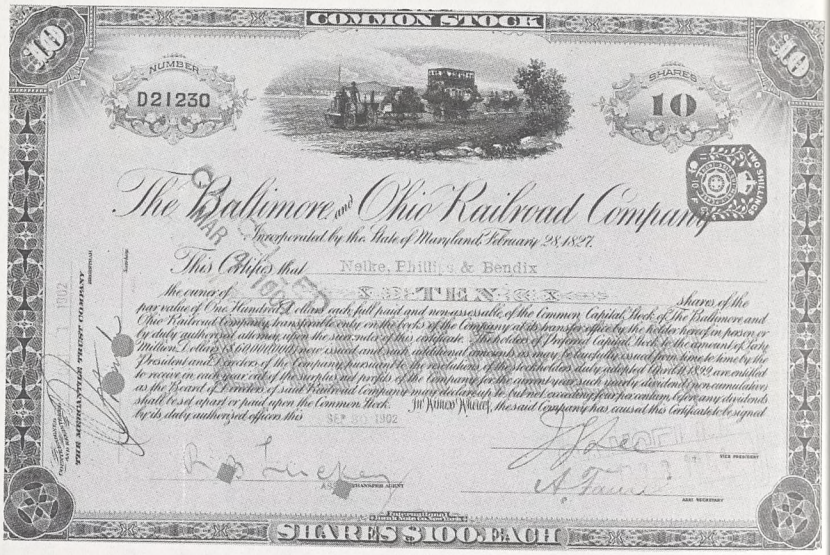
annie mck

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

Metro Washington Numismatic Assn.	Sheraton Inn New Carrollton, MD	July 8-10
Roanoke Valley Coin Club	Roanoke Civic Center Roanoke, VA	July 23-25
American Numismatic Association	Sheration-Boston Hotel Boston, Mass.	Aug 17-22
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	INGLESIDE INN STAUNTON, US 11-N	SEPT 17-19
Great Eastern Numismatic Assn.	Statler Hotel New York, N Y	Sept 30-Oct 3
South Carolina Numismatic Assn.	Carolina Coliseum Columbia, S C	Oct 29-31
North Carolina Numismatic Assn.	The Fairgrounds Raleigh, N C	Nov 5-7

FINANCING AMERICA
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Pierre St. Simon



Several newspaper articles in recent weeks have mentioned the increase last year in the amount of investments made by foreigners in farms, land and in companies here in the United States.

A Commerce Department report said foreigners, either directly or through U.S. affiliates, bought an interest of 10 percent or more in 321 American companies, including a number of large firms. The foreign investors established 554 new businesses, but costs were concentrated in the acquisitions.

In addition, lured by political stbility and prospects for long-range profits, foreign investors are planting their francs, marks and pounds in huge tracts of timber and farm lands. Most of the land is being acquired by investors from Canada, France, Great Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign investments are nothing new in this country. Many of our canals, railroads, and other industries have been funded in part by foreign investments over many years, and in many instances this investment made the projects viable.

Many share and bond certificates have been designed to show their use in foreign investments. Examples may be seen in the certificate for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with a revenue stamp from England.

The basis of the free enterprise system is in the free exchange of investments between different countries.

THE NEW GEORGE WASHINGTON SILVER COMMEMORATIVE
HALF DOLLAR MAKES ITS BOW

After years of urging and striving, the Treasury Department was finally persuaded to do what most of the collectors had been telling them was the best way to use some of the bullion silver holdings of the government - strike an attractive, meaningful, silver commemorative United States coin - the new George Washington half dollar.

The new coin will be sold in two types: Proof, struck at the United States Assay Office (the old San Francisco Mint) in San Francisco, and Uncirculated, struck at the Denver Mint.

They will be sold in different packages, and must be ordered from: The Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco 94175. Up to 25 of each kind may be ordered, but they are ordered on different order forms and each sent in its own envelope. The proofs are priced at $10.50 each, while the uncirculated are $8.50 each. Make your check or money order payable to: Bureau of the Mint. The Public Law 97-104 allows the Mint to produce "up to 10 million" of these coins.

Each coin is an alloy of .900 silver and.100 copper, the first time since 1964 than a 90% silver coin has been produced by the U.S. Mint.

Various members of VNA had tried to persuade the government to mint such a coin for the Yorktown Bicentennial Celebration in 1981, but were unable to over rule the objections of the Mint. We are happy that this coin will now be available and that the proposed Olympic Games coin will be finally approved in the smaller number of types, as called for in the latest proposal to be approved by the Congress. At the time of this writing, we have not heard that the measure had been signed by the President.

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VOLUME 18
NUMBER 5
1982

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Advertisers please note: No Ads will be accepted from Minors without their parents consent. All ads must have Numismatic significance. Special or unusual copy requirements will be billed extra. If in doubt, please write for details.

The Virginia Numismatic Association has on file the names and addresses of all Advertisers. Any complaints or requests for information regarding advertisers should be referred to The Virginia Numismatic Association at P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669. The right to edit copy, to require payment in advance, and to decline any advertisement is specifically reserved.

ADVERTISING COPY DEADLINES

The deadline for all copy is the fifteenth of the month preceding month of issue (e.g. April 15th for May 10th issue).

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18 NUMBER 5
SEPTEMBER, 1982

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcomed and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your change of address.

All mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist and Advertising therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Va. 23669.

Direct all other correspondence about membership, address changes etc. to the secretary RICHARD JONES, P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.

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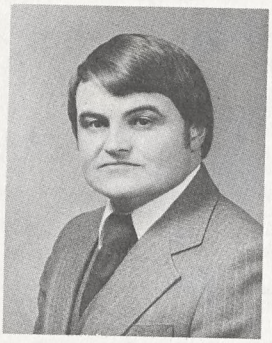
PRESIDENTS LETTER



The Virginia Numismatic Associations 24th Annual Convention and Coin Show is upon us. I am looking forward to September 16, when we begin to set up the Bourse for the dealers and the display area. The Bourse will open on September 17 at 10 AM for the general public. With the hobby coming back as it has in recent weeks I am sure there will be many collectors there early to find what they collect.

Saturday, we will begin with the annual business meeting and balloting for upcoming officers. I welcome all VNA members to attend this meeting expecially if you have never attended. If you have not mailed your ballot then bring it along and turn it in to the Secretary Richard Jones. Our show chairman for this Convention is Mr. George Miller, who has done an excellent job. Display Chairman is Mr. Jim Beard, who has excelled at this task for several conventions. Bourse Chairman is Mr. Raymond Haymaker. Ray has shown concern for the many dealers who attend VNA, and I am sure he is a factor in their return year after year.

The ladies in the front at the VNA Hospitality desk for the past few years as will be this year are Mrs. Margie Beard and Mrs. Del Haymaker, without them VNA would not have the friendly personality that they have shown our many visitors.

Sunday morning we will have the club representatives breakfast. All VNA members and guests are welcome.

I remind you that our banquet Speaker Mr. Clifford Mishler is a wealth of information and all should obtain banquet tickets early so as not to miss Mr. Mishler. The "Ragpickers" will get together following the banquet until when!!!! So come listen and learn and participate and enjoy yourselves.

Ralph Hicks
Presidents

The Virginia Numismatic Wins the ANA Club Publication Award.

We are very pleased to receive the letter shown here telling us The Virginia Numismatist had been awarded first place in the Regional Club competition for the third time.

Thanks to all of the people who helped.

THE MONEY $TORE

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FOR SALE-Two different Virginia Seafood Tokens (Schenkman 3950A1 & A5a) plus free token. Send $6.00 and SASE. Also-Want Virginia Tokens. Page Mann, 484 Catesby Lane, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

WANTED - copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST - Volume 1 - #3 & #4, 1963. Also, Tokens and Advertising Items from the Roanoke, Virginia area.
William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED - Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED - note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED - Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED - Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED - Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED - for my personal collection: $1,000 and $500 VA Treasury notes; $10,000 Bank of the United States, and Georgia CR 9. Have large price list of Confederate and obsolete currency (especially VA) for large SASE.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA. 30144

WANTED - City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED - Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY AND SELL - Medallic Art - medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
Philip J.Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

VNA ANNUAL CONVENTION NEWS

SPECIAL MAILING

Be sure to check your mail for the special envelope containing convention materials that was sent to each member in August. Enclosed are details for the 24th Annual Convention of The Virginia Numismatic Association to be held at the Ingleside Inn, on US 11-N near Verona, a few miles north of Staunton, just off of Interstate 81. September 17, 18 and 19, 1982. This location was chosen to see the beauty of the Valley and the mountains in the fall season. We are looking forward to seeing all of you there.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

In accordance with past practice, the annual meeting of The Virginia Numismatic Association will be held at the Ingleside Inn, near Verona, Virginia, on Saturday, September 18, 1982, at a time and place to be anounced. The election of the officers and other items on the agenda will be considered.

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS

The special mailing contained information on the accommodations, prices and facilities available at the Ingleside Inn. Be sure to make your reservations as soon as possible for the best selections of rooms.

OUR DINNER SPEAKER

For our guest speaker at the dinner on Saturday night we are pleased to present Mr. Clifford Mischler, executive vice president of Krause Publications, writer and collector of numismatic materials. He will speak about some of his experiences in our hobby.

EXHIBITS

Be sure to get in touch with Chairman James M. Beard, 317 Miller Street, Lexington, Virginia 24450, to reserve space for your exhibits. Both competitive and non-competitive exhibits are welcome. As you know, it takes a lot of time and work to arrange an exhibit that is novel, attractive and informative. Show us your special area of interest and see if you can bring one that may win you an attractive plaque to take home and show your friends that you exhibited at the 1982 VNA Convention in the beautiful Valley of Virginia.

Due to circumstances beyond our control, VNA will not be able to supply any cases for the exhibitors. This has been noted on the exhibit forms that were sent out by the chairman, along with the request to exhibitors to bring their own display cases.

BOURSE

Admission to the Bourse is free and all are invited to check on the wide range of numismatic items shown here for your inspection and purchase. Check at all of the tables to see what you can find to add to your present collection, and see what new opportunities there are for new collecting interests. Talk to all of the dealers and if you do not see what you are looking for, ask them if they have these items with them or if they have some at home. And remember, if there were no dealers., where would we get all the items we need for our collections? Then too, the

dealers will be interested in looking at any extra material you have that you might want to sell . . . they have to replenish their stock to be able to keep on selling. We think that we have the best dealers that there are . . . try them.

There will be no insurance carried on either the exhibits or on bourse materials, but guard service will be maintained 24 hours a day for the duration of the show in these two areas.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Displayed on a table next to the registration desk will be VNA books and the tickets for the Annual Dinner and the Club Representative Breakfast. Check the books for your own use or for gifts to friends and libraries, and we suggest that you buy your Dinner and Breakfast tickets when you register.

"RAG-PICKERS" GET TOGETHER

Don't forget that on Saturday night after the Banquet the Rag-Pickers will get together for their annual conference and discussion period. The time and place of the meeting will be announced at the Convention. Everyone intersted in the history and collecting of paper money is invited to attend. And remember - you only get an opportunity like this once a year - don't miss it!

CLUB REPRESENTATIVE BREAKFAST

All member Clubs are requested to appoint a representative to attend the Club Representative Breakfast and the meeting following it on Sunday morning. These meetings are an important place to talk about your local Club problems and successes in these times. It is an opportunity to tell how your Club operates and exchange ideas as to how all of our local clubs can be helped to function better. This is one of the more important functions of a statewide meeting, to exchange ideas and see how other folks do things. Please arrange for your tickets when you register.

We hope that some of the representatives will bring copies of their Club Bulletins to share with the members of other Clubs, as well as information on how and where the hold their club meetings and coin shows.

Remember that the Virginia Numismatic Association will try to arrange for speakers for local clubs if requested, and that slide programs on several subjects are available when requested.

ANNUAL BANQUET

The Banquet will be held Saturday night, following the social hour. This is always the high point of the Convention.

Following the excellent dinner that has been arranged for us will be the installation of the officers for their new terms, presentation of awards, the awarding of plaques for the exhibits, and our featured speaker, Mr. Clifford Mischler, speaking about some of his experiences in our hobby.

Be sure to arrange for your dinner tickets when you register for the Convention.

COME AND ENJOY THE FELLOWSHIP

As always, the climax of our numismatic activities for the year in Virginia will be the 24th Annual Convention of the Virginia Numismatic Association, to be held this year at the Ingleside Inn near Verona, above Staunton, the third weekend in September.

There are many things to do in the fall season in that beautiful part of the state, for you and for the members of your family.

We hope that you will bring your family, come early and stay late to enjoy all of the things to see and places to go there at this beautiful time of the year. If you just want to take it easy . . . do that too!

Please remember, too, that our Conventions are not just fine commercial coin shows . . . there are lots of Bourse tables with a wide variety of numismatic items for sale, and in addition there are exhibits of all kinds, meetings and talks, places to go and things to see, and best of all, the fellowship of meeting and talking with friends both old and new.

We are looking forward to seeing you here, too!

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

New officers have been elected and installed as follows: Pres-Ralph Hicks; V.P-J. Richard Allan; Sec.-Keith Littlefield; Treas.-John Weinhardt.

The design for the Club's 1982 Turkey Money depicts the new George Washington Commemorative Half Dollar.

Details are presently underway for the annual picnic in September, and the Club has been busy obtaining raffle and door prifzes for next years Coin Show.

During the July meeting Ralph Hicks gave an excellent slide presentation on Confederate Currency.

As many members as possible plan to go to the VNA Annual Meeting at the Ingleside Inn in September with VNA President Ralph Hicks.

Club member Keith Littlefield, who was the VNA Chairman for 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia, gave a short report on the activities of both VNA and the Fredericksburg Club in connection with the 1982 National Coin Week.

KENT COIN CLUB

Our friends over on the Eastern Shore are preparing for their Annual Coin Show, to be held the Sunday after the VNA Annual Convention, which will make it the 26th of September.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

The regular meeting of the Shenandoah Valley Coin Club was scheduled to be held at the DuPont Pavilion, Waynesboro on Monday, August 9th.

Members were reminded to bring a covered dish or the salad, vegetable or desert they signed-up for at the July meeting. The Club was to provide the charcoal, meat, bread, soft drinks and paper products. A good time was promised to all attending.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Special summer programs were scheduled to attract members to the hot weather meetings held the third Monday of the month, with auctions, talks, What's Your Coin? and What's Your Paper Money? games, and general discussions of the hobby.

Members are making plans to attend the VNA Convention at the Ingleside on the third weekend in September. A Club Representative was appointed to attend the Club Breakfast on Sunday morning.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Members and club officers were looking forward to hot weather activities of the Club.

Plans are under way for the Annual Show to be held next year at the Convention Center in Virginia Beach.

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

Events scheduled for the summer months include a talk on The Federal Reserve Bank Money Museum, by Ms Doris Harless of the Bank, a talk on Coin Grading and Coin Authentication by Charles Hoskins and the summer Club Picnic.

Also, plans are being made for a bus trip to take Club members to the VNA Annual convention at the Ingleside the third weekend in September.

ROANOKE VALLEY COIN CLUB

Club members and officers were pleased with the results of the Annual Coin Show held in July at the Roanoke Civic Center.

Plans are being made for fall and winter meetings.

SOUTHSIDE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

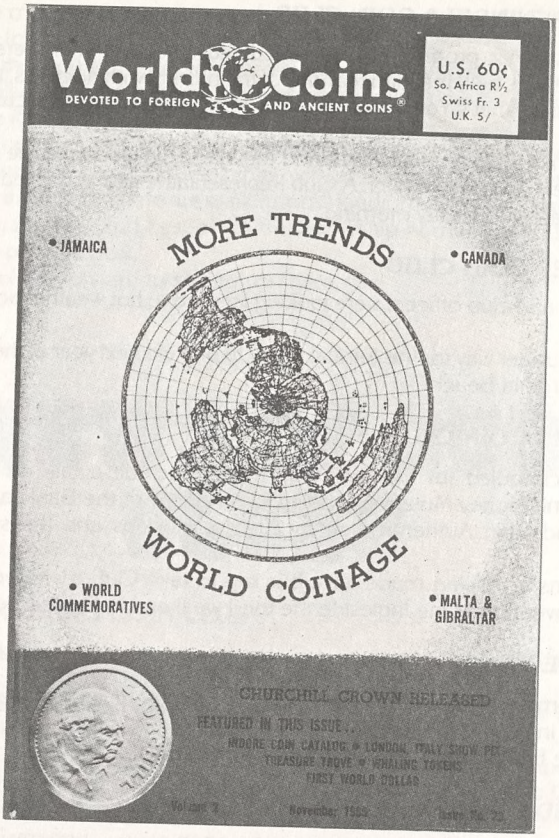
Members reported on their activities for 1982 National Coin Week in Virginia and congratulated Larry Chavis for his efforts and for his donations to the ANA Museum.

Plans are underway for members to attend the VNA Convention at the Ingleside in September.

The Petersburg club will host a Coin and Stamp Show, to be held at the Howard Johnson Motel, off of Exit 3, on Interstate 95, Petersburg, Virginia, from 10 AM to 7 PM, on Sunday, October 3, 1982.

For information of tables or exhibit space, call or write to: Gerald Perry, 311 Cavalier Square, Hopewell, Virginia 23860; Phone: 804-458-0642.

All interested visitors will be made welcome.



DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

WORLD COINS MAGAZINE OF NOVEMBER 1965

Shown here is a copy of World Coins Magazine, Volume 2, Issue No. 23, November 1965, published monthly by The Sidney Printing and Publishing Company, 119 East Court Street, Sidney, Ohio 45365, at a cost of $5.00 for one year of 12 issues, consisting of pages number 1028 to 1119.

Featured articles included the Release of the Churchill Crown; Coin Shows in London and Italy; Treasure Trove Hoards; Early Dollars; Whaling Tokens; a report on the A N A Convention in Houston, Texas, as well as an editorial on the need for an organization for World Coin Collectors.

Many well known dealers had ads for coins from all over the world, at prices that look very apealing now. Why didn't we buy some of those crowns we wanted then? I guess the prices looked just as high to us then as the ones we see now do to us today. Does that tell us anything?

World Coins Magazine was later merged into another publication, which continues to provide information on world coinage and paper money for us today.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

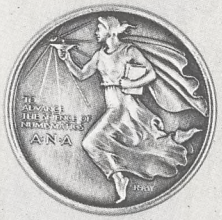
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING ISSUES NEW SOUVENIR CARD AT A N A 91ST CONVENTION

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will issue a new souvenir card at the ANA's Boston Convention. It will be issued by mail, at the Convention in Boston and at the Bureau's Visitor Center.

The card features an engraving of the Great Seal of the United States marking the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the basic design. The card is printed in four colors, three by the offset process plus one-color intaglio.

Cards are priced at $4.00 each at the exhibit site and at the BEP Visitor Center Price by mail is $5.00. Do **not** send cash.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



SILVER

60/500

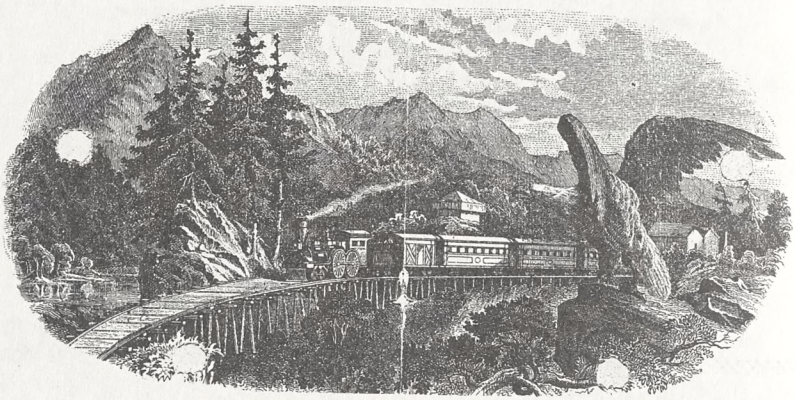
BRONZE

DEDICATION OF EXPANDED HOME AND HEADQUARTERS
JUNE 10 1982

The association struck 500 beautifully sculptured sets of serially numbered medals commemorating this significant milestone in the ongoing progress of The American Numismatic Association.

annies vignettes

by annie mckalvey

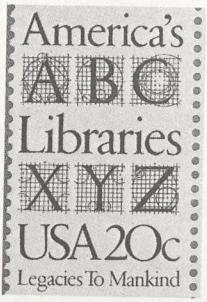


this time i have three vignettes, one from 1871 and the other two from this year of our lord nineteen hundred and eighty two.

the first one is a vignette from the face of a bond issued by the city of oswego, in the state of new york, in aid of the lake ontario shore rail road. back in those days there was a lot of competition to get a rail road to run through your town, rather than the town on the other side of the county, or where ever.

many times towns would help with the construction in this manner. sometimes it paid off and the town became the county seat . . . other times it did not, and the town never grew any bigger.

i have not found out how the town made out, but isnt that a cute little pufferbell of an engine.



the second one is a new postage stamp for horatio alger. i had to ask don about him. i never read too many boys books and these were a little before my time, but i liked the design of the stamp and don liked the books . . . that must have been a long time ago when those books were written.

the third one i can really relate to - this one is for - americas libraries, legacies to mankind. i dont know about the rest of mankind, but they sure are a help to don and me. i keep telling them at our library that i must be one of their better

customers, because i help keep their circulation figures up, and circulation figures are what they like to keep up, they say . . . especially when the year end reports are made up. but as i say, they sure are a help to us, and we try to help them whenever we can, and let them know that we appreciate their help.

hope you like my vignettes
annie mck

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	INGLESIDE INN STAUNTON, US 11-N	SEPT 17-19
Kent Coin Club	Dover, Delaware	Sept 26
Great Eastern Numismatic Association	Statler Hotel New York, N Y	Sept 30-Oct 3
South Carolina Numismatic Association	Carolina Coliseum Coumbia, S C	Oct. 29-31
North Carolina Numismatic Association	The Fairgrounds Raleigh, N C	Nov. 5-7
Southside Virginia Numismatic Association	Howard Johnson Motel off Exit 3, I-95 Petersburg, VA	Oct 3

SIX COIN OLYMPIC COIN BILL

SIGNED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN

We are pleased to be able to report that President Reagan signed on July 22nd the bill authorizing the striking of two silver dollar coins and one $10 gold coin. Each of the coins will be struck in Proof and Uncirculated types, and will be struck to tradional U.S. coin specifications.

The new law provides that the sale and distribution of the coins will be under the control of the Treasury Department. The law, passed after much argument, also requires that $10 from the sale of each silver coin, and $50 from the sale of each gold coin, is to be turned over to the United States and Los Angeles Olympic Committees.

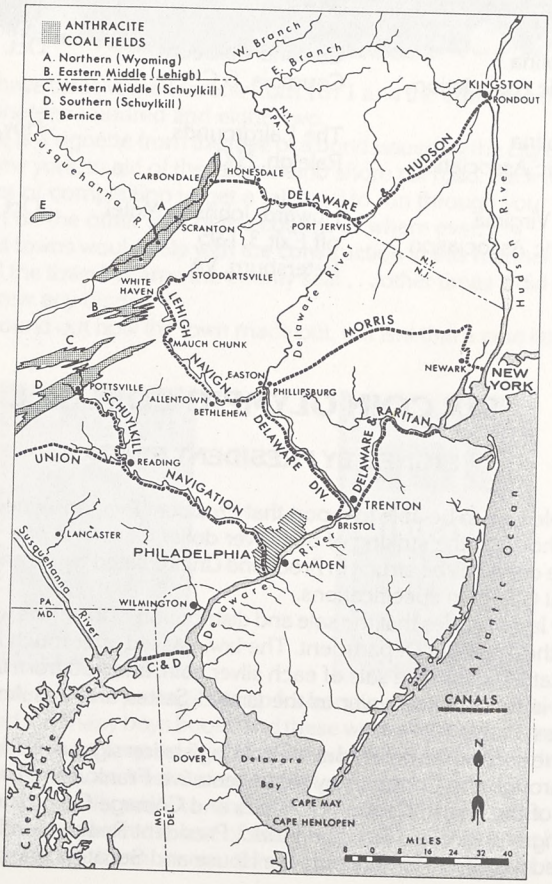
This is the second commemorative coin legislation signed by President Reagan and put through the Congress by Representative Frank Annunzio, Dem.-Ill., the chairman of the House Consumer Affairs and Coinage Committee.

Our congratulations to Rep. Annunzio, President Reagan, and all of the folks who worked with them to persuade the House and Senate to pass this legislation.

FINANCING AMERICA
THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY
by Pierre St. Simon

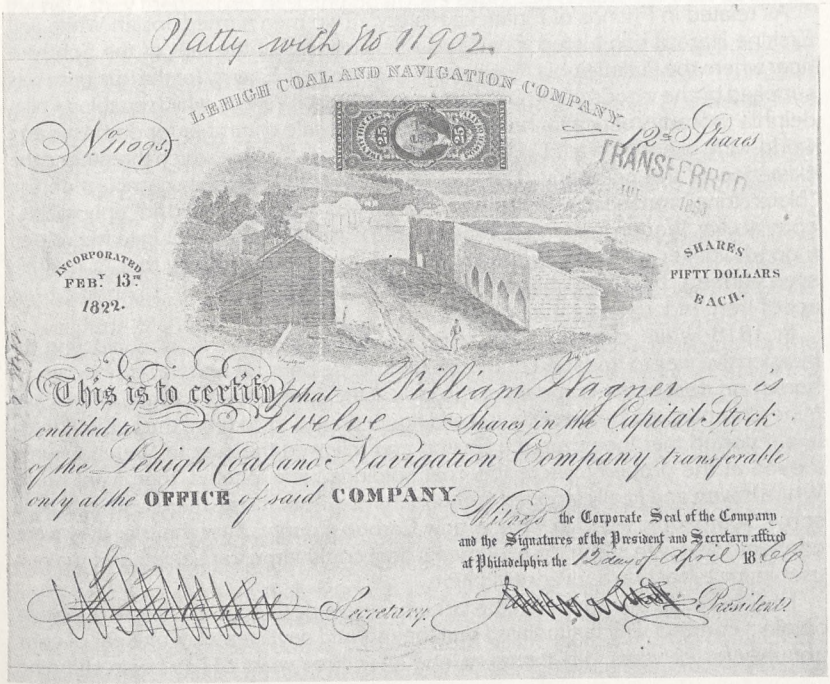
In his book CANAL DAYS IN AMERICA, Harry Sinclair Drago wrote: "Where the Delaware River breaks out of New York State and begins its long journey to tidewater below Philadelphia, it becomes, with all of its twistings and turnings, the boundary that separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania. In the heyday of the canals no other river played so important a part in their navigation as the Delaware. Canals using the Delaware included the Schuykill Navigation, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware and Raritan, the Lehigh and the Morris."

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was the result of the activities of two different groups of men at different times to develop the deposits of anthracite coal in Carbon Country, Pennsylvania, get it to Philadelphia and then get people to use the anthracite. One of the first problems was to find out how to burn anthracite, because it required a different manner of combustion from that used with the softer bituminous coal usually used for fuel.



An articlle entitled "Coal, and the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania," in the September, 1857 issue of Harpers New Monthly Magazine, tells how in 1791, in the mountains drained by the Lehigh River, in Pennsylvania, a hunter Philip Ginter had spent a whole day looking for game to feed his family. As evening neared he was caught by a rain storm on the summit of Sharp Mountain, still several miles from his home. He tripped on a tree root and fell on a large, black stone - which he decided might be the "stone coal" some people had mentioned as seeing in the area. He took some pieces home with him, and several days later gave them to Colonel Jacon Weiss, then living in the area that became the township if Maunch Chunk, later to be renamed in honor of Jim Thorpe. After being sent to Philadelphia to be identified and passing through several hands, it was finally identified by a Mr. Charles Cist as anthracite coal. Cist sent a request to Weiss to reward the discoverer, and make immediate arrangements for securing the land. Weiss made arrangements, through the land office, to secure title to a tract of some thousands of acres of this wilderness area. Early in 1792, Weiss organized an association called the "Lehigh Coal Mine Company," along with a number of his friends. A strata of coal was very near the surface, and they had four laborers dig several tons of it with very little effort. Then the company had to find a way to get the coal to market and get people to use it. A few tons were taken to philadelphia in canoes, but it was difficult to burn and people were not interested in it. After several efforts to improve the navigation of the river and learn how to burn anthracite, the company did very little for sometime.

Other people in Pennsylvania worked over a period of years to find out how to burn anthracite, and finally found out that if you just let is alone , it would burn with a hot flame, but it did not find any general acceptance.


Watty with No 11902.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

No 1109.

12 Shares

TRANSFERRED

INCORPORATED FEBY 13TH 1822.

SHARES FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.

This is to certify that William Wagner is entitled to Twelve Shares in the Capital Stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company transferable only at the OFFICE of said COMPANY.

Witness the Corporate Seal of the Company and the Signatures of the President and Secretary affixed at Philadelphia the 12 day of April 18

Secretary. President.

In the late 1790's, the Legislature of Pennsylvania chartered a joint-stock company to improve the navigation of the Lehigh River. The company included some of the men interested in the coal mine company. Some $30,000.00 dollars was spent, but the coal they did get to Philadephia still did not sell, and operations were suspended for some years.

As related in Friends of Financial History: "Two men named Josiah White and Erskine Hazard conducted a nail and wire business at the falls of the Schuykill near where the Philadelphia Museum of Art is located. Energy for the business was supplied by the woods of the Delaware and Schuykill Valleys, which enabled Philadelphia to lead America in the manufacture and sale of lumber for domestic and world-wide use. The War of 1812 brought on a fuel shortage which threatened the existence of the company. The partners, out of desperation, gambled on the "black stone" from upstate Pennsylvania which was then considered an "unburnable" commodity. Wagon loads were brought into Philadelphia. Living up to her role as a good Quaker wife. Mrs. White turned to hard coal at home so that "it may be seen burning" by her neighbors. Anthracite was finally introduced to America - an act of tremendous industrial impact."

In 1818 White closed up his shop and set out to see if he could find an inexpensive way to transport anthracite to Philadelphia. He and Hazard borrwed a horse and a set of levels and set out to look at the coal property of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company and to see if they could figure how to try to tame the Lehigh River. It is reported that they started a Easton and followed the river to Mauch Chunk, looked at the property where the coal holdings were located, then went on to White Haven and finally stopped at Stoddartsville. At that time there were probably some 300 people living in what is now Carbon County. After the trip, they were confident that with some improvements they could tame the Lehigh and make it usable for a least downriver navigation.

They talked to the owners of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, and were able to obtain a contract which stipulated that they should pay a rental of one ear of corn annually for 25 years; pay the taxes, and after three years of use begin shipping

40,000 bushels of coal to Philadelphia. With some partners, they obtained from the Legislature the exclusive privilege of improving the Lehigh. Then they organized and incorporated the Lehigh Coal Company. In the spring of 1818, Josiah White began work on the Lehigh River, paying his men 75 cents a day. He invented and built the "bear-trap" gates, whose V-shaped gates and dams raised the level of the river enough for the coal-laden arks to pass over the rapid without hinderance. White was able to send over 1,000 bushels of Lehigh coal to Philadelphia in December, 1819. This token shipment was for publicity purposes rather than profit, as it enabled them to sell more stock in the company.

"Pool navigation was completed the following year. The boats used in this descending navigation of the Lehigh were square wooden boxes, called arks, made from local wood, generally about 18 feet wide and 25 feet long. At first two of them were joined together by hinges, so as to allow them to bend up and down in passing over the sluices; but as the boatmen became more accustomed to the work, and the channels were improved from time to time, the number of sections thus lashed together was increased until their whole length often reached over 100 feet. Like a raft, they were piloted and steered by long oars, and were broken up and sold for lumber at the end of the run. Machinery was devised for jointing and putting together the planks of which the boats were made, and the men were so expert at it that five of them could put together one of the sections and launch it in 45 minutes. Boats of this description were used until about 1831.

Completion of a tramway from the mines to the river at Maunch Chunk enabled the arks to be loaded faster. This nine mile railway, from the river to the mines on the summit of the mountain, followed the route of the old wagon road. This was one of the first such roads operated on the American continent. While the loaded cars descended by gravity, mules were employed to haul the empty ones back up the hill - they themselves descending in cars especially adapted to their accomodation."

The two firms were combined into one operating firm called the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company about 1820, owning and operating both the mines and the canal. A vast amount of anthracite, timber, barrels of flour and other farm produce was shipped down the Lehigh.

In 1825 the Company announced that it was going to build a canal up the Lehigh for a total distance of about 85 miles, a major undertaking estimated to cost well over a million dollars.

"Like the James and other canals, the Lehigh was a combination of canal and slack-water pools. When finished, there were 45 miles of canal and 10 miles of slack water between Mauch Chunk and Easton. The canal was considered complete in late June of 1829. The water was let in on July 1 and reached Easton on the Delaware River in the afternoon. The packet boat Swan had been brought up the Delaware from the Schuykill for the occasion. She was let into the canal, where the quests came on board. Then the mules started to move for the first voyage up the new waterway. But it was several years before the Morris Canal, starting at Phillipsburg, on the other side of the Delaware River in New Jersey, would be ready to begin operations to let freight continue on toward New York.

Before the 1829 season was over, a line of packet boats was plying the Lehigh. The canal appeared to be what the country was waiting for - it began to boom, new villages came into existence and the price of farm land jumped. The arks that had been only means of transportation in the days of the bear-trap gates began to disapear. The few remained avoided the canal to escape the tolls."

As with all of this type of canal, damage from severe storms and the competition of the railroads finally caused it to close. But the Lehigh had a long life. Well into he

twentieth century, mules were still plodding along the towpath between Seigfried's Bridge and Easton.

As Drago said: "Despite the calamities from which is suffered, the Lehigh Canal was one of the most profitable dug in America. In the decade before it came into competition with the railroad it never failed to carry less than three-quarters of a million tons. In 1860, its peak year, the total reached 1,338,875 tons."

"It is difficult to speak of the Valley of the Lehigh without recalling another great coal carrier, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, although the railroad had no connection with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the owner of the canal. Even though they competed with each other, after the coming of the railroad the canal enjoyed some of its most prosperous years, due partly to the connection with the State-owned Delaware Division Canal, which enabled it to reach many New Jersey industrial towns.

Beginning at Easton, the Delaware Division followed the Delaware River southward for 60 miles to tidewater at Bristol, Pennsylvania. If it had not been built as an extension of the Lehigh Canal - which many alleged it was - it could not have served the Lehigh better. In 1854, when an outlet lock was built at New Hope on the Pennsylvania side, 35 miles below Easton, permitting boats to leave the canal, cross the Delaware River and at Lamberville, on the New Jersey side, be locked into the 22 mile long feeder of the Delaware and Raritan mainline, an endless stream of Lehigh anthracite began moving across New Jersey to Raritan Bay and on into New York harbor."

As Drago said: "The years that followed were busy ones for the Delaware Division Canal. But the state of Pennsylvania could not make it pay, even though it was doing a tremendous business. Had the Delaware been exclusively a forwarder of coal, which was not the case - it was handling a great amount of timber, lime, charcoal and flour - its failure to show a profit would have been easy to explain. Other divisions of the state's canal system were having the same difficulty. Disgrutled taxpayers charged that the canals were being mismanaged by bungling politicians and demanded that they be turned over to private enterprise.

Added to the growing public discontent was the increasing pressure of the railroads. The results could have been predicted: one division after another of the state canals was sold until only the Delaware Division was left. The Delaware Division was a vital link to the continuing success of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. After being bounced back and forth for a year, the Lehigh got possession in 1866. Half a century later it was still functioning, the last survivor of the network of canals once linked to the Delaware River."

Shown with this are several share certificates from the Lehigh Canal and Navigation Company during several periods, and pictures of the canal.

The two men shown on the certificate are Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, who were involved with the building and operation of the canal.

I want to thank VNA member Don Edkins for bringing this interesting canal and coal company to my attention. In its day, it was one of the industrial giants of the Philadelphia area.

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

All Mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist should be addressed to:
DON ROBERTS, Editor
P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669

Address all Official mail of the Virginia Numismatic Association to:
RICHARD JONES, Secretary - Treasurer
P.O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Virginia 24009

VNA ELECTED OFFICERS

President, Ralph A. Hicks, Jr.	Fredericksburg, Virginia
1st Vice-President, Malvern L. Powell, Jr.	Newport News, Virginia
2nd Vice-President, William B. Spilman	Waynesboro, Virginia
Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Jones	Roanoke, Virginia
Sergeant-At-Arms, George K. Morehead	Moseley, Virginia

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Gerald A. Schmidt	Richmond, Virginia
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Raymond G. Haymaker	Clifton Forge, Virginia
Louis E. Doucet	Petersburg, Virginia

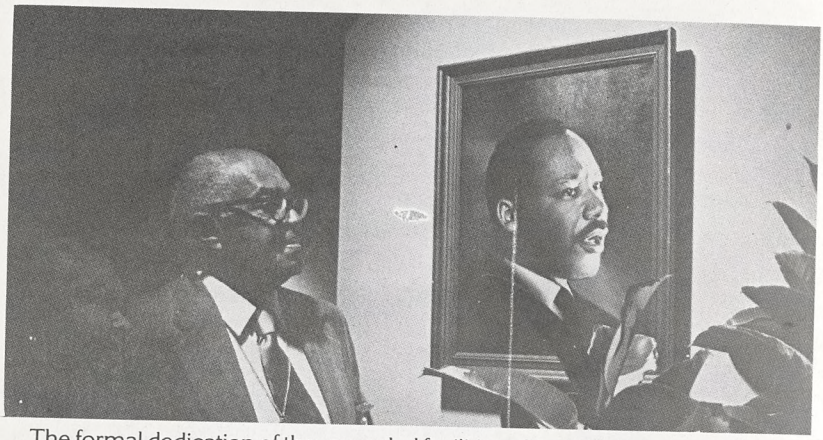
DUES ARE DUE -- DUES ARE DUE

Regular Member $5.00 -- Club or Organization $10.00

PLEASE SEND 1982 DUES TO:

Richard Jones, Sec-Treas.
P.O. Box 1981
Roanoke, Virginia 24009

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION DEDICATED THE EXPANDED FACILITIES OF ITS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING



The formal dedication of the expanded facilities of the Headquarters Building of the American Numismatic Association was held recently in Colorado Springs, Colorado. It was an impressive event with appropriate pomp and circumstance befitting the occasion.

The progam of events was as follows:

A concert by an Army Band from Fort Carson; Presentation of the Flag; the National Anthem; Invocation by The Rev. Paul R. Peel; Welcome by Adna G. Wilde, Jr., President , A N A; Introductions of the Guests, A N A Staff and the Keynote Speaker; The Keynote Address by Col. James B. Irwin (USAF-Ret.), Astronaut; Unveiling of Coin Press and Dediction Plaque; "America The Beautiful;" Ribbon Cutting and a Tour of the New Facilities.

The keynote speaker, former astronaut James B. Irvin, lunar module pilot of the Appollo 15 mission presented a color photograph of himself on the moon to President Adna G. Wilde, Jr. The photograph was for the association's display relating to achievements in the exploration of outer space.

Following the cutting of the ribbon that was stretched across the main entrance to the headquarters building, the assembled group went inside. There they had an opportunity to view the new facilities, including the featured exhibits listed below:

The Linderman specimen of the 1804 Dollar; Materials relating to George Washington; The new exhibit of materials relating to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., recently donated to the Museum by Lawrence K. Chavis of Petersburg, Virginia; Lunar Sample #22 of a moon rock; the Colorado Gallery; the Hall of Nations, and an Introduction to Numismatics.

A second ribbon-cutting ceremony was held inside, in the Stacks Gallery, for the opening of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Wing. The King Collection was recently donated to the museum by Lawrence K. Chavis of Petersurg, Virginia. The ribbon was cut by Mrs. Viola Chavis flanked by the Museum Curator, Robert W. Hodge, and Mr. Chavis.

Following the ribbon-cutting, Chavis was asked to make a statement. He presented the following remarks:

"President Wilde, Mr. Rochette, governors, officers, staff, members, and friends of the America Numismatic Association.

Our hobby affords individuals broad areas of choice in order to satisfy their particular collecting interests. Collections may be topical, built around dynasties, kings or queens, emperors or presidents, philosophers, scientists, artists, musicians, or other areas of interest.

Some years ago I started building a collection to honor a great American who excelled in several areas of public service. He was an outstanding Baptist minister, a creative philosopher, and a highly respected 20th Century reformer. That outstanding American was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. King was a keen student of Jesus of Nazareth from whom he got his Christian ethics. He was a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi from whom he derived his non-violent and passive resistance method. Other persons greatly influencing his development include Henry David Thoreau who championed just causes through non-violent methods; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, late president of Howard University; and Dr. Benjiman E. Mays, president emeritus of Morehouse College, Dr. King's alma mater.

From all of these individuals Dr. King fashioned a movement created in love, compassion, justice, and dignity; propelled by non-violent direct action and sustained by courage, faith, and prayer. The goal of the movement was to redeem the soul of America.

Through this movement he stirred the conscience of this nation and the world, and brought together persons from numerous backgrounds. They became a non-violent army dedicated to the destruction of every wall of segregation, discrimination, and man's inhumanity to man.

After careful consideration, I decided I wanted this numismatic collection, honoring the life and work of Dr. King, to be a part of the items housed and displayed by the American Numismatic Association.

It is my hope that those who view this King collection will be reminded of his contributions to our society and be encouraged to continue working toward the coming of the day he envisioned. He spoke of that day so often and described it as the day when "justice (shall) roll like waters, and righteousness an everflowing stream." (Amos 5:24)

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18
NUMBER 6
1982

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THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 18 NUMBER 6
NOVEMBER, 1982

The VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST is the Official Publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc. and is published six times each year. Articles and items for publication are welcomed and solicited. All six issues are mailed from Hampton, Virginia at the Third Class Postal Rate and cannot be forwarded, so be sure and send us your change of address.

All mail relating to The Virginia Numismatist and Advertising therein should be directed to THE EDITOR, P.O. Box 353, Hampton, Va. 23669.

Direct all other correspondence about membership, address changes, etc. to the secretary-treasurer: MALVERN L. POWELL, JR., P.O Box 353, Hampton, Virginia 23669.

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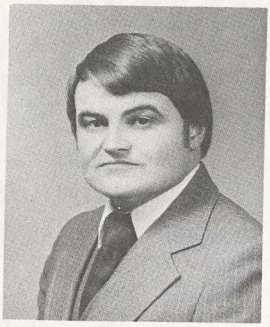
PRESIDENTS LETTER



I would like to express my appreciation to each and every member who attended and participated in our 24th Annual Convention at Ingleside. Those who helped plan the show did an excellent job, our show chairman George Miller deserves a word of praise from each of us. I was pleased that we could bestow life membership to Mrs. Haymaker, Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Hannah for their service to VNA for so many years.

As we begin this our twenty-fifth year I am asking you the members to please help this be a year to remember, with articles on your interest and things that have occurred in the past years that you wish to share with us all. The member clubs are encouraged to inform VNA of what they have been doing and of future club activities planned.

We are pleased that Mal Powell has taken over the duties of secretary and pledge him our support and help. Richard Jones who is taking a rest after many years of service as secretary will continue to be an active part in our organization. I look forward to having Richard write some articles for VNA in the coming issues of the Numismatist.

Plans are being made at this time for our convention in Richmond at the Hotel John Marshall in 1983. So those of you that like to plan ahead, may do so and mark the date of September 16-17-18, 1983. If you have any ideas or suggestions send them to me or any board member.

Ralph Hicks
President

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WANTED - copies of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST - Volume 1 - #3 & #4, 1963. Also, Tokens and Advertising Items from the Roanoke, Virginia area.
William Hannah, 220 Bonavista Road, Salem, Virginia 24153

WANTED - Souvenir wooden nickels of Virginia and West Virginia. Describe and price.
Walter Drinkard, #1 Donald Street, Richmond, VA 23226

WANTED - note from the First National Bank of Waverly, Virginia, Ch# 10914.
Howard E. Spain, Waverly, Virginia 23890.

WANTED - Virginia scrip, particularly Virginia Toll Road Scrip.
Charles E. Echols, P.O. Box 7586, Charlottesville, VA 22906

WANTED - Ku Klux Klan tokens and associated material. Price and describe.
Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DEL 19899

WANTED - Virginia Depression scrip and Virginia National Bank notes.
Elvin B. Miller, P.O. Box 1133, Leesburg, Virginia 22075

WANTED - for my personal collection: $1,000 and $500 VA Treasury notes; $10,000 Bank of the United States, and Georgia CR 9. Have large price list of Confederate and obsolete currency (especially VA) for large SASE.
Samuel E. Roakes, Jr., 281 Rustic Ridge Dr., Kennesaw, GA. 30144

WANTED - City of Richmond notes signed "Chamberlayne".
John H. Chamberlayne, 2793 28th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

WANTED - Will buy or trade for reasonable National Currency from southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Albert Smith, Box 446V, Marion, VA 24354

BUY AND SELL - Medallic Art - medals, plaques, plaquettes, etc.
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1982 ANNUAL CONVENTION NOTES

In this issue we had every intention of presenting both a written and photographic report on the activities of the 24th VNA Annual Convention held at the Ingleside Red Carpet Inn near Staunton the third weekend in September. But as the good Scottish bard is reputed to have said: the best plans of mice and men aft gang aglay (or words to that effect). Frank Hannah took a lot of time and effort to take a lot of interesting pictures at the convention and the banquet. But. . . when he and Margie got home and started to unpack the car - there was no exposed film in the car or in their luggage. Calls to the Ingleside to the folks there found that no one at the Inn could find any there, either. It would seem that that nasty old Grinch that stole Christmas came early to the Convention and thought that it was a Billy Goat and ate all of the exposed film! We hope that it ended up with a bad case of indigestion. However. . . . .

A full weekend of things to do and places to go kept the members and their guests busy for the whole time, when they were not involved with the Convention.

A number of exhibits of all sorts of numismatic materials were on display at the rear of the Bourse Room, covering a wide range of interests for collectors.

Dealers from all over the country had all types of numismatic materials in the Bourse Room. Both dealers and buyers were satisfied with the results of the Bourse.

Ballots for officers and directors for the coming year were counted at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

At the Annual Banquet, members and guests were welcomed by Walt Mason, in his usual pleasant and humorous manner.

Following the excellent dinner, exhibit awards were presented by exhibit chairman Jim Beard:

Certificate for Exhibiting

Ronald Miller, Timberville, VA - Educational

Outstanding Awards

Lawrence Chavis, Petersburg, VA - Gandhi Commemmoratives
Dell Haymaker, Clifton Forge, VA - Railroads on Currency
Ray Haymaker, Chifton Forge, VA - Virginia County Notes
Ivan Lam, Verona, VA - Gold From 7 Mints
Elvin Miller, Leesburg, VA - Hobo Nickels
Bob New, Roanoke Rapids, NC - Numismatic Portraits of Queen Elizabeth II
Arlie Slabaugh, Springfield, PA - Stonewall Jackson Die and Medal

Non - Competitive Awards

Ray Haymaker, Clifton Forge, VA - Black Registers of the United States
Walter Mason, Rockville, MD - Checks and Numismatic Spoons
Steve Taylor, Dover, Del - Jackson on U S Currency

Best of Show

Robert Ross III, Wilmington, Del - KKK Tokens and Medals

Charles Affleck Award

Keith Littlefield, Fredericksburg, VA - Virginia County Notes

The newly elected officers and directors for 1982-1983 were installed by Clifford Mishler:

Officers:

1st Vice-President, Keith Littlefield
Secretary-Treasurer, Malvern L. Powell, Jr.

Board of Directors:

James M. Beard
Walter L. Mason, Jr.
Robert M. New
Stephen R. Taylor

Next, Steve Taylor, who is a Board member of both the ANA and the VNA presented the ANA award for the best state or regional club publication entered in competition from the United States and Canada for the past year, which was accepted by Don Roberts on behalf of all of the people who contributed to THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST and of Frank Hannah, the publisher. Don then thanked Frank and all of the people who had helped with our magazine during the year, and asked for their continued cooperation. He reminded those present that the Board had approved another special enlarged issue of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST for September of 1983, in connection with the 25th anniversary of The Virginia Numismatic Association and the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, and asked all who could to contribute articles, photos and ideas for the special issue. He requested that this material be available by June, so that the special issue and all of the other work that had to be done in connection with 1983 Convention could be done in time.

The final award presented during the evening was a plaque presented to retiring Secretary-Treasurer Richard Jones, thanking him for his many years of service and his untiring and effective efforts during his long tenure as the Secretary-Treasurer of VNA. This is one of the most important offices and possibly the most demanding one in our organization. The other officers come and go, but this one provides the continuity of action that is so vital to the succes of any organization, especially a statewide one such as ours. Many thanks, Richard!

Walt Mason introduced our guest speaker, publisher Clifford Mishler, who gave an interesting talk on some of the different items he had purchased for his personal collection from the dealers in the Bourse Room and how and why they fitted in with his collecting interests.

The program ended with an invitation from the master of ceremonies to return next year to the annual meeting to be held at the John Marshall Hotel in the city of Richmond, the third weekend in September.

It was reliably reported the next day that a good part of the rest of the night was taken up by the annual meeting of the Rag-Pickers.

Many members started Sunday morning off by attending the Club Representative Breakfast, and participating in the discussion and comments that followed. We suggest that more people plan to attend this meeting, especially those who are involved with the operation of our member local Coin Clubs throughout the state.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all of the people involved in the 1982 Annual Convention for all the work they did, all year long, as well as the folks who came to participate in and enjoy it. We will be looking forward to seeing all of you next September at the 25th Anniversary Convention at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, the third weekend in September. You All Come!

NEWS OF OUR CLUBS

RICHMOND COIN CLUB

Programs planned for the Club in Richmond for September, October and November were: An Auction Sale; also a bus trip for members to Staunton for the VNA Annual Convention; a Question and Answer and Mystery Coin Identification Session; and a Donated Auction for the Benefit of the Club.

Plans are underway for the Annual Dinner Meeting in December. The Club will be 42 years old in November. Congratulation to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the organization. . . we wish you many more years of collecting fun.

VIRGINIA PENINSULA COIN CLUB

Meetings in September and October featured a talk and display of material on South American Coins and Paper Money by Keith Henry, a report by the nominating committee, an auction and an excellent report by several members on the VNA Annual Convention in September. A number of Club members attended the VNA Convention, distributed VPCC Club Bulletins, and attended the Annual Banquet and the Club Representatives Breakfast on Sunday morning.

A report by the Nominating Committee will be made for the annual election of officers in December.

KENT COIN CLUB

Our friends over on the Eastern Shore were busy with their Annual Coin Show the weekend after the VNA Convention, and plan to show a movie, "The Granite Lady", about the old "S" Mint in November, and hold their annual meeting in

December.

These folks have a membership that is very active in many numismatic clubs and shows, in addition to their own.

FREDERICKSBURG COIN CLUB

The Club held its Annual Family Picnic on September 25th. All of the members, family and friends attending had a wonderful time eating, playing games and discussing the VNA Annual Convention activities of the previous weekend. We had four members attending the Show in Staunton and are pleased that our Secretary Keith Littlefield was elected the 1st. Vice President.

Plans are now being made for the 15th Annual Fredericksburg Coin Show, to be held at the Fredericksburg Community Center, at the corner of Charles and Canal Streets, in February. There will be bourse tables, educational displays and door prizes. They look forward to seeing old friends and new faces there.

TIDEWATER COIN CLUB

Plans are underway for the annual Coin-A-Rama to held in March, 1983. If arrangements can be agreed upon, they hope to hold the Show in the new Virginia Beach Pavilion, located at 21st & Park Avenue, Virginia Beach. These quarters will be new and larger than the location of their shows in past years.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COIN CLUB

Featured at recent Club meetings were an informative program by Mr. Richard Hamrick on "Old Staunton and Augusta County", business meetings and auctions, with refreshments.

Plans are well underway for the Christmas Banquet in December at the Red Carpet Inn, located in Waynesboro, and the Coin show to be held next spring.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The fall meetings of the Club were held at the Capital Memorial Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Items proposed for the meetings were a talk by Raymond Herbert on "Foreign Medals", the presentation of checks from the proceeds of the MWNA to various organizations for retarded citizens, a new ANA slide program on "Coins and Currency of Early America" and exhibits of numismatic materials by members.

SALEM COIN CLUB

The Salem Coin Club elected new officers at the November meeting. They will take office on January 10, 1983.

They are: President- Carter Sinclair; Vice-Pres- Peter Hite; Treasurer- Robert Phelgar; Rec Sec- Al Frederick and Corr Sec- Emmett Yonce.

CALENDAR OF CLUB SHOWS

America Num. Assn. Midwinter	Tucson, Arizona Community Center	Feb. 24-27
Fredericksburg Coin Club	Fredericksburg Comm. Center Charles & Canal Sts	Feb. 26-27
Shenandoah Valley Coin Club	Ingleside Hotel, Staunton, US 11-N	Mar 12-13
Tidewater Coin Club	Virginia Beach Pavilion Virginia Beach	Mar. 19-20
Garden State Num. Assn.	Hyatt Cherry Hill Cherry Hill, N.J.	June 23-26
American Num. Assn.	San Diego, Ca.	Aug. 15-21
Marland State Num. Assn.	Sheraton Hotel New Carrollton, MD.	Sept. 2-4
VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION	John Marshall Hotel Richmond, Va.	Sept. 16-18

annies vignettes

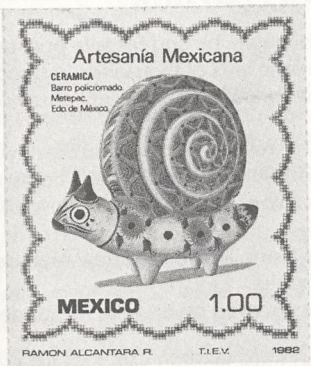
by annie mckalvey

this time i have three vignettes, one from a share certificate back in the early part of this century, and the other two are from our neighbor to the south, the beautiful land of mexico.

the first one is a vignette from a share certificate for the hazard wharf company of baltimore city, back in the early 1900s. i always like scenes about the water, and i liked this one especially because i can remember when we rode on the steamer from norfolk that stopped at old point comfort to take us on, and then shaked, rattled and rolled up the bay to maryland. it was a beautiful, clear summer night, and the moon was almost full. we ate dinner in the main dining room, and then went on deck and watched the moon shine on the waves on chesapeake bay. it was a wonderful night, and we really enjoyed it. early next morning we went into baltimore harbor and tied up at the pier used by the ship line. of course the harbor did not like the vignette then. it looked even less like it the last time i saw baltimore when we flew over it on our way north, and they had started the waterfront renovation that changed the whole of that part of town. don told me that he could remember the harbor there when it would be almost full of various kinds of sail

boats that brought produce for sale there from all over the bay area, and steam ships bringing passengers and freight from all over the world. I guess that most people use the airplane to go any distance now, the way I did when our plane flew over it. the planes are faster, but the ships sure were more fun, and i miss them.

the other two are some beautiful stamps that were on the envelope containing the publication of the sociedad numismatica de mexico city. i think that they are cute. i tried to read the wording on them, but i didn't have much more luck than i did when we flew over to cuba for a visit a long time ago. i really enjoyed the people and the places, but i found out that the spanish i had at school was much different from the spanish they spoke there.



of course this is reproduced in black and white, but they really are interesting in the color used on the stamps. and, very fortunately for me, the boletin of the sociedad is printed in spanish on one page and english on the next.

have a merry christmas and a happy new year
hope you like my vignettes

annie mck

DR. CLAIN STEFANELLI DIES

According to the nusismatic press, Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli, an international known authority on numismatics and curator of the Smithsonian Institution's numismatic collection since 1956, died October 19th at the Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli was taken ill while in Europe earlier in the year. After he returned to the United States, he was operated on for heart by-pass surgery and thought to be making his recovery. But problems developed which caused his death.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli was born and educated in Europe, and received his early training in numismatic there. He and his wife, the former Elvira Eliza Olinescu, were married in 1939, which began a long and successful professional relationship with her as well.

During his more than 25 years at the Smithsonian, he and his wife built up the collection of numismatic material there from some tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of numismatic pieces, which now constitute the present outstanding National Numismatic Collection.

Working with his wife as co-curator, Dr. Clain-Stefanelli introduced the new idea of treating the material in the collection as money, rather than as just coins. This concept greatly broadened the appeal of the exhibits, and made it more to the lay collector as well as to the numismatist.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli and his wife, working as team, introduced new methods of exhibiting and of the layout of numismatice books.

In addition to his wife, Dr. Clain-Stefanelli is survived by his son, Alexander, of Arlington, Va.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli will be missed by all who have worked with him and knew him. He and his wife have been good friends to VNA, and to many of its members.

APPLICANTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have applied for membership in the Virginia Numismatic Association and will become members within 20 days from the mailing of this notice unless unless some adverse reaction is received, in which case the matter will be acted by the Board of Directors:

Applicant	Sponsor
Clifton W. Potter, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.	Richard Jones
Charles N. Garber, Short Hills, N.J.	Ray Haymaker
Gary F. Brennan, Quantico, Va.	Ralph Hicks
Wesley Bush, Troutville, Va.	William Hannah
John Scyphers, Roanoke, Va.	Ray Haymaker
Billy Keith Wolfe, Dobson, N.C.	Frank Hannah
Bob Slaven, Ronceverte, W. Va.	Dell Haymaker
Jay A. Walker, Lewisburg; W. Va.	Dell Haymaker
Jim Laffey, Harrisonburg, Va.	George Miller
Lester M. Burzinski, Madison, WI	Don Roberts
Walter R. King, Jr., APO, NY, NY	George Miller
Nicholas I. Leshkow, Jr., Chesapeake, Va.	Don Roberts
Howard E. Cross, Oldwick, N.J.	Ray Haymaker

HAS THE STATE OF VIRGINIA WRITTEN YOUR WILL FOR YOU?

If you were to die without a valid written will, your heirs will probably find that the state of Virginia will likely "write" one for you, without any care as to what your wishes were in the matter, or the needs and desires of your heirs.

Such a "will" would probably say how much your wife would receive, and how much goes to your children, without any option as to their needs or your wishes; would impose very restrictive requirements as to how she spends any money on or for the minor children; as soon as the children reached legal age, they would have the right to withdraw their shares of the estate and spend it as they see fit; if your wife were to die while any of the children were minors, the court would appoint a guardian for them, since you had given up any right to name a guardian; no attempt would be made to lower the estate taxes, even if more favorable ones could be arranged.

The Clients Monthly Alert recommends that you arrange for your lawyer and your accountant to suggest various alternatives to you, and that you have your lawyer draw up a will for you that will meet **your** needs and the needs of your family.

The ordinary family will for most of us does not cost anywhere near what it could cost for your family to defend their rights in court if you were to die without one. An most of us work too hard for our money to allow it to go to the state if you have no wife or children and die without a will!

MORE ABOUT THE SERIES E DEFENCE BONDS

If you still have some of the 1940's World War II Series E defence bonds in your safe deposit box, remember that the ones issued in 1942 will no longer accrue interest after December of this year.

Should you desire to reinvest them in bonds, you can buy series EE bonds sold at one half face value or swap them for HH bonds.

You local bank can help you with the paper work necessary to swap or pay cash for the newer bonds. They can help you to find the best time to buy them or to cash them in to be sure to get the most interest.

Some recommendations for recovering a lost U.S. Savings Bond suggested by the Client Monthly Alert:

Since U. S. Savings Bonds are registered under the purchaser's name and social security number, all you need to do if you lose or misplace a bond is to get in touch with: Claims Department, Bureau of the Public Debt, 200 Third Street, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101. They will send you a form on which to fill in your name and social security number, approximate issue date, and denomination of the bond. Then they will trace the bond and either issue you a new bond or send you

a check. They suggest that it is best to list all your bonds by issue date, denomination and serial number and keep the list in a safe location at a different place than where the bonds are stored.

FROM THE EDITOR

I must apologize to our members and readers for the delay in sending out several issues of THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST.

When we returned from the Annual Meeting last fall we found that my long time business partner was in what proved to be his terminal illness. This lengthy illness and the problems in our business caused by his death, as well as the continuing illness of my wife, have kept me from being able to find the very considerable amount of time that it takes to put out these publications.

With the assistance of several of our members, we are now trying to put out the back issues and get back to our regular schedule.

In the meantime, we ask your indulgence and your assistance. Thank you very much, and remember us in your prayers.

Don Roberts, Editor

1982 NATIONAL COIN WEEK UPDATE

In concluding the 1982 National Coin Week update of activities, I have received two Certificates of Participation Awards from the State of Virginia and the Virginia Numismatic Association. ANA National Coin Week Chairman Lew Winners issued

these awards in recognition of our efforts to promote National Coin Week in Virginia. A special note of appreciation is due to Ray and Dell Haymaker for their personal interest in displaying and organizing exhibits which were rotated between Clifton Forge banks during the week of April 18 through the 24th.

My thanks to all of the clubs and members who worked to promote our hobby by their work in displaying examples from their collections, giving talks to various organizations and presenting books to libraries throughout the state to celebrate National Coin Week in Virginia.

Keith Littlefield, Chairman

numismatic news Your Weekly Coin Collecting Guide Featuring COIN MARKET

Celebrating our 30th year of publishing

by Lawrence K. Chavis

During the weekend of July 16, 1982 approximately 1,000 hobbiests from across the country descended on Iola, Wisconsin. The occasion was the observance of the 30th anniversary of **Numismatic News** (Krause Publications). Chester L. Krause, Founder and President, and Clifford Mishler, Executive Vice-President, served as co-hosts for the anniversary proceedings.

The guests were treated to a well organized, enlightening and entertaining series of events starting at 1:00 P.M. on Friday.

The schedule of evenst was as follows:

Friday:

1:00 - 5:00 P.M.	Registration and tours of the modern, well-equipped and beautifully appointed facilities of The Headquarters Building.
4:30 - 9:00 P.M.	Social hour with cocktails and steak fry in the Village Park (a lovely setting overlooking a beautiful lake.)

Saturday:

9:00 - 11:00 A.M.	Registration continued. Self-guided tours of facilities with coffee, tea and doughnuts served in the executive plaza.

11:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. A chicken barbecue dinner, with all the amenities, was served on Krause Publications' grounds.

1:30 - 2:30 P.M. Formal 30th anniversary program.

A speakers platform had been erected on the front lawn for the program. Appearing on the program, in addition to the Administrative Officers of Krause Publications, were representatives from the American Numismatic Association, the business community, and Local, State and National Government.

Participants appeared in the following order:

CLIFFORD MISCHLER ..... EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
KRAUSE PUBLICATIONS

DELYLE O. OMHOLT ..... MASTER OF CEREMONIES
SENIOR PARTNER, OMHOLT,
WISE & MEAGHER

HAROLD BUCHHOLZ ..... MAYOR
VILLAGE OF IOLA

FRANCIS "BROWNIE" BYERS ..... ASSEMBLYMAN
40TH DISTRICT

EDWARD C. ROCHETTE ..... EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

TOBY ROTH ..... CONGRESSMAN
8TH DISTRICT

THOMAS E. PETRI ..... CONGRESSMAN
6TH DISTRICT

LEE S. DREYFUS ..... GOVERNOR
STATE OF WISCONSIN

CHESTER L. KRAUSE ..... PRESIDENT
KRAUSE PUBLICATIONS

(List of speakers reproduced from the 30TH ANNIVERSARY Program.)

2:30 - 5:00 P.M. Self-guided tours. Following the tours, refreshments were served in The Executive Plaza by members of the Iola Hospital Auxiliary.

5:00 - 9:00 P.M. After an eventful day in the immediate area of the Krause Publications Headquarters Building, the party moved to historic Thorson House, with it's beautiful lawn and lovely shade trees. Here the guests were served cocktails and Sparnferkle (roast pig). The menu also included hamburgers and bratwurst.

In an informal and relaxing setting the guests enjoyed the tasty dishes and refreshing drinks prepared by members of the Krause Staff.

As the tour of departure drew near, the guest extended warm thanks and gratitude to the hosts and hostesses as well as bade good-bye to old friends and newly made acquaintances. All departed after having thoroughly enjoyed the warm and sincere hospitality of their hosts and hostesses.

"The Thorson House is named for the Iola pioneer family which built and maintained it for nearly a century--Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Thorston and their son." The house dates back to the late 19th Century. It is in the final stages of a restoration project. The work represents the highest craftsmanship. When completed "the property will be used as a guest house for company entertainment and as a picnic area for the employees."

REMINISCENCE

Walter L. Mason, Jr.

Looks like I'm maturing 'cause the other day I got to thinking about Irvington, Virginia. Now that's a small town where I spent a few years growing up during the "Depression Years". It's where my Dad was born and the home of my Grand-dad Mason. For a youngster it was a pretty good place to live except everybody knew everybody and if a fellow got in trouble, punishment came pretty quick. Think I mentiond before. . you walked everywhere; to the four room schoolhouse, to Grand-dads down on the point or. . the other way into town. Whole thing. . one road from water to water was like a horseshoe. One road out went towards Whitestone and the other road toward Richmond, . . if. . you have enough money to go anywhere. We lived right about half-way between the two ends and that's where Dad had a gasoline station plus auto repairs.

Downtown was a place we didn't go often, even though, it was less than a mile away. Two grocery stores there, one gas pump, The Irving National Bank, The

Steamboat Dock, The Ferry Landing and a Hotel. Not many people came to the Hotel, but it was the first place that I ever heard French spoken. Don't know how that French family found us. . . they must have been rich 'cause they stayed two whole weeks. Forgot. . . . . there was two other places. . . . . the post office run by Mr. Willis (who owned one of the grocery stores when the Democrats were in and by somebody else when the Republicans won.) Never did understand that arrangement. The other place was the Canning factory. THAT's what I would like to reminise about.

You see when you walked downtown, . . . just before the Ferry Landing . . . go downhill to the left of the road; Right, on the water was a dock where Latney Lumpkins's Dad brought in the fish from the holding pounds in the Rappahannock River. Back from the dock was a Canning Factory where the processed herring roe were canned in the winter and the tomatoes in the summer. Actually it was a shed built right on sand and oyster shells. . no floor, just a cover to house the canning machinery. Also this was where all the "colored folks" in town lived in a row of houses down by the factory, never did understand that either. . . . . They only came to the main street to buy groceries and then back to the dock and their houses. Times have changed a lot since then, mostly for the better, thank goodness.

Now what does all this have to do with V.N.A.? I'll try to tell you, but remember, it was long ago and the facts are only of fifty years ago. Wasn't any money, even for penny candy, so when they started talking about canning tomatoes, I begged my Dad to help me get a job. We went down and talked to Mr. Colby Trigger, (that's the name I remember) who owned the factory and he agreed to let me put the empty cans on the belt so the worker could fill them. Then down the line. . . Tops sealed on, cooked under pressure, cooled and labeled the next day. At the end of each day you recieved a token and late (after dark) Saturday, everyone lined up outside Mr. Trigger's office. When your name was called you stepped up, turned in the tokens and were paid in cash according to the number of tokens that you presented. Don't remember how much the tokens were worth, but the weeks pay jingled all the way home. Real hard money.

They also did the same thing with herring roe but not much of that. The other tokens used went to the fellows who opened and beheaded the herring. When Latney's Dad unloaded the fish boat it was a real race among the men to see who could get the first bucket of roe and also who could get the most. Seems like the 10 quart bucket of Roe meant an awful lot of money and you had to be real fast. Another type of token was given for each bushel of herring. I'd stand there and watch as the knife came down behind the fish head, . . . turned and slit the belly, . . . one finger grabbed the roe, . . . pitched it in the bucket, . . . left hand tossed the fish in the basket, . . . fish head and insides through a hole in the cleaning board into the creek. They ("colored folks") workes so fast I wondered why they never cut off a finger. Even as tough as times were then seems like everyone was laughing, talking, and trying to out do each other. As a boy it seemed fun.

The tokens. . . Don't know why today I remember them. Haven't been back to Irvington in many a year. Took the daughters there once to show them where I once lived. Dad's old station was still there. . . Gran-Dad's house, . . . and Uncle Tom's. The old hotel has been worked over, we could afford the tourist price. The canning factory. . . You know we didn't look! Maybe some day I'll go back.

Then again it's probably changed again. Let's reminisce!

Sincerely,
Walt Mason

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THE AFFLECK SALE IS COMING!

The collection formed by the late Charles J. Affleck of Virginia County City Scrip and Bank Notes will be offered for sale by NASCA on January 10-12, 1983 at the Barbizon Plaza in New York City, NY. by mail bid and public auction sale. Persons anxious to recieve cataloguee and not on our mailing list should write to NASCA, Suite 53, 265 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Centre, NY. 11570 to receive a copy of the catalogue. The catalogue will cost $6.00.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR VIRGINIA COLLECTORS

Due to the great demand for items from the Affleck Sale and in conformity with the wishes of the late Mr. Affleck, collectors of Virginia material are being offered the right to purchase the same on a 6 month credit at preferential interest rates. This is being done in order that collectors of such material may take advantage of this once in life time opportunity.

A SPECIAL SERVICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

In order to assist our customers in attendance at the sale, NASCA will be happy to arrange Hotel Reservations for our clientele. Please call Joan or Elaine at area code 516-764-6677 for reservations.

THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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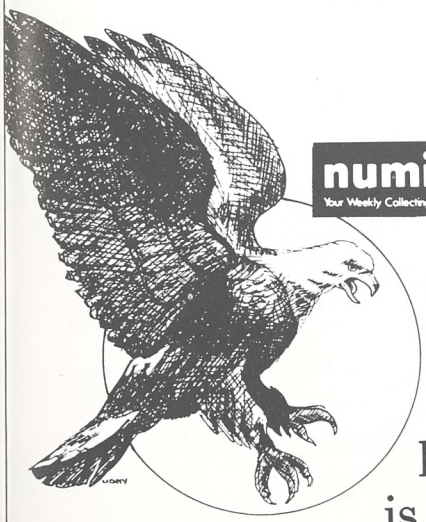
Your Steadfast Hobby Guardian

The travel was time-consuming. Room and board was expensive. And corporate benefits were intangible. Yet, when Chet Krause and Numismatic News were asked to testify at the Olympic coinage hearings, they jumped at the chance to represent your hobby interests.

Before the smoke cleared, Chet and company testified on three separate occasions.



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